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The
Municipal Year Book
1958

The authoritative résumé
of activities and statistical data
of American cities

EDITORS
ORIN F. NOLTING
DAVID S. ARNOLD

CHICAGO
THE INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION
1958

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FOREWORD

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THE chief purpose of the Municipal Year Book, now in its twenty-fifth year, is to provide municipal officials with information on the current problems of cities throughout the country, with facts and statistics on individual city activities, and with analyses of trends by population groups. Many of the sections are brought up to date and repeated year after year, and certain types of materials are published in one edition only. This plan enables the Year Book to achieve continuity and balance and also to introduce some new material each year.

New material is presented in this edition on planning and financial data affecting urban growth and development. The article on "City Planning Data" shows subdivision regulations for individual cities together with public improvements which must be installed by subdividers for new developments. Sewers, water lines, public buildings, off-street parking, and other public improvements definitely planned and scheduled for the next five years are shown for these cities by type of project, estimated cost, and method of financing. These projects total more than $6 billion. The volume of municipal financing through borrowing is reviewed in the section on "Municipal Debt." Information is shown for individual cities on the latest bond issue in 1957, the projects to be financed, the amount of the bond issue, and the type of bond issue.

Urban renewal is claiming the attention of more city officials every year as increasing population brings attendant problems of deteriorating neighborhoods, substandard housing, and increasing costs for municipal government. One aspect of the problem is the substandard building, usually beyond salvage, that must be demolished through official action. The section on housing demolitions shows information for those cities that have a systematic program through housing, fire, health, and other municipal codes.

Other new sections in this edition of the Year Book include data on organization, management, revenues, and expenditures for municipal cemeteries; operating and financial data for city-owned and operated airports; and municipal regulation of curb loading zones for streets in the central building district.

In the regular sections of the Year Book new data are presented on the number of governmental units, based on the 1957 census of Governments; special censuses for cities over 5,000 population; fire prevention inspections in residential, commercial, and industrial areas; and the use of school crossing guards as an adjunct to municipal police departments.

In addition to these new data, most of the regular features of the Year Book have been retained and brought up to date including forms of city government, how the mayor and council are selected, utilities owned and operated, salaries of chief municipal officers, personnel organization, city financial data, fire and police departments, municipal parking lots, directories of city officials, and model municipal ordinances.

Considerable emphasis is placed on the more significant municipal events and developments of the past year. The first article, "Municipal Highlights of 1957," presents an over-all appraisal, and summary articles in each section analyze and comment on trends.

The individual city data presented in the 24 major tables are summarized and analyzed in articles that precede the tabulations. These comprehensive summaries, together with individual city data, enable officials to compare their city with other cities in their population group.

The sources of information that are listed at the end of each section are useful to public officials and to students of government. An explanation of the content of these sources and how they can be used to the best advantage is presented in the article "How to Use the Year Book" which also makes suggestions on the use of Year Book statistics.

Every section of the Year Book has been revised to contain the latest available data. In selecting new material the editors are guided by the suggestions of Year Book users and the most important problems facing local officials. The aim is to present as much information as possible within the limitations of the number of questionnaires which municipal officials can reasonably be expected to answer and the cost of compilation and printing.

It should be pointed out for the Year Book user that in addition to the 2,361 incorporated places of 5,000 population or more, the Year Book includes 199 New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships with population of 5,000 or more as "cities." These towns and townships are not counted as incorporated urban places by the Bureau of the Census. An explanation of how these towns and townships were selected for inclusion in the Year Book appears in the article "Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000 Population."

The editors of the Year Book continue to rely heavily on the cooperation of many officials and of other specialists in the governmental field. Nearly 5,000 municipal officials supplied data, the 48 state correspondents reported the most important developments affecting the cities in their states, and editorial consultants analyzed and interpreted developments in their special fields so as to give Year Book users a discriminating summary and comment on events and trends during the past year. Special contributors, various state and federal officials, and the headquarters staffs of professional and technical organizations provided invaluable assistance and advice. To all who assisted in the preparation of this twenty-fifth edition of the Municipal Year Book we express our sincere appreciation.

Chicago
May, 1958

The Editors

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Municipal Highlights of 1957

By William N. Cassella, Jr. and Troy R. Westmeyer

National Municipal League, New York

THE importance of intergovernmental relationships to the solutions of problems faced by municipalities became increasingly apparent in 1957. The necessity for conscious policies relating the programs of the several levels of government to each other as well as coordination and cooperation among local units was discussed and studied during 1957 with greater intensity than ever before. Unquestionably officials at all levels of government and unofficial groups did yeoman service on many fronts, and some positive steps were taken, but the pace in terms of the development of new and constructive policies continued to be discouragingly slow.

Many of the municipal highlights of 1957 tended to give even the perennial optimists a tough tussle. Drought affecting cities in many sections of the nation presented problems the solution of which transcends both local and state boundary lines. Racial tensions increased and federal troops were dispatched to Little Rock to enforce peaceful operation of a high school in accordance with the ruling of the United States Supreme Court. The tight money policy did not halt the rise in the consumer price index which has meant increased cost of municipal services. A relaxation of this policy late in the year had little noticeable effect.

An increasing number of school bond issues was rejected at the polls by the voters, but there was no letup in the press for additional classrooms. Federal aid for school construction was the subject of debate but not action. Juvenile delinquency posed a whole series of problems.

By November, 1957, it became apparent that whatever designation was used, a recession in economic activity was at hand. Rising unemployment confirmed this unpleasant fact. The fiscal implications for local governments were and are disheartening.

And to cap these less than cheery developments, local governments appeared destined to be among the first casualties of the “Sputnik Age.” New emphasis upon defense expenditures by the federal government led to proposals for the reduction in federal aid in areas of vital concern to municipalities such as water supply, sewage treatment, and urban renewal.

To be sure the Joint Federal-State Action Committee, which began an exploration of the redistribution of responsibilities and revenue sources between the states and the federal government, talked about the states assuming responsibility for programs in which the federal government has been participating and not of the elimination of such programs. However, urban communities were less than certain that federal withdrawal would be matched the nation over by increased activity at the state level.

During 1957 the problems of municipalities and other local governments in metropolitan areas were surveyed by official and unofficial study commissions in all parts of the nation. Increased understanding of these problems was developing, and some recommendations were leading to limited progress. It will be some time before the results of many studies will be felt because they call for further explorations by boards of freeholders or charter commissions, action by state legislatures, and often state-wide referendums on constitutional amendments and local referendums on a variety of propositions. Furthermore, many research projects in urban areas are just getting under way.

Units of Government. All too often urban America has responded to its tremendous increase in population in a singularly unimaginative fashion, failing to see relationships among functions and among jurisdictions, and approaching specific needs in "splendid isolation." The device of the special district and the incorporation of minute municipalities continue to supply stock answers which add to the confusion of intergovernmental relations.

The publication of the 1957 Census of Governments dramatized this fact. Although the number of governmental units in the United States has been reduced materially in the last five years—from 116,743 in 1952 to 102,328 in 1957—almost the entire reduction has been accounted for by school district consolidation, much of which has occurred in rural areas. The number of municipalities did not decline but rather increased by 402. More than five times this number of new special districts was reported. Some of the 2,086 new special districts were formed in rural areas, but single purpose districts providing urban services continued to be used as the means for meeting problems of suburban fringe areas on a piecemeal basis.

Most of the new municipalities, 340 of the 405, have populations of less than 1,000. The aggregate statistics do not indicate whether or not the new incorporations have occurred in metropolitan areas, but in view of the fact that most of the population growth has taken place in suburban communities, it may be assumed that a majority of the new municipalities are found in suburban areas.

These developments underscore a number of questions. Should fundamental changes be made in state laws dealing with municipal incorporation and creation of special districts? Should such legislation include specific, meaningful standards designed to control their use? How many times are new units of government created not because they offer the most effective means of obtaining a municipal service but because of a conscious desire to avoid annexation by an adjacent municipality?

On the other hand, does incorporation offer the only available way to assure the deserved representation of local interests on governing councils? Do annexation laws in many states make inadequate provision for the extension of municipal services to areas annexed?

In any case there clearly is need for an imaginative reevaluation of the whole body of law dealing with such questions as incorporation, annexation, special district formation, consolidation of local units, and intergovernmental cooperation.

Studies and Study Commissions. It is reassuring that the American Municipal Association has undertaken a systematic study of annexation and incorporation procedures. Further recognition of the inadequacies of present law came with the creation during 1957 of a number of interim legislative committees with other official commissions to make studies in individual states. The mandate of study commissions in Minnesota and Wisconsin gives particular emphasis to the necessity for studying municipal problems related to urban growth. Study groups in Illinois and North Carolina will consider a broad range of problems concerned with strengthening municipal government including annexation and related questions. A Missouri joint interim committee is concerned with all aspects of intergovernmental relations involving municipalities. Several California committees are dealing with various phases of urban problems.

Boundary Changes. The increased study activity will hopefully result in a fresh approach to the solution of problems in urban areas, but while studies are under way a number of developments have occurred which demonstrate a departure from the prevailing trend.

In striking contrast was the July, 1957, vote to merge Newport News and Warwick to form Virginia's largest city in land area. The Texas cities of Freeport and Velasco also merged. This is seen by some observers as the first step in the eventual consolidation of the industrialized Brazosport area in lower Brazoria County. The town and village of Bennington, Vermont, voted to consolidate. In Connecticut the town and borough of Wallingford were combined. In Pinellas County, Florida, four municipalities voted to consolidate and to form the new municipality of St. Petersburg Beach.

In three different Michigan communities proposals were made for the creation of new cities which would replace Battle Creek, Flint, and Muskegon, respectively, with larger municipal units including the existing central cities and the urbanized areas surrounding them. These are not annexation proposals but rather the incorporation of new enlarged municipalities.

Annexation of areas up to 29 square miles took place during 1957, and a near-record 484 cities over 5,000 population completed annexations in 1957.

City-County Relations. During 1957 there was increasing attention to relationships between cities and counties. The joint committee of the Alabama League of Municipalities and the Association of County Commissioners of Alabama looked to improved teamwork among local officials. Tennessee legislation authorized consolidated city-county governments to operate under charters drafted by metropolitan government charter commissions and approved by the local electorates. Charter commissions were established in Nashville and Davidson County and Knoxville and Knox County.

A proposed city-county charter for Albuquerque and Bernalillo County, New Mexico, in preparation by a charter committee since 1952, neared completion. Public Administration Service submitted to the Sacramento Metropolitan Area Advisory Committee a report calling for a consolidated city-county government which would include a modified borough plan to assure adequate representation of the interests of all sections of the combined city-county area.

The 1957 Census of Governments reported 50 municipalities in Los Angeles County, but by the end of the year the number had increased to 60. One of the factors accounting for these new incorporations was the desire upon the part of some areas receiving their municipal services directly from the county to exercise more specific local control over the provision of these services. The common pattern has been for the municipality to enter into a contract with the county for the purchase of municipal services.

The new home rule metropolitan charter adopted in Dade County (Miami), Florida, in 1957 raised a number of fundamental questions regarding county jurisdiction over the operation of municipal programs in the area.

State-Local Relations. The adjustment of state-local relations was a matter of serious concern in many states. These problems were subject to careful scrutiny in the six states where constitutional revision projects were assigned to study commissions: Kansas, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Texas. A revision of the state constitution was proposed in Florida, a "quickie" convention was held in Rhode Island, and the constitutional proposals of the governor of Mississippi were turned down by the legislature.

Connecticut towns, cities, and boroughs have home rule powers more readily available to them as a result of legislation passed in 1957. Charters and amendments became easier to initiate and requirements for voting approval were eased. Also listed in the new act are 57 specific powers that may be exercised by municipalities by adopting or amending local charters.

In Rhode Island the supreme court ruled that the home rule amendment to the state constitution applies only to home-rule charters. This has led to editorial and other requests for legislation extending home-rule powers to cities and towns that have not yet adopted home-rule charters.

If Minnesota voters approve in the 1958 general election an amendment passed by the 1957 legislature, local self-government will be strengthened through the practical elimination of "special" laws. The proposed amendment also would remove the procedural provisions as to the adoption and amendment of home-rule charters from the state constitution.

Progress for home rule in Nevada was achieved through legislation which makes general laws for cities and towns inapplicable to chartered cities. This was said to be the "first step in fact and not just in name" toward municipal home rule.

The Association of Washington cities objecting that "cities are still placed in the role of all but complete subservience to the legislature" pledged "to work in every possible way for greater local autonomy." In New York the Mayors' Conference recommended the enactment of statewide laws to obviate the need for special acts for individual cities.

At the 1958 general election South Dakota voters will vote on a constitutional amendment approved by the 1957 legislature which will permit municipalities, by a favorable vote of their citizens, to adopt their own charters and enjoy home rule. Idaho, Indiana, and Montana voters will have no such choice for in 1957 proposed constitutional amendments that would have given municipalities home rule failed of adoption.

In Wisconsin the governor vetoed a bill that would have required all second and third-class cities to institute a five-day week for policemen. The veto message characterized the bill as an invasion of local responsibility and substitution of the legislature's judgment for that of the city council. He pointed out that no legal barrier existed which would prevent the establishment of the five-day week for policemen by action of the cities themselves.

Pennsylvania's 47 cities of the third class were granted the option by the legislature to adopt either the council-manager or the mayor-council form. Prior to passage of this legislation only the commission plan was permitted in these cities. Another Pennsylvania change was the authorization of indefinite terms for borough managers who previously were hired for two-year terms.

Changes in Structure. Omaha and St. Louis reacted quite differently to improve their governmental organization. In Omaha a new charter, strong mayor with an administrative assistant, replaced the commission form. In St. Louis the voters turned down a proposed strong mayor charter which would have replaced the 29-member council elected from 28 wards with a 15-man council, seven elected by districts and eight at large, and materially strengthened the position of the mayor.

Council-manager governments made a net gain of 94 raising the total to 1,550 at the end of 1957. Over 31 million people now live in communities governed by the council-manager plan. Favorable action was voted by the people in 50 of the 77 referendums held for a 65 per cent record.

Continuation of the manager plan was on the ballot in 24 municipalities, and in 17 of these the vote was favorable. Included in the cities voting to retain council-manager government were Toledo, Ohio; Ogden, Utah; Haverhill, Massachusetts; and Abilene, Texas.

All Nevada counties have been authorized by the legislature to employ county managers, but only Washoe County has taken the step. After September 1, 1958, a Tennessee option will permit county-manager government. An over-all total of 17 counties now have manager government.

Proportional representation suffered two setbacks during 1957 when Cincinnati, Ohio, and Lowell, Massachusetts, voted to end its use. A stand-off victory was achieved in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where the voters reaffirmed their desire to continue P. R. Success of this voting plan in local governments of Ireland and other foreign countries has not made a very strong impression in the United States; only five cities continue to use proportional representation.

Municipal Finance. Electorates evidenced resistance to bond issues and tax increases. Three out of every four of the 3,339 bond issue elections were approved during the year. However, the school bond proposals up for consideration during the month of November did not fare quite so well for the voters turned down 32 per cent of them. It is significant that interest rates on school bonds sold in 1957 averaged 4.14 per cent, the highest average for 28 years.

Despite the increasing number of bond rejections, local long-term debt reached a $36.9 billion total during the year in addition to the $13.5 billion for state governments. Municipalities naturally kept up the search for additional income to balance precarious budgets. Local sales taxes were levied by at least 1,416 communities in 10 states, and gross income taxes of several varieties were in force in 537 governmental units of five states by the close of 1957.

Legislation was passed in Nebraska to add another revenue source; cities and villages were authorized to use revenue bonds to finance sewage disposal and to charge rental for this facility measured by the amount of water consumed. Also proposed in Nebraska is an amendment to the state constitution, to be voted on in the 1958 general election, which provides that the legislature may authorize municipalities to acquire, own, and lease real and personal property to private enterprises, the costs to be defrayed by revenue bonds. The largest bond issue ever authorized in Arizona, $70 million, was passed by the Phoenix voters to finance a long-range capital improvement program.

Voters in Denver, Duluth, and Kansas City (Missouri) rejected proposed income taxes as a means for augmenting their local revenues, but Allentown and Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, instituted new income taxes.

Property Assessment. The issue of full versus fractional assessment ratios was given increased emphasis last year in important decisions rendered by supreme courts in New Jersey and Connecticut. In New Jersey, the court ordered that all assessments in the township be made at "full value" but since immediate compliance for the rule seemed practically impossible, the court permitted full compliance to be postponed until 1959.

The Connecticut supreme court, in a similar ruling, indicated that fractional assessments were wholly invalid and contrary to the express provisions of Connecticut statutes. The decision was followed by a measure passed by the legislature legalizing assessments made at a "uniform percentage" of full value with some indication that a final policy decision on the matter will be made at the 1959 legislative session.

Colorado and Alaska granted exemptions from the tax base to household furnishings, and the Utah legislature approved such an amendment to the state constitution, subject to a vote by the people at the general election.

Fire Administration. Three disasterous nursing home fires early in 1957 resulted in special attention to protection of occupants of such homes by legislatures in Connecticut, Georgia, Iowa, and Louisiana. The possibilities for a study of fire fighting and particularly for fighting large fires, is the major purpose of the Fire Research Committee of the National Academy of Sciences. Through use of the "operations research" technique, this committee may identify procedures which will lead to new and important additions to the fire safety standards which may be adopted by the National Fire Protection Association.

Police Administration. The problem of juvenile crime continues to plague police departments from coast to coast. Arrests of persons under 18 years of age show an increase from 9.7 per cent in 1954 to 11.3 per cent in 1956. The greatest increase in delinquency has been reported by cities under 25,000 population, an increase of 20.9 per cent as compared with the 16.5 per cent in cities larger than 25,000.

The number of police per 1,000 inhabitants in cities of more than 2,500 population averaged 2.0 in 1957. Cities with more than 250,000 inhabitants averaged 2.5 police per 1,000. The smaller communities of 10,000 inhabitants or less averaged only 1.5 policemen per 1,000 population.

Education. School enrollments were up at all levels in 1957 although some of the pressure was taken from elementary schools as a result of sizeable building programs in past years. The press in secondary schools is just beginning to be felt severely in some cities where means for meeting this enlarged attendance are being sought avidly.

Little Rock and Sputnik were the key words to many as far as public education was concerned. Racial integration of schools continued to present enormously difficult problems. The dispatch of federal troups to Little Rock in order to maintain order in the public high school was noted world-wide. With the orbiting of Sputnik came a widespread charge that American schools had failed to prepare the nation in science to equal or surpass the Russian scientific accomplishments.

The emphasis on need for improvements in scientific education and the development of a crash program to meet the Russian challenge received extensive publicity at first; this was followed by calmer reappraisal and the pointing out of need for well balanced educational programs rather than undue emphasis in narrow fields. However, there was considerable support for federal scholarships for training in science, and legislative consideration of such scholarships is likely. The shortage of teachers eased somewhat during 1957, and prospects for increasing numbers of well qualified teachers are brighter.

Health. Community surveys were carried out by the American Public Health Association and the city of St. Louis, and by the staff of the University of Michigan School of Public Health in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County. Both surveys examined the total health resources and facilities together with recommendations as to future needs and the requisite lines of attack for attaining these needs.

The trend toward the consolidation of health departments in urban areas continued. Mergers of city and county health programs occurred in Pittsburgh, Oakland, and Phoenix. The Cleveland city hospital was transferred to Cuyahoga County.

Public Works. State and municipal public work contracts were up 14 per cent in 1957 and amounted to $7.4 billion. Approximately $2.2 billion in bonds were marketed for various types of municipal public improvements. Among the laws and ordinances relating to streets and highways passed during 1957, was that by Mobile, Alabama, requiring all future subdivisions to have paved streets, curbs, and gutters before acceptance by the city. The state of Washington assumed full responsibility for construction and maintenance of limited access highways in cities with the provision that the cities give up their right of absolute veto over the location of freeways. It is anticipated, however, that the state in locating the freeways will give full consideration to the land use, traffic volumes, and other planning factors.

Nashville, Tennessee, launched a $9 million airport improvement program in 1957 which includes a new terminal building. Montgomery, Alabama, has an air terminal under construction, and Birmingham presented plans for a new administration building. Asheville, North Carolina, has voted a $1.2 million bond issue for a new airport while Love Field in Dallas has a $7 million terminal under construction. Los Angeles adopted an $8 million bond issue for its airport, and work was begun on a new $46 million expansion of the passenger terminal at the Idlewild Airport in New York.

The Maine legislature appropriated $800,000 for matching with local and federal funds to construct sewerage and waste treatment plants. Maryland authorized $5 million in state debt to match federal grants to its municipalities, and Oregon permitted cities to impose sewage service charges on water users for the planning and construction of sewage disposal systems.

A look at municipal public utilities shows that the number of municipalities owning gas systems more than doubled in the years between 1950 and 1957. A memorial auditorium which cost $8 million has a seating capacity of 11 thousand was opened in Dallas, Texas, and the first aluminum-domed public auditorium in this country was erected at Virginia Beach, Virginia.

Planning. In the planning field the accent was increasingly on regional planning. New regional agencies were set up for the Chicago and Minneapolis-St. Paul areas. Comprehensive planning on a metropolitan basis was included as one of the governmental functions which could be performed by a metropolitan municipal corporation authorized by legislation in the state of Washington. Local planning bodies were engaged in a variety of cooperative efforts on a region-wide basis in a number of areas including New York and the nation's capital.

Parks and Recreation. Of great concern to the planners was the necessity for preserving open space for parks and recreational purposes in the rapidly growing communities. In addition to the inroads being made by residential, commercial, and industrial developments, the new expressways were eating up the land including areas already designated for recreation purposes.

Transportation. The debate between rail and rubber tire transportation advocates in urban communities continued. The National Committee on Urban Transportation completed its guide to the development of urban transportation plans. Numerous transportation and traffic surveys were under way. A regional rapid transit agency was created for the San Francisco Bay Area. The financial plight of commuter railroads and the impact of the new federal highway program were the two most discussed matters in the transportation field.

Council of Urban Advisors. Of far reaching importance to municipalities is the question of how urban interests can best be served in the operations of the executive branch of the federal government. Three bills have been introduced in the 1958 session of Congress calling for the creation of an executive department of urban affairs. Spokesmen for urban interests are by no means agreed on the merits of such a new agency. There does seem to be general agreement that there is a need for coordination among the various programs of the federal government which fundamentally affect urban areas.

The American Municipal Association which endorsed the creation of a new cabinet post for urban affairs at its 1956 National Municipal Congress modified its stand in 1957 and advocated the creation of a Council of Urban Advisors. This body would "conduct continuing research and make recommendations on urban problems and (be) impowered to coordinate all federal programs affecting urban areas." In addition to making a start in coordinating existing federal programs and developing a federal urban policy, the "Council would be charged to recommend the best kind of organizational device in government to represent urban interests. . .specifically review the suggestions for a new cabinet post for urban affairs. . ."

The subcommittee on intergovernmental relations of the House Committee on Government Operations, the Congressional group set up to conduct a follow-up investigation on the recommendations of the Kestnbaum Commission, was giving careful attention to the issues involved in the division of powers between levels of government and ways and means to improve intergovernmental cooperation. During 1957 the position of the localities was ably presented in statements before the subcommittee by the executive directors of the American Municipal Association, the International City Manager's Association, and the National Association of County Officials. In addition the subcommittee received testimony from mayors, governors, and representatives of various organized groups.

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A recitation of highlights on the municipal scene is by its very nature impressionistic. Many other 1957 developments are equal in significance to those reported here. No matter how the picture is viewed the undeniable conclusion is that for our federal system to be effective in a complex urban setting, it requires a degree of understanding and cooperation among units, levels, and functions of government that we are only beginning to acquire.

How To Use the Year Book

THE purpose of this introductory section is to present a brief explanation of the contents and arrangement of material in this Year Book and to make a few suggestions regarding the use of statistical data. All material dealing with each municipal function or activity is brought together in one place. In conformity with this idea, Part II is devoted entirely to matters of personnel and Part III to finance. Data relating to operating departments have all been included in Part IV, but within this general grouping all material relating to each individual activity is segregated. In addition, there are three other principal sections: preceding this article is a general summary of municipal developments in 1957. Part I which follows presents data regarding local governmental units as such, while Part V contains the directories of officials.

The arrangement of materials within these major parts may be illustrated by a glance at Part III, dealing with municipal finance. At the beginning of Part III are short articles reviewing the developments during the year in municipal financial administration, assessment, purchasing, and revenue, expenditure, and debt. Following some of these summary articles are individual city statistical data. Next are presented sources of information, which are designed to guide the user to (1) sources of municipal finance statistics; (2) selected standard references; (3) new books, pamphlets, and reports published in 1957 and early 1958; and (4) selected periodicals.

Summary Articles on 1957 Developments. The articles at the beginning of Parts II and III and at the beginning of each activity in Part IV cover only the more significant events and developments in 1957 and were prepared for the Year Book by the editorial consultants of Public Management.

Individual City Statistics. Most of the data for individual cities shown in the tables were obtained directly from city officials by questionnaires sent out by the International City Managers' Association, by other national organizations, or by federal agencies. Other statistical data were supplied by various governmental or private agencies with the source given at the beginning of each table. Summary articles preceding the individual city data indicate trends and should be read when using the tables.

Sources of Information. Four types of information are presented in most of the sections in Parts II, III, and IV, in the following order:

1. Sources of Statistics. The items listed under this heading for each function include recent compilations of municipal statistics for individual cities, which are in most instances nation-wide in scope. Except for a few recent publications, the items listed are restricted to periodical sources and to compilations which include cities in more than one state. The individual city data included in each publication are briefly described, together with the number of cities included and their population range.

2. Selected Standard References. In this section are listed for each function the standard references which have been published in recent years and which form the basis of a working library in the administration of that function. The items were selected on the basis of their value to the administrator.

3. New Books and Pamphlets. Only the more important books, pamphlets, and reports issued in 1957 and early in 1958 are listed. Included also are a few items with a 1956 publication date which came to the attention of the Year Book editors after the 1957 edition went to press. Publications of the years 1933 to 1956 and early 1957 are listed in previous editions.

4. Selected Periodicals. The most important periodicals in each field are the best sources of information on current developments, practices, and procedures.

Model Ordinances. At the end of Part IV is a section on "Selected Model Municipal Ordinances" which has proved useful to officials. Municipal officials who wish to obtain a model ordinance on any particular subject should look first of all to the league of municipalities in their state. Many of the states have up-to-date ordinances on practically every phase of municipal activity. While especially prepared for use by cities in a given state, the provisions often are applicable to similar situations in other states. Some of the best model ordinances are prepared by federal agencies or national groups, but it should be borne in mind that they frequently may not be in accord with state laws. City officials will do well to consider carefully the provisions of model ordinances in adapting them to local needs and conditions before adoption. Some model ordinances may be too comprehensive for small cities. Special provisions to be included in any local ordinance can be determined only by the officials in each city. Also helpful are the compiled ordinances or codes of cities which have issued such volumes in recent years. Some of these cities are listed on the first page of the model ordinance section.

Directories of Municipal Officials. Part V contains directories of chief officials in cities over 10,000 population, of city managers, and of mayors and city clerks in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by states.

POPULATION FIGURES AND SELECTION OF CITIES

Final figures from the 1950 federal census of population for the most part are used in the Year Book. Figures for cities over 10,000 are shown to the nearest thousand and for cities of 5,000 to 10,000 in full, with the cities listed alphabetically by population groups in Table VI, and by states in Tables XXIII and XXIV. Other 1950 and later census data on urban population are described in the articles "Urban Places and Population" and "Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas" in Part I of the Year Book.

The Year Book gives some information for all 2,361 cities and other incorporated urban places over 5,000 population in the United States. In addition 199 of the 400 towns in New England and townships in Pennsylvania and New Jersey were selected as "cities" by the editors of the Year Book in accordance with standards described in the section "Governmental Data for the 2,560 Cities over 5,000 Population." These 199 towns and townships are not classified by the United States Bureau of the Census as either incorporated or unincorporated urban places.

All available data up to April 1, 1955 have been used to keep populations and groupings of cities up to date. These data include special censuses, new incorporations, and special population counts of annexed areas. As a result 33 cities have been added to this edition; one has been dropped because of consolidation with another city; and 59 cities have been moved to higher population groups.

USE OF STATISTICAL DATA

Misinterpreted statistical tables will inevitably lead—whether intentionally or unintentionally—to mistaken conclusions. In order to interpret the statistical data in this Year Book properly and to arrive at correct conclusions, the user must observe a number of cautions. An intelligent approach to the use of the information calls for a careful study of both the table heading and discussion prefacing each table.

Averages and Quartiles. Most tables presented in this volume summarize data for all the cities of a given population group. The correct use of such data involves an understanding of the summarizing devices which have been employed. In many cases an average is shown. The average of an index for a group of cities is intended to represent the typical value of the index for those cities. In addition to the familiar arithmetic average or mean, the median has also been used. The median designates the value of the middle item in a series of items arranged in order of increasing size; i.e., one-half of the items fall above, and one-half below the median. To illustrate the distinction between median and average, suppose five persons have wages of $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00, and $11. The average is $6.00, the median is $5.00. An average, whether it be the arithmetic mean or the median, is only a measure of the typical, or usual case. It is in no sense a standard. The average number of employees in October, 1956, in cities of 250,000 to 1,000,000 population was 163 per 10,000 population. This does not mean that cities of that size should have that precise number of employees, but that the average city did have that number.

Of equal importance are measures of dispersion which show how closely the individual items adhere to the average, or how widely they are distributed about the average. The four measures of dispersion that have been used here are (1) the lowest item, (2) the first or lower quartile, (3) the third or upper quartile, and (4) the highest item. The lowest and highest items are self-explanatory and indicate the total range covered by the items. When the items are arranged in order of increasing size, the first quartile is that value below which one-quarter of the items fall, and the third quartile is that value below which three-quarters of the items fall. Thus a tabulation of salaries of police chiefs in a previous Year Book showed the lowest item to be $1,980; the first quartile to be $2,562; the median $3,000; the third quartile $3,600; and the highest item $6,000. In other words, all the chiefs received $1,980 or more, one-fourth received $2,562 or less, one-fourth received at least $2,562 and not more than $3,000, one-fourth received at least $3,000 and not more than $3,600, and one-fourth received at least $3,600 and not more than $6,000. It should be realized that several cases may be grouped at the value of a quartile or median; in this example, 20 chiefs might receive $3,000.

Comparison of the statistics of an individual city with the average will only indicate whether it is out of line with usual practices and suggest the need for further analysis of operations. Comparison with quartiles and range will indicate how far the city departs from the typical and will help to determine whether the deviation is of sufficient magnitude to be significant.

Kinds of Statistical Measures. To know whether a high or a low value of a particular statistical index is a symptom of "good" administration, the significance of that index must be understood. For example, a table showing the total value of burnable property in a city measures the magnitude of the governmental problem facing the fire department; while a table showing fire losses per $1,000 of burnable values measures the adequacy of the results achieved by the department. Sometimes the activity of a department is measured in terms of work units performed (miles of streets swept, for example) instead of results (cleanliness of streets).

These measures of governmental service give an indication of the efficiency of the department's administration only when the effort (men and equipment employed), or money expended is taken into consideration. That is, one city may be satisfied to maintain a moderate fire loss with a low expenditure for the fire department, while another, desiring a higher municipal "standard of living" may work for a lower fire loss by the expenditure of larger sums for fire protection. The fire departments in the two cities may be equally efficient.

Before using any statistical index, the reader should determine whether it measures cost, effort, adequacy of results or performance (service in relation to the problem magnitude), or efficiency of results or performance (service in relation to its cost). The summaries preceding each table generally describe the statistics from this standpoint.

Per Capita Data. One additional measure deserves special consideration. This is the measurement index reduced to a per capita basis. It is often assumed that by reducing statistics to a per capita basis, valid comparisons between cities can be made. Statistics are reduced to a per capita basis because population is a rough measure of the magnitude of the governmental problem. Therefore an index reduced to a per capita basis will have the same significance as if it were divided by some other measure of problem-magnitude. An index of results reduced to per capita will be a measure of adequacy of service.

The usefulness of such an index is severely limited by the fact that population is only a very crude measure of problem-magnitude. Fire risk, for instance, is related directly to the amount and type of burnable property and only indirectly to population. The per capita fire risk will therefore vary with valuation per capita and types of property, and per capita fire loss is only a very approximate measure of adequacy of service.

Measures of cost per capita are even more limited in their usefulness. Since they fail to measure the level of service they are in no sense indexes of efficiency. A high per capita cost may indicate (1) that population does not adequately measure problem-magnitude, that is, that climatic, structural, economic, social, or other extragovernmental factors affect the problem; (2) that the level of service provided is high; (3) that the activity is being inefficiently administered. However, if care is taken to compare cities which are similar in type and situation, and if allowance is made for unusual conditions, then per capita statistics can be useful.

Other Limitations of the Statistics. The statistics presented here should not be used without a full recognition of their limitations. In almost all cases the original data have been compiled from questionnaires returned by individual cities, and there is little or no uniformity in the local records systems from which replies to the questionnaires are compiled. Furthermore, questions may be differently interpreted by the persons answering them. Every attempt has been made, however, to increase the accuracy and validity of the statistics by cross-checking data derived from different sources and by following up questionable returns.

The problem of comparability has already been raised. Another factor in comparability is the variability in organization and functions of city governments. Services which are normally provided by counties in one part of the country may be provided by cities in other states. The line of demarcation between private and public facilities may also shift from one city to another.

Proper Use of the Statistics. With all these limitations on their use, what good are the statistics, and what justification is there for publishing them? First of all, summary figures for various population groups are valuable as indicating trends in costs, performance, and accomplishments. Second, it is useful to compare the figures for individual cities with the averages for cities of similar size as a starting point for further analysis. If a city is employing many more employees per 1,000 population than the average, it must find valid justification in unusual climatic or other conditions, superior and more extensive services, or conclude that employment is excessive. The latter conclusion should lead the city to search for the precise cause and possible remedy. Third, with due care the information for individual cities enables city officials to make comparisons with other cities similarly situated. An official of an industrial city of 100,000 population can make comparisons with other cities of the industrial type and of similar size. Fourth, the information for individual cities can be significantly combined with other data which may be at hand. The annual budget of a personnel agency acquires new significance if related to the number of employees. Information regarding individual departments helps to explain aggregate data for the government as a whole.

INDEX

The index in this volume includes all subject material in detail, column headings to all tables, and authors of articles, but not names of cities or officials. Data for individual cities will be found in the tables indexed by subject; officials are listed in the directories by city office held. The index is intended to direct the reader to details of information.

PART ONE

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Number of Governmental Units

Urban Places and Population

Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas

Metropolitan and Fringe Area Developments

Urban Counties

Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000

State Municipal Leagues

Governments in the United States in 1957*

THERE were 102,328 governmental units in the United States in January, 1957. Local school districts, numbering 50,446 make up almost one-half of this total. The remainder, besides the federal government and the 48 states, includes 51,833 local governments other than school districts: 17,198 township governments, 17,183 municipalities, 14,405 special districts, and 3,047 counties. The average number of governmental units per state is 2,131, but Nebraska has 6,658 while Rhode Island has only 91.

More than 5,000 governments are found in each of eight states as follows: Nebraska, 6,658; Illinois, 6,510; Minnesota, 6,298; Kansas, 6,214; Wisconsin, 5,731; Missouri, 5,307; Michigan, 5,160; and Pennsylvania, 5,073. Together these states account for almost one-half of the total number of governmental units in the continental United States. Each of these eight states has numerous township and school district governments.

Table I shows the number of local governments in each of the 48 states. Included in Table I as exhibit information, but not included in the continental United States total, is information for the territories of Alaska and Hawaii and the commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

In the five years since the 1952 enumeration of governments, the total number of governmental units has declined by 14,415 or 12 per cent; there has been a decline of 52,788 (34 per cent) since the 1942 enumeration. Trends in numbers of the several types of governments are shown below:

	Number of Units			Change in Number	
	1957	1952	1942	1952 to 1957	1942 to 1957
U. S. Government	1	1	1	0	0
States.	48	48	48	0	0
Counties	3,047	3,049	3,050	-2	-3
Municipalities	17,183	16,778	16,220	+405	+963
Townships and towns. .	17,198	17,202	18,919	-4	-1,705
School districts	50,446	67,346	108,579	-900	-58,133
Special districts.	14,405	12,319	8,299	+2,086	+6,106
Total	102,328	116,743	155,116	-14,415	-52,788

The most striking changes have involved school districts, for which extensive reorganization has resulted in a steady decline in number, to a

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* This article is based on the Bureau of the Census report, *Governments in the United States* (1957 Census of Governments, vol. 1, no. 1). The research and surveys upon which this report is based were supervised by Mrs. Gertrude A. Whitehouse, chief, Governmental Units Branch of the Governments Division, United States Bureau of the Census.

Table I

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS: 1957

State	All Governmental Units	Local Governments except School Districts					School Districts	Exhibit: Other Public School Systems
		Total	Counties	Municipalities	Townships	Special Districts		
Alabama	617	504	67	318	0	119	112	0
Arizona	367	116	14	52	0	50	250	3
Arkansas	1,127	703	75	374	0	254	423	0
California	3,879	2,038	57[3]	331	0	1,650	1,840	0
Colorado	1,666	729	62[3]	246	0	421	936	0
Connecticut	384	380	8	33	152	187	3	167
Delaware	132	116	3	49	0	64	15	2
Dist. of Columbia	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	1
Florida	672	604	67	310	0	227	67	0
Georgia	1,121	922	159	508	0	255	198	0
Idaho	843	674	44[3]	199	0	431	168	0
Illinois	6,510	4,516	102	1,181	1,433	1,800	1,993	0
Indiana	2,989	1,958	92	544	1,009	313	1,030	0
Iowa	4,906	1,240	99	942	0	199	3,665	0
Kansas	6,214	3,073	105	610	1,550	808	3,140	0
Kentucky	822	600	120	323	0	157	221	0
Louisiana	584	516	62[3]	237	0	217	67	0
Maine	645	636	16	42	471	107	8	476
Maryland	328	327	23[3]	149	0	155	0	24
Massachusetts	573	568	12[3]	39	312	205	4	349
Michigan	5,160	1,945	83	498	1,262	102	3,214	0
Minnesota	6,298	2,833	87	826	1,828	92	3,464	15
Mississippi	672	592	82	262	0	248	79	82
Missouri	5,307	2,072	114[3]	803	328	827	3,234	0
Montana	1,503	353	56[3]	123	0	174	1,149	0
Nebraska	6,658	1,715	93	534	478	610	4,942	0
Nevada	110	92	17	17	0	58	17	0
New Hampshire	545	324	10	12	222	80	220	9
New Jersey	1,217	727	21	333	233	140	489	74
New Mexico	317	221	32	77	0	112	95	0
New York	4,189	2,524	57[3]	611	932	924	1,664	6
North Carolina	624	623	100	412	0	111	0	173
North Dakota	3,968	1,969	53	356	1,392	168	1,998	0
Ohio	3,667	2,498	88	915	1,335	160	1,168	0
Oklahoma	2,332	688	77	506	0	105	1,643	0
Oregon	1,526	799	36	213	0	550	726	0
Pennsylvania	5,073	2,655	66[3]	991	1,564	34	2,417	441
Rhode Island	91	90	0[3]	7	32	51	0	39
South Carolina	503	395	46	235	2	112	107	0
South Dakota	4,808	1,519	64[3]	306	1,080	69	3,288	0
Tennessee	560	545	95	255	0	195	14	137
Texas	3,485	1,692	254	793	0	645	1,792	7
Utah	398	357	29	210	0	118	40	0
Vermont	409	392	14	68	238	72	16	242
Virginia	367	366	98[3]	228	0	40	0	130
Washington	1,577	1,105	39	252	69	745	471	0
West Virginia	362	306	55	219	0	32	55	0
Wisconsin	5,731	1,972	71	547	1,276	78	3,758	90
Wyoming	489	242	23[3]	86	0	133	246	0
United States	102,328	51,833	3,047[3]	17,183	17,198[4]	14,405	50,446	2,467
Exhibit:								
Alaska	42	33	0[3]	31	0	2	8	21
Hawaii	22	21	3	1	0	17	0	1
Puerto Rico	97	96	0[3]	75	0	21	0	1

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[1] Includes federal government and the 48 States not shown in distribution by type.

[2] Includes other local public school systems operated as part of state, county, municipal, or township governments and not included with the independent school district figure.

[3] Excludes areas corresponding to counties but having no organized county government.

[4] Includes "towns" in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin.

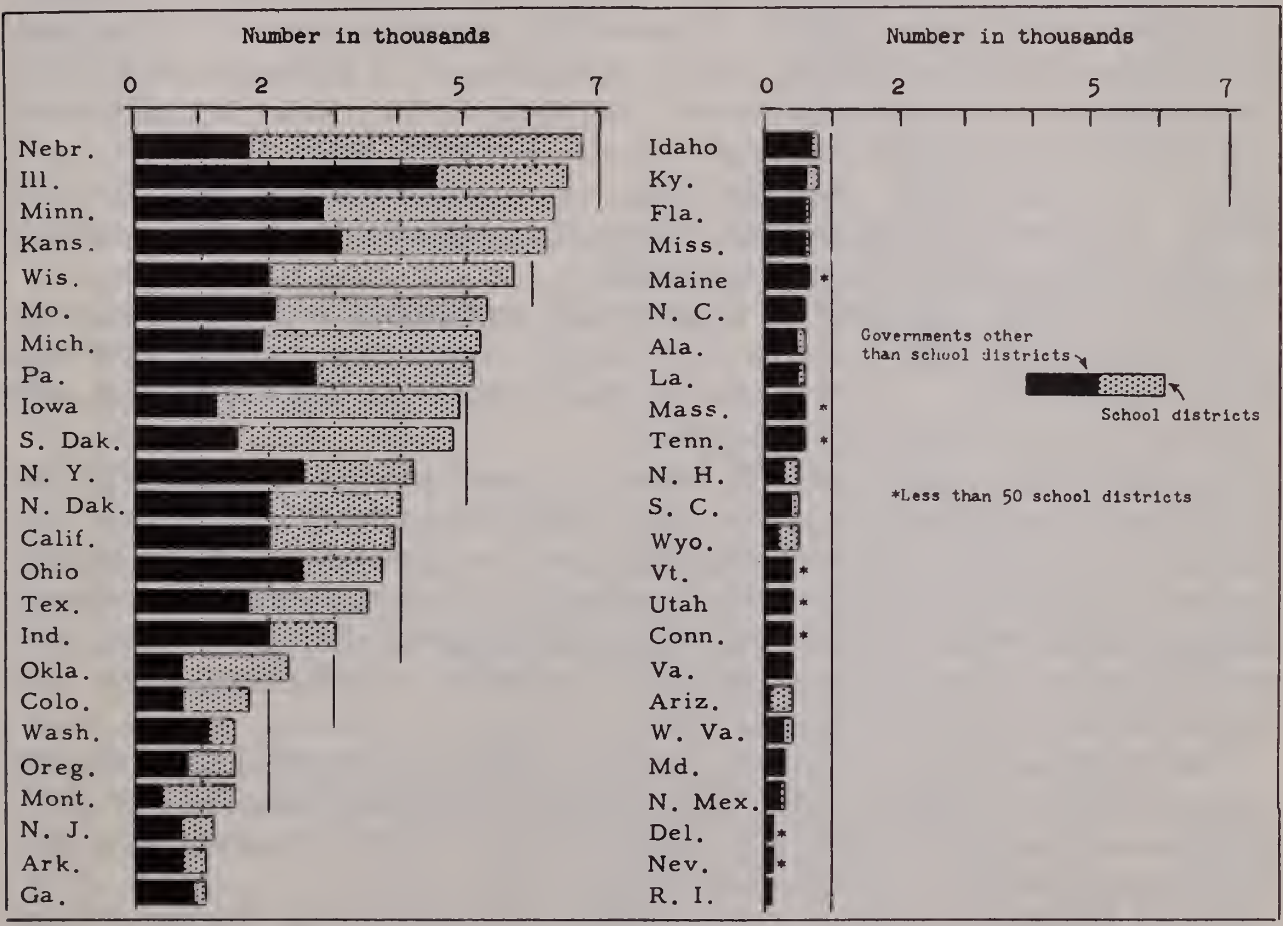
1957 total less than one-half that of 1942. On the other hand, the number of special districts has increased by 6,106 in the last 15 years, with 2,086 of this increase occurring since 1952.

Types of Local Government

Counties. Organized county governments are found in all of the 48 states except Rhode Island. Terminology throughout the United States is uniform except in Louisiana where the designation "parish" is applied.

The change in number of county governments since 1942 has been negligible. One new county, Los Alamos, New Mexico, was created; the parish of East Baton Rouge, Louisiana, became substantially consolidated with the city of Baton Rouge for governmental purposes; and two Virginia counties went out of existence when Elizabeth City County became part of the independent city of Hampton and the county of Warwick became the independent city of Warwick. In addition, Nantucket County, Massachusetts, which was counted in 1942 as a county government, is excluded from the 1952 and 1957 figures. The government of Nantucket County is identical with that of the town of Nantucket.

The 3,047 county governments shown in Table I do not include 58 related areas not counted as counties: 12 county governments not independently organized and having very limited functions as part of New York City, Baton Rouge and New Orleans, Louisiana, and Nantucket Township and Boston, Massachusetts; two city-county governments of Denver and



Source: Bureau of the Census

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS BY STATES: 1957

San Francisco; "independent" cities of Baltimore, St. Louis, and 32 cities in Virginia; eight unorganized areas in Rhode Island and South Dakota; and four federal areas, the District of Columbia and areas of Yellowstone National Park in three states.

Municipalities. There were 405 more municipalities in the United States in 1957 than in 1952, owing to new incorporations during the five-year period.

The term "municipalities" as used here includes all governmentally active units officially designated as cities, boroughs, villages or—except for New England, New York, and Wisconsin—towns.

Illinois, with 1,181, has more municipalities than any other state. Pennsylvania has 991; Iowa, 942; and Ohio, 915. At the other extreme seven states—Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island—each have fewer than 50 municipalities. It should be noted that five of these seven states are in New England where a strong town (township) government often provides urban services ordinarily provided by municipalities in other states.

Townships and Towns. Classified under the heading of "townships" are organized governments in 22 states including units locally termed towns in the six New England states and in New York and Wisconsin, and some "plantations" in Maine and "locations" in New Hampshire, as well as governments called townships in other areas.

The classification "townships" includes units which range widely in scope of governmental powers and operations. Most of them, particularly in the north central states, perform only a very limited range of services for predominantly rural areas. However, by general law in New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and to some degree in Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin, townships (or towns) are vested with rather broad powers and, where they include urbanized areas, perform many functions commonly associated with municipalities. In certain of the New England States, moreover, the towns are commonly responsible for local schools as well as other governmental functions.

While township organization is generally restricted to the northeastern and north central states, South Carolina has two active township governments in one county, and the state of Washington has one county and part of another with township organization.

Excluded from this count of township governments are unorganized township areas, townships coextensive with cities where the city governments have absorbed the township functions, and townships known to have ceased to perform governmental functions. At least some of the minor changes in township numbers indicated here to have taken place since 1952 result from a more thorough check of the status of individual units than was possible in the 1952 enumeration.

Most of the indicated decrease in total number of township governments between 1942 and 1952 reflects the exclusion from the later figures of all Iowa township areas. County governments in that state have absorbed substantially all former township functions.

School Districts. School organization throughout the United States varies widely. In 29 states the school districts are independent governmental units. At the other extreme, in four states there are no independent school districts, and local schools are administered by the state or by county, city, or town governments. A mixed system is found in 15 states, each having some independent school districts and some school systems administered by other governments. Numbers of school districts by state are shown in Table I which also shows, as an exhibit column, the number of other or "dependent" school systems in each state.

School districts differ widely in the scope of their educational responsibilities. Some provide both elementary and high school grades, and a limited number also maintain junior college facilities. A majority of the school districts, however, are small rural units which provide only elementary instruction. These are found in particularly large numbers in the north central states. Many such districts do not operate schools but instead provide pupil transportation to other districts.

Reorganization laws to facilitate consolidation, annexation, and abolition of school districts have brought a marked decline in the number of small rural districts. Each of the seven states shown below has had a decrease of more than 1,000 school districts since 1952:

State	Number of school districts 1957	1952	Decrease from 1952 to 1957
Illinois	1,993	3,484	1,491
Michigan	3,214	4,845	1,631
Minnesota.	3,464	6,227	2,763
Missouri	3,234	4,891	1,657
Nebraska	4,942	6,392	1,450
New York.	1,664	2,915	1,251
Wisconsin.	3,758	5,298	1,540

These seven states account for more than two-thirds of the total decrease of the past five years in number of school districts.

Despite the emphasis on consolidation of school districts, the state of Nebraska still had, in January, 1957, more than 4,000 districts and seven states each had more than 3,000—Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Special Districts. These units make up the most varied and least recorded area of local government. They are to be found in every state and the District of Columbia. Criteria used to determine what types of local districts, authorities, commissions, boards, and other entities should be classified as independent local governments are described in detail below.

There is no consistent pattern from state to state or even within a state as to the organization and financing of special districts. The majority are established to perform a single function but some have been given authority by their enabling legislation to provide several kinds of services.

The following nine states, each having at least 500 special district governments, account for three-fifths of all such local governments: Illinois, 1,800; California, 1,650; New York, 924; Missouri, 827; Kansas, 808; Washington, 745; Texas, 645; Nebraska, 610; and Oregon, 550.

Special districts have been increasing steadily during the 15-year period from 1942 to 1957, and during the last five years they have grown in number by 17 per cent.

Almost one-half of all special districts are accounted by three types—fire protection districts (18 per cent), soil conservation districts (16 per cent), and drainage districts (15 per cent). These three kinds of special districts plus cemetary districts and housing authorities make up almost two-thirds of the special districts in the United States. The remaining special districts provide irrigation and water conservation, highways, sanitation, hospitals, libraries, and a variety of other governmental services.

Increasingly state and local governments are establishing "authorities" to undertake the construction and operation of toll roads and bridges, port and airport facilities, public buildings, and other revenue-producing facilities. Only those authorities which meet certain specifications (as outlined below) are classed as independent governmental units and included in the Census count of special districts.

As a class, authorities resemble special districts in that they are created to serve a single function or a limited number of functions. In many instances, however, the functions assigned are in lieu of or to supplement services ordinarily provided by an established government. As to numerous authorities, moreover, a significant degree of administrative control is retained by the creating government. Thus, most authorities are not sufficiently autonomous to be classed as governmental units.

Essential Characteristics for Classification

Governmental services in the United States are provided through a complex structure made up of numerous public bodies and agencies. In addition to the widely recognized pattern of federal, state, county, municipal, and township government, there exist many offshoots from the regular structure in the form of single-function and multiple-function districts, authorities, commissions, boards, and other entities that have varying degrees of autonomy. The basic pattern differs widely from state to state. Moreover, various classes of local units within a particular state also differ in their characteristics.

Before attempting to identify and count units of government, therefore, it is necessary to define what is to be counted and to establish standards for classifying the various types of governmental entities that are encountered. The following discussion sets forth the definitions and criteria that have been used by the Bureau of the Census in classifying and counting governmental units for this report.

A government is an organized entity which, in addition to having governmental character, has sufficient discretion in the management of its own affairs to distinguish it as separate from the administrative structure of any other governmental unit.

To be regarded as a government, any entity must possess all three of the attributes reflected in this definition: existence as an organized entity; governmental character; and substantial autonomy. Following are some of the characteristics which are taken as evidence of these attributes.

TABLE II

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS: 1957, 1952 and 1942

State	All Governmental Units			School Districts Only			Special Districts Only		
	1957	1952	1942	1957	1952	1942	1957	1952	1942
Alabama	617	548	511	112	108	110	119	70	58
Arizona	367	367	499	250	270	397	50	34	54
Arkansas	1,127	1,089	3,705	423	422	2,644	254	231	611
California	3,879	3,764	4,149	1,840	2,010	2,809	1,650	1,390	996
Colorado	1,666	1,953	2,358	936	1,352	1,937	421	297	119
Connecticut	384	363	349	3	3	14	187	166	135
Delaware	132	108	70	15	15	14	64	40	1
Dist. of Columbia	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1
Florida	672	617	503	67	67	67	227	188	101
Georgia	1,121	976	946	198	187	222	255	154	94
Idaho	843	938	1,666	168	305	1,148	431	395	321
Illinois	6,510	7,723	15,854	1,993	3,484	12,138	1,800	1,546	1,042
Indiana	2,989	3,050	3,043	1,030	1,115	1,182	313	293	229
Iowa	4,906	5,857	7,519	3,665	4,653	4,861	199	170	18
Kansas	6,214	6,933	11,115	3,140	3,984	8,632	808	724	264
Kentucky	822	796	771	221	232	261	157	130	104
Louisiana	584	489	523	67	67	67	217	144	198
Maine	645	664	584	8	4	0	107	128	34
Maryland	328	328	207	0	0	0	155	158	41
Massachusetts	573	584	409	4	0	0	205	220	44
Michigan	5,160	6,766	8,106	3,214	4,845	6,270	102	84	8
Minnesota	6,298	9,026	10,398	3,464	6,227	7,673	92	71	1
Mississippi	672	693	1,792	79	93	1,189	248	254	250
Missouri	5,307	7,002	10,740	3,234	4,891	8,613	827	886	949
Montana	1,503	1,598	2,175	1,149	1,287	1,932	174	133	71
Nebraska	6,658	7,981	8,307	4,942	6,392	7,009	610	485	198
Nevada	110	243	163	17	166	115	58	44	18
New Hampshire	545	551	546	220	228	231	80	78	70
New Jersey	1,217	1,151	1,143	489	481	490	140	81	65
New Mexico	317	289	225	95	106	105	112	78	24
New York	4,189	5,483	8,339	1,664	2,915	6,064	924	968	675
North Carolina	624	608	603	0	0	0	111	106	71
North Dakota	3,968	3,968	4,066	1,998	2,079	2,272	168	94	8
Ohio	3,667	3,936	4,021	1,168	1,465	1,655	160	140	48
Oklahoma	2,332	2,771	5,100	1,643	2,100	4,518	105	94	5
Oregon	1,526	1,723	2,332	726	1,071	1,844	550	407	258
Pennsylvania	5,073	5,156	5,263	2,417	2,506	2,546	34	29	91
Rhode Island	91	89	54	0	0	0	51	49	14
South Carolina	503	413	2,057	107	49	1,744	112	78	25
South Dakota	4,808	4,917	4,919	3,288	3,399	3,423	69	56	2
Tennessee	560	435	328	14	13	11	195	85	15
Texas	3,485	3,963	7,360	1,792	2,479	6,159	645	491	309
Utah	398	385	303	40	40	40	118	106	32
Vermont	409	414	398	16	20	24	72	70	46
Virginia	367	366	323	0	0	0	40	42	14
Washington	1,577	1,539	1,906	471	545	1,148	745	644	429
West Virginia	362	350	326	55	55	55	32	23	10
Wisconsin	5,731	7,258	8,508	3,758	5,298	6,569	78	73	81
Wyoming	489	519	531	246	318	377	133	91	47
United States	102,328	116,743	155,116	50,446	67,346	108,579	14,405	12,319	8,299

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[1] Includes Federal Government, the 48 State Governments, and types of local governments not shown separately in this table — i.e., counties, municipalities, and townships.

Existence as an Organized Entity. Evidence on this score is provided by the presence of some form of organization and the possession of some corporate powers such as perpetual succession, the right to sue and be sued, have a name, make contracts, acquire and dispose of property, and the like.

Designation of a class of units in law as "municipal corporations," "public corporations," "bodies corporate and politic," and the like indicates that such units are organized entities. On the other hand, some entities not so specifically stated by law to be corporations have sufficient powers to be recognized as governmental units.

Obviously, the mere right to exist is not sufficient. Where a former governmental unit has ceased to operate—e.g., receives no revenue, conducts no activities, and has no officers currently—it is not counted as an existing government.

Governmental Character. This characteristic is indicated where officers of the entity are popularly elected or are appointed by public officials. A high degree of responsibility to the public, demonstrated by requirements for public reporting or for accessibility of records to public inspection, is also taken as critical evidence of governmental character.

Governmental character is attributed to any entities having power to levy property taxes, power to issue debt paying interest exempt from federal taxation, or responsibility for performing a function commonly regarded as governmental in nature. However, a lack of these attributes or of evidence concerning them does not preclude a class of units being recognized as governmental in character, if it meets the indicated requirements as to officers or public accountability. Thus, some "special districts" exist which have no taxing powers and are empowered only to provide electric power or other public utility services also widely rendered privately but are counted as local governments because of provisions as to their administration and public accountability.

Substantial Autonomy. This requirement is met where, subject to statutory limitations and any supervision of local governments by the state, an entity has considerable fiscal and administrative independence. Fiscal independence generally derives from power of the entity to determine its budget without review and detailed modification by other local officials or governments, to determine taxes to be levied for its support, to fix and collect charges for its services, or to issue debt without review by another local government. Administrative independence is closely related to the basis for selection of the entity's governing body.

Accordingly, a public agency is classified as an independent unit of government if it has independent fiscal powers and in addition: (1) has a popularly elected governing body; (2) has a governing body representing two or more state or local governments; or (3) even in the event its governing body is appointed, performs functions that are essentially different from those of, and are not subject to specification by, its creating government.

Conversely, separate existence is not attributed to entities which lack either fiscal or administrative independence. Some local government agencies having considerable fiscal autonomy are therefore classified as being parts of other "parent" governmental units where integration is evidenced by characteristics (usually more than one) such as the following:

1. Appointment of agency officers by the chief executive of the parent government, or control of the agency by a board composed wholly or mainly of parent government officials.
2. Control by the agency over facilities that supplement, serve, or take the place of facilities ordinarily provided by the creating government.
3. Provision that agency properties and responsibilities shall revert to the creating government after agency debt has been repaid.
4. Requirements for approval of agency plans by the creating government.
5. Legislative or executive specification by the parent government as to the location and type of facilities the agency is to construct and maintain.

Other Factors. Although application of the foregoing criteria involves little difficulty in many instances, the infinite variety of provisions regarding local government entities and particularly the shadings of autonomy which they exhibit leave the classification of some types of entities subject to considerable judgment. In such cases, the Census Bureau has taken account of (1) local attitudes as to whether the type of unit involved is independent or not and (2) the effect of the decision upon collection and presentation of statistics of governmental finances and employment.

Such considerations apply, however, only where other criteria leave room for alternative decisions. Regard for local terminology or traditions as to the nature of particular types of governmental entities has been subordinated, wherever necessary, to the need for uniform classification of entities of similar nature as among various states and areas.

Other Characteristics for Classification

The foregoing description of essential characteristics makes no reference to certain other attributes which are possessed by many governments but which are not essential criteria for the identification of governmental units.

Area and Population. Most but not all governments exist to serve, and operate primarily within, an explicit geographic area for which a population can be determined. However, some entities having all essential characteristics of local governments do not possess this attribute but at best can be associated only with an undefined general location or area, rather than an explicitly defined territory. Examples of this are districts providing toll road and bridge facilities.

Even those governmental units which can be directly associated with a defined territory for certain purposes, such as property taxation, often own and operate facilities outside or provide services on one basis or another to residents of adjoining territory.

It should be noted also, in connection with governmental operations, that various types of geographic areas are established or recognized which lack characteristics of independent governments. These constitute in most instances devices for the conduct of elections, administration of justice, or performance of particular public services by governments serving the total area of all the particular types of districts concerned. Although these are useful for administration and are significant for the analysis of particular services and operations of governments, such minor geographic areas and "districts" have no place in a count of governmental units.

Taxing Power. Most units of governments are vested with authority to impose taxes. Again, however, this is not an essential or critical attribute, since some types of local entities which in every other respect can properly be viewed as independent units of government lack such authority but derive a considerable degree of fiscal independence through powers to impose assessments for improvements, to charge for services, or to incur indebtedness. Some of the very largest special districts, such as the Port of New York Authority and the Chicago Transit Authority, are of this nature as well as numerous other special district governments.

Uniformity of Taxation and Services. Even for those units of government which have property taxing powers and serve a precisely determined area, it cannot always be said that a single level of taxation and standard of services applies throughout the area concerned. Differential taxation often occurs legally where annexation or other boundary changes place a burden of debt service on some but not all of the territory; and subordinate "districts" which lack independence from the parent government are sometimes provided for with regard to particular types of improvements or governmental services, with resulting differences of tax level within the total area served by the government.

Urban Places and Population

By Howard G. Brunsman

Chief, Population Division, United States Bureau of the Census

ACCORDING to the 1950 Census of Population, the urban population represented nearly two-thirds of the total population of the United States. The urban population totaled 96,467,686 and the rural population was 54,229,675.

Between 1950 and 1956, the rural population increased at a substantially greater rate than the urban population of the United States (13 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively). Quite different trends were shown for the portions of the urban and rural population living inside and outside standard metropolitan areas. The standard metropolitan areas contained three-fourths of the 1950 urban population of the United States. This portion of the urban total showed an increase of 8.7 per cent, which is somewhat greater than the increase of 6.0 per cent in the urban population outside standard metropolitan areas. The rural portion outside standard metropolitan areas represents four-fifths of the 1950 rural total. This segment of the population showed an increase of 2.0 per cent that partly offset the large increase of 55.8 per cent in the rural population inside standard metropolitan areas (see Table 1).

TABLE 1
URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
OF THE UNITED STATES: 1950 AND 1956

Area	March 1956	April 1950	Increase	
			Number	Per Cent
Total	164,308,000	149,633,731	14,674,269	9.9
Urban	103,631,000	95,916,462	7,714,538	8.0
Inside standard metropolitan areas	79,178,000	72,849,137	6,328,863	8.7
Outside standard metropolitan areas	24,453,000	23,067,325	1,385,675	6.0
Rural	60,677,000	53,717,269	6,959,731	13.0
Inside standard metropolitan areas	17,057,000	10,951,205	6,105,795	55.8
Outside standard metropolitan areas	43,620,000	42,766,064	853,936	2.0

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 63, "Civilian Population of the United States, by Type of Residence: April 1950 and March 1956." Data relate to 168 standard metropolitan areas as defined for the 1950 Census of Population.

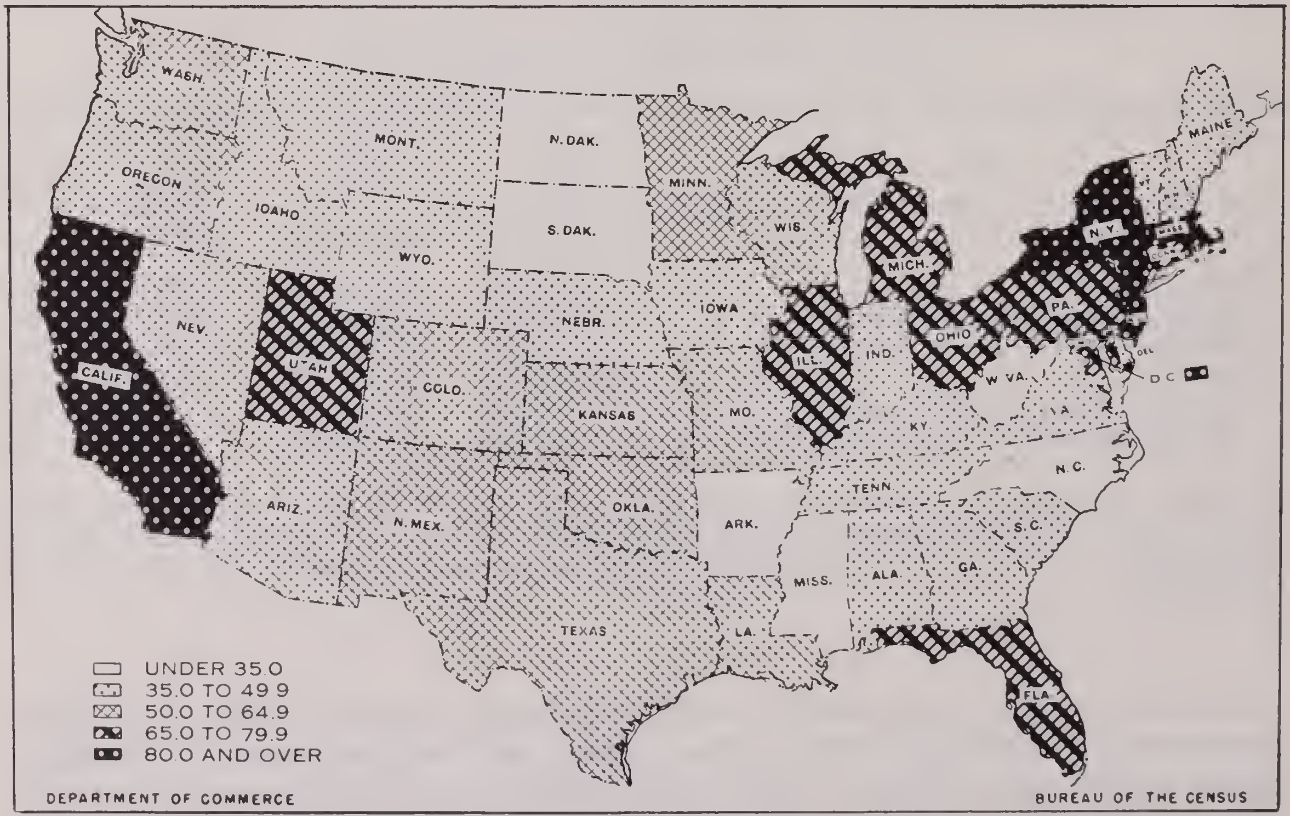
In terms of the proportion of urban population, the state with the highest proportion in 1950 was New Jersey, which had 86.6 per cent of its population classified as urban. Other states with more than four out of five inhabitants living in urban territory were Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New

York, and California. In all, 30 states had half or more of their population in urban territory. The most urban of the regions was the Northeast with almost four-fifths of its population living in urban territory. The South had less than half of its population in urban territory. In the West almost 70 per cent of the population was urban, and in the North Central region the proportion was 64.1 per cent, virtually the same as the national average of 64.0 per cent.

The 18 states with less than half of their population in urban territory were most heavily concentrated in the South, where 10, or the majority of the states in the region, were in this class. The state with the largest proportion of rural population was North Dakota, where 73.4 per cent of the population lived in rural territory. Three other states—South Dakota, Mississippi, and Arkansas—each had more than two-thirds of its population in rural territory (see map).

For the 1950 census, urban territory has been defined to comprise (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages, (b) the densely-settled urban fringe, incorporated or unincorporated, around cities of 50,000 or more, (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside of any urban fringe, and (d) towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties. All other territory is classified as rural.

In 1950, as in earlier censuses, the most important component of the urban territory is the group of incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. However, a definition of urban territory restricted to such places would class as rural territory, merely because they lacked legal municipal boundaries, a number of large and equally densely-settled


WASH.
MONT.
N. DAK.
MINN.
MAINE
OREGON
IDAHO
S. DAK.
WIS.
MICH.
N.Y.
WYO.
IOWA
PA.
NEV.
UTAH
NEBR.
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
CALIF.
COLO.
W. VA.
DEL
D.C.
KANSAS
MO.
KY.
VA.
N.C.
TENN.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
OKLA.
ARK.
S.C.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
TEXAS
LA.
FLA.
UNDER 35.0
35.0 TO 49.9
50.0 TO 64.9
65.0 TO 79.9
80.0 AND OVER
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Urban Population as Per Cent of Total Population: 1950 places. For censuses prior to 1950 an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions, principally by classifying whole minor civil divisions of counties as urban on the basis of certain special rules.

Under these rules, however, many large and closely built-up places continued to be classified as rural. To avoid this situation in the 1950 census, the Bureau of the Census has defined arbitrary boundaries for urbanized areas and for unincorporated places of 1,000 or more outside urbanized areas. These boundaries follow recognizable physical features, such as roads and streams, but not necessarily the boundaries of political units. All of the population residing in urbanized areas and of those unincorporated places of 2,500 or more are classified as urban. Consequently, the special rules formerly used are no longer necessary.

An urbanized area consists of one or more cities of 50,000 or more, all nearby incorporated places of 2,500 or more, as well as nearby closely-settled smaller incorporated places and unincorporated territory. Each urbanized area thus contains one or more central cities plus additional territory, incorporated or unincorporated, called the urban fringe. Although the entire urbanized area is urban by virtue of this definition, it is clear that the central city or cities, as well as any incorporated place of 2,500 or more in the urban fringe, would also have been classified as urban if there had been no urbanized area, since each such place is incorporated and has 2,500 inhabitants or more. Although there are unincorporated places within the urban fringe, it was not feasible to establish boundaries for each such place and therefore they are not identified as separate places. In all, 157 urbanized areas have been established and defined by the Bureau of the Census, accounting for every city of 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1940, or in a subsequent special census conducted by the Bureau of the Census prior to 1950.

In general the distribution of the population by urban and rural residence according to the new urban definition is not comparable with corresponding distributions on the basis of the old definition used in the 1940 and earlier censuses. Both definitions include the 86,550,941 inhabitants of the 3,883 incorporated places of 2,500 or more. They differ, however, in the definition of urban territory outside the corporate limits of these places.

The urban total under the new definition includes the remaining 7,922,018 inhabitants of the 157 urbanized areas (including the residents in incorporated places of less than 2,500 and in the unincorporated territory of these areas), as well as the 1,994,727 inhabitants of the 397 unincorporated places of 2,500 or more which are located outside the urbanized areas. The urban population under the old definition excluded these residents of the urban fringes and of the unincorporated places, but included the 2,376,523 inhabitants of the 140 places, principally minor civil divisions of counties, which were identified as urban under special rule.

The number of incorporated places of 25,000 or more inhabitants reached 481, plus three unincorporated urban places—East Bakersfield, California; Kannapolis, North Carolina; and Oak Ridge, Tennessee—for which the Bureau of the Census had defined boundaries (see Table 2). In 1940 there were 397 urban places of 25,000 or more and an additional 15 unincorporated areas designated as urban. Most of the places which came into the over 25,000 population group during the past 10 years are in the South and in the West. The population of incorporated places of 25,000 or more in 1950 represented an increase of 18.7 per cent over the persons living in places of this size in 1940. There were 106 cities of 100,000 or more in the United States in 1950, whereas there were only 92 cities of this size in 1940.

Special Censuses. Cities and other political units sometimes need an official certified population count more recent than that provided by the latest decennial census. Annexations, in-migration, and natural increase may lead to a significant increase since 1950. The distribution of tax funds, the classification of the area, or the type of government organization may be affected by this population.

A procedure has been developed whereby the United States Bureau of the Census conducts a special population count at the request and expense of the local government. The Bureau of the Census is authorized to conduct and certify such a census and it cannot certify results of any census not taken under its direct supervision. The results of official special censuses are recognized for many purposes by state and other local government units. It should be noted, however, that some state, and other local laws, require the use of figures from the regular decennial census for certain purposes and do not recognize the results of a special census.

TABLE 2
NUMBER OF PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE
CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1940 AND 1950

Population Group	Incorporated Places				Unincorporated Places, 1950	
	Number		Per Cent Change 1940 to 1950	Cumulative Total, 1950	Number	Cumulative Total
	1950	1940*				
Over 1,000,000	5	5	No change	5		
500,000 to 1,000,000 . .	13	9	44.4	18		
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	23	23	No change	41		
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	65	55	18.2	106		
50,000 to 100,000	126	105	20.0	232		
25,000 to 50,000	249	200	24.5	481	3	3
10,000 to 25,000	752	599	25.5	1,223	26	29
5,000 to 10,000	1,093	920	18.8	2,326	83	112
2,500 to 5,000	1,557	1,407	10.7	3,883	289	401
Total	3,883	3,323	16.9		401	

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population, 1950, Vol. I Summary.

*Figures for 1940 exclude the 141 places which were designated as urban under special rule.

Editors' Note: The "Incorporated Places" and "Unincorporated Places" in Table 2 above do not include New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships with population of 5,000 or more shown in other sections of the Year Book as "cities." These towns and townships are not counted as urban places by the Bureau of the Census. See the governmental data section for explanation of how the towns and townships were selected for inclusion in the Year Book.

An authorized official of a community which is interested in obtaining a special census requests the Director of the Census to furnish an estimate of the cost of such a census. Since the cost varies with the total population, it is helpful if the Census Bureau is supplied with an estimate of the population growth since April, 1950. The cost of special censuses for a place of 5,000 or more usually ranges from 16 to 20 cents per person. The cost per person is usually slightly more for smaller places.

After the local community has requested a special census the Census Bureau sends to the community a special census supervisor who is one of its qualified employees. He selects, appoints, and trains the staff, and conducts the enumeration. All persons employed in connection with the special census are sworn to observe the confidential nature of the census returns. The enumeration is conducted under the same rules as those which govern the federal decennial census.

Information is obtained regarding name, relationship to the head of the household, age, sex, and race for each person included in the census. In addition, the census may cover other characteristics of the population—their economic status and their housing, if the community desires and is willing to pay for this information. The schedules, which are the sole property of the Bureau of the Census, are forwarded to Washington where they are held in strict confidence so that no individual information may be divulged. After the final count has been made a certificate of the population is issued by the Director of the Census. In addition to the count of the total population, the census tabulations show the distribution of the population by sex and color. For places of 50,000 or more the distribution by age and sex is usually presented also and statistics by census tracts are prepared for areas in which tracts have been established.

Table III, beginning on the next page, shows the special censuses conducted between April 1, 1950, and December 31, 1957, for those places with a population of 5,000 or more in the 1950 Census of Population. A total of 204 of these places had special censuses in 1957.

In the spring of 1956 the legislature of the state of New York passed a law authorizing the state comptroller to recognize the results of special censuses conducted by the Bureau of the Census as of April 1 of any year in the allocation of state aid to the municipalities of the state. As the result of this legislation, the Bureau of the Census conducted 118 special censuses in New York state as of April 1, 1957, covering approximately three-fourths of the total population of the state. The areas covered included all of New York City, Westchester County, Suffolk County, Rockland County, Onondaga County, St. Lawrence County, and, with the exception of one city in each, all of Nassau and Niagara Counties. In addition, a considerable number of censuses were taken in individual cities, towns, and villages in other parts of the state.

As indicated in the next section of this Year Book, standard metropolitan areas have been established for Fort Smith, Arkansas; Riverside, California; Santa Barbara, California; Tucson, Arisona; and West Palm Beach, Florida, since special censuses showed that these cities contained over 50,000 inhabitants and qualified as central cities of standard metropolitan areas.

Table III

SPECIAL CENSUS POPULATIONS FOR CITIES OF 5,000 OR MORE IN 1950: APRIL 1, 1950 TO DECEMBER 31, 1957

City	Special Census		1950 Population
	Date Taken	Population	
Over 1,000,000			
Los Angeles, Calif.	2-56	2,243,901	1,970,358
250,000 to 500,000			
Indianapolis, Ind.	10-57	461,654	427,173
San Diego, Calif.	3-57	494,201	334,387
100,000 to 250,000			
Fort Wayne, Ind.	11-56	144,879	133,607
Gary, Ind.	8-56	168,884	133,911
Miami, Fla.	10-55	259,035	249,276
Mobile, Ala.	7-56	173,849	129,009
Phoenix, Ariz.	3-53	128,841	106,818
Sacramento, Calif.	8-55	157,182	137,572
South Bend, Ind.	9-57	131,770	115,911
Syracuse, N. Y.	4-57	214,252	220,583
Yonkers, N. Y.	4-57	178,145	152,798
50,000 to 100,000			
Alameda, Calif.	3-54	70,642	64,430
Alhambra, Calif.	9-53	53,558	51,359
Aurora, Ill.	7-56	56,766	50,576
Berwyn, Ill.	11-56	52,576	51,280
Bethlehem, Penn.	11-57	74,012	66,340
Burbank, Calif.	5-57	90,966	78,577
Evanston, Ill.	4-55	74,959	73,641
Fresno, Calif.	9-57	122,944	91,669
Glendale, Calif.	10-57	114,460	95,702
Hammond, Ind.	7-57	108,305	87,594
Joliet, Ill.	8-57	60,529	51,601
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	4-57	75,425	71,899
Muncie, Ind.	4-57	65,314	58,479
New Rochelle, N. Y.	4-57	72,195	59,725
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	4-57	101,022	90,872
Oak Park, Ill.	4-56	61,326	63,529
Rockford, Ill.	10-52	105,438	92,927
San Bernardino, Calif.	1-56	83,145	63,058
San Jose, Calif.	10-56	127,564	95,280
Santa Monica, Calif.	11-53	75,132	71,595
South Gate, Calif.	11-52	51,293	51,116
Stockton, Calif.	11-54	75,157	70,853
25,000 to 50,000			
Abington tp, Penn.	10-57	49,851	28,988
Anderson, Ind.	10-56	50,143	46,820
Beverly Hills, Calif.	5-56	30,443	29,032
Bloomington, Ill.	10-56	36,127	34,163
Boise City, Ida.	2-57	34,383	34,393
Compton, Calif.	3-55	63,670	47,991
Elgin, Ill.	4-56	47,565	44,223
Elkhart, Ind.	6-57	38,652	35,646
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	4-55	62,906	36,328
Fort Smith, Ark.	8-57	59,959	47,942
Granite City, Ill.	1-55	34,189	29,465
Hempstead, N. Y.	4-57	32,382	29,135
Inglewood, Calif.	11-57	61,001	46,185
Jamestown, N. Y.	4-57	42,565	43,354
Johnson City, Tenn.	10-57	28,303	27,864
Kankakee, Ill.	8-56	27,908	25,856
Kingston, N. Y.	4-57	30,470	28,817
Kokomo, Ind.	8-56	44,101	38,672
Lafayette, Ind.	6-56	39,870	35,568
Lynwood, Calif.	11-53	28,124	25,823
Marion, Ind.	10-57	35,344	30,081
Miami Beach, Fla.	10-55	50,981	46,282
Michigan City, Ind.	1-57	31,663	28,395
Mishawaka, Ind.	9-57	34,089	32,913
Mount Lebanon tp, Penn.	11-57	34,305	26,604
New Albany, Ind.	12-56	38,098	29,346
N. Little Rock, Ark.	7-54	49,588	44,097
Palo Alto, Calif.	4-55	41,002	25,475
Panama City, Fla.	1-57	32,097	25,814
Pensacola, Fla.	10-56	50,954	43,479
Pine Bluff, Ark.	8-56	39,795	37,162
Pocatello, Ida.	5-57	27,140	26,131
Pomona, Calif.	5-57	58,875	35,405
Quincy, Ill.	3-56	42,408	41,450
Redondo Beach, Calif.	8-56	41,723	25,226
Redwood City, Calif.	7-55	38,960	25,544
Riverside, Calif.	5-57	75,673	46,764
Rock Island, Ill.	9-56	49,461	48,710
Rome, N. Y.	4-57	47,920	41,682
Salem, Oregon	11-54	44,947	43,140
San Leandro, Calif.	2-54	32,729	27,542
San Mateo, Calif.	10-57	65,999	41,782
Santa Ana, Calif.	10-56	69,345	45,533
Santa Barbara, Calif.	10-57	55,675	44,913
Spartanburg, S. C.	5-57	41,589	36,795
Tallahassee, Fla.	1-55	38,100	27,237
Tucson, Ariz.	4-53	48,714	45,454
Vallejo, Calif.	10-52	34,913	26,038
Valley Stream, N. Y.	4-57	36,542	26,854
Waukegan, Ill.	6-55	46,698	38,946
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	4-55	51,015	43,162
White Plains, N. Y.	4-57	49,570	43,466
10,000 to 25,000			
Anaheim, Calif.	12-56	60,327	14,556
Antioch, Calif.	2-57	15,507	11,051
Arcadia, Calif.	1-57	37,271	23,066
Azusa, Calif.	12-56	18,579	11,046
Bell, Calif.	7-57	18,415	15,430
Bensalem tp, Penn.	12-57	21,858	11,365
Bethel, Penn.	10-57	21,092	11,324
Blytheville, Ark.	2-56	17,804	16,234
Brawley, Calif.	5-54	13,098	11,922
Brookfield, Ill.	8-56	19,588	15,472
Burlingame, Calif.	5-57	21,985	19,886
Calumet City, Ill.	4-54	19,066	15,799
Camden, Ark.	2-55	16,622	11,372
Casper, Wyo.	7-57	35,459	23,673
Cheltenham tp, Penn.	9-57	34,818	22,854
Chicago Heights, Ill.	6-57	28,942	24,551
Chula Vista, Calif.	12-55	31,339	15,927
Collinsville, Ill.	4-54	12,902	11,862
Colton, Calif.	4-55	17,312	14,465
Coral Gables, Fla.	10-55	29,210	19,837
Corona, Calif.	2-57	12,707	10,223
Coronado, Calif.	4-57	18,764	12,700
Crawfordsville, Ind.	5-57	13,904	12,851

Table III—Special Census Populations for Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Special Census Date Taken	Special Census Population	1950 Population
10,000 to 25,000—continued			
Culver City, Calif.	1-56	31,367	19,720
Daly City, Calif.	5-56	30,506	15,191
De Kalb, Ill.	2-55	14,965	11,708
Decatur, Ala.	4-56	22,551	19,974
Des Plaines, Ill.	7-56	28,512	14,994
Dixon, Ill.	3-57	18,851	11,523
Dothan, Ala.	5-56	28,820	21,584
Downers Grove, Ill.	10-57	19,681	11,886
El Centro, Calif.	1-57	14,791	12,590
El Cerrito, Calif.	1-57	23,633	18,011
Elmhurst, Ill.	5-57	34,654	21,273
Elmwood Park, Ill.	9-54	21,554	18,801
Eureka, Calif.	5-56	27,951	23,058
Evergreen Park, Ill.	5-56	19,732	10,531
Fairfield, Ala.	10-54	14,186	13,177
Fayetteville, Ark.	5-57	18,069	17,071
Floral Park, N. Y.	4-57	17,518	14,582
Florence, Ala.	5-55	27,465	23,879
Freeport, Ill.	9-57	25,601	22,467
Freeport, N. Y.	4-57	31,183	24,680
Fullerton, Calif.	10-57	49,272	13,958
Garden City, N. Y.	4-57	22,797	14,486
Gardena, Calif.	9-57	30,576	14,405
Gastonia, N. C.	5-55	34,389	23,069
Glen Cove, N. Y.	4-57	21,025	15,130
Harvey, Ill.	9-55	23,714	20,683
Hawthorne, Calif.	11-57	31,504	16,316
Hayward, Calif.	2-57	54,789	14,272
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	11-55	15,274	11,826
Hialeah, Fla.	10-55	43,135	19,676
Highland Park, Ill.	10-54	20,480	16,808
Hobart, Ind.	6-56	15,423	10,244
Hollywood, Fla.	4-55	22,798	14,351
Homewood, Ala.	2-56	17,982	12,866
Huntsville, Ala.	2-56	31,475	16,437
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11-54	18,191	14,685
Jonesboro, Ark.	5-56	17,014	16,310
Kenmore, N. Y.	4-57	21,180	20,066
La Grange, Ill.	12-56	14,611	12,002
La Mesa, Calif.	2-57	23,521	10,946
La Porte, Ind.	2-51	20,414	17,882
Lake Worth, Fla.	4-55	15,315	11,777
Las Vegas, Nev.	4-55	44,795	24,624
Lincoln, Ill.	10-56	16,370	14,362
Lodi, Calif.	3-54	16,623	13,798
Long Beach, N. Y.	3-56	22,757	15,586
Lynbrook, N. Y.	4-57	19,199	17,314
Madera, Calif.	11-57	13,872	10,497
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	4-57	16,718	15,016
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	8-57	32,535	17,330
Marion, Ill.	9-57	10,576	10,459
Massena, N. Y.	4-57	15,981	13,137
Mattoon, Ill.	1-55	17,979	17,547
Maywood, Calif.	4-53	13,483	13,292
Medford, Ore.	9-54	19,050	17,305
Melrose Park, Ill.	3-57	18,797	13,366
Menlo Park, Calif.	10-57	25,669	13,587
Merced, Calif.	8-57	20,394	15,278
Middletown, N. Y.	4-57	23,409	22,586
Millcreek tp, Penn.	11-57	26,407	17,037
Mineola, N. Y.	4-57	19,535	14,804
Monrovia, Calif.	6-57	25,286	20,186
Montebello, Calif.	9-57	30,019	21,735
Monterey, Calif.	11-56	21,840	16,205
Monterey Park, Calif.	5-55	29,277	20,395
Napa, Calif.	5-54	15,290	13,579
National City, Calif.	10-57	31,785	21,199
Newport Beach, Calif.	5-57	21,201	12,120
Newton, Iowa	10-54	13,572	11,723
North Miami, Fla.	10-55	23,463	10,734
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	4-57	31,276	24,731
Oceanside, Calif.	7-56	20,489	12,881
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	4-57	16,838	16,166
Ontario, Calif.	2-57	41,656	22,872
Orange, Calif.	9-57	21,334	10,027
Ossining, N. Y.	4-57	17,631	16,098
Oxnard, Calif.	4-56	28,879	21,567
Park Ridge, Ill.	2-57	27,590	16,602
Peekskill, N. Y.	4-57	18,287	17,731
Pekin, Ill.	3-56	25,166	21,858
Peru, Ind.	1-57	14,720	13,308
Piedmont, Calif.	2-57	10,639	10,132
Pittsburg, Calif.	5-56	16,574	12,763
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	4-57	18,416	17,738
Port Chester, N. Y.	4-57	24,609	23,970
Pottstown, Penn.	11-18	25,360	22,689
Pritchard, Ala.	6-57	27,589	19,014
Radnor tp, Penn.	10-57	20,683	14,709
Redding, Calif.	4-54	11,880	10,256
Redlands, Calif.	4-55	21,266	18,429
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	4-57	25,178	22,362
Rye, N. Y.	4-57	13,511	11,721
St. Louis Park, Minn.	4-54	35,292	22,644
Salinas, Calif.	5-55	21,133	13,917
San Bruno, Calif.	4-56	20,037	12,478
San Buenaventura, Calif.	2-57	25,880	16,634
San Carlos, Calif.	12-56	19,505	14,371
San Fernando, Calif.	10-56	15,668	12,992
San Gabriel, Calif.	9-54	21,755	20,343
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	11-55	17,229	14,180
San Marino, Calif.	4-54	12,924	11,230
San Pablo, Calif.	2-57	18,270	14,476
San Rafael, Calif.	1-56	16,526	13,848
Santa Clara, Calif.	3-56	32,305	11,702
Santa Cruz, Calif.	6-55	22,794	21,970
Santa Maria, Calif.	10-57	14,216	10,440
Santa Paula, Calif.	11-56	12,186	11,049
Scarsdale, N. Y.	4-57	17,209	13,156
Selma, Ala.	8-56	27,575	22,840
Sheffield, Ala.	9-55	13,324	10,767
Shelbyville, Ind.	11-55	12,769	11,734
Skokie, Ill.	12-56	43,987	14,832
South Pasadena, Calif.	9-57	18,881	16,935
S. San Francisco, Calif.	3-56	35,690	19,351
Springfield, Ore.	12-54	12,436	10,807
State College, Penn.	10-57	21,651	17,227
Sterling, Ill.	6-57	15,064	12,817
Susquehanna tp, Penn.	11-57	15,946	11,081
Talladega, Ala.	3-56	17,670	13,134
Texarkana, Ark.	1-56	19,733	15,875
Tonawanda, N. Y.	4-57	19,555	14,617
Torrance, Calif.	11-57	93,372	22,241
Tulare, Calif.	5-55	13,253	12,445
Valparaiso, Ind.	12-55	13,443	12,028
Visalia, Calif.	11-56	14,521	11,749

TABLE III—SPECIAL CENSUS POPULATIONS FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—continued

City	Special Census		1950 Population
	Date Taken	Population	
Wabash, Ind.	6-57	11,672	10,621
West Lafayette, Ind.	12-56	13,130	11,873
Wheaton, Ill.	10-53	16,001	11,638
Whittier, Calif.	4-56	32,217	23,820
Winnetka, Ill.	10-55	13,058	12,105

5,000 to 10,000

City	Special Census		1950 Population
	Date Taken	Population	
Aiken, S. C.	4-54	11,152	7,083
Alexander City, Ala.	6-55	12,473	6,430
Alexandria, Ind.	5-57	5,768	5,147
Amityville, N. Y.	4-57	7,900	6,164
Andalusia, Ala.	10-57	10,032	6,886
Arkadelphia, Ark.	12-56	7,638	6,819
Arlington Heights, Ill.	2-56	19,149	8,768
Athens, Ala.	1-56	7,800	6,309
Atmore, Ala.	4-54	6,631	5,720
Babylon, N. Y.	4-57	9,770	6,015
Banning, Calif.	10-55	8,358	7,034
Barstow, Calif.	2-57	10,017	6,135
Batavia, Ill.	5-56	6,647	5,838
Bath, N. Y.	4-57	5,979	5,416
Beech Grove, Ind.	2-57	9,137	5,685
Belle Glade, Fla.	4-55	8,616	7,219
Bellwood, Ill.	8-57	17,933	8,746
Belmont, Calif.	4-56	11,800	5,567
Benton, Ark.	5-57	10,148	6,277
Bradley, Ill.	10-56	7,380	5,699
Brewton, Ala.	9-54	5,301	5,146
Broadview, Ill.	9-54	6,928	5,196
Bronxville, N. Y.	4-57	6,645	6,778
Calexico, Calif.	3-54	7,450	6,433
Camden, S. C.	9-57	7,160	6,986
Canandaigua, N. Y.	4-57	9,046	8,332
Carmi, Ill.	6-56	6,425	5,574
Cedarhurst, N. Y.	4-57	6,810	6,051
Chino, Calif.	2-55	7,467	5,784
Claremont, Calif.	4-56	9,758	6,327
Clarksville, Ind.	3-57	7,300	5,905
Clinton, Ind.	11-51	7,223	6,462
Coalinga, Calif.	1-55	6,021	5,539
Concord, Calif.	10-57	28,537	6,953
Crestview, Fla.	9-56	7,495	5,003
Crown Point, Ind.	10-55	7,329	5,839
Crystal, Minn.	5-54	13,724	5,713
Cullman, Ala.	5-56	8,437	7,523
Delano, Calif.	5-57	11,092	8,717
Delray Beach, Fla.	4-55	8,337	6,312
Depew, N. Y.	4-57	10,939	7,217
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	4-57	8,372	6,268
Dolton, Ill.	7-57	13,102	5,558
Durango, Colo.	1-57	9,494	7,459
East Aurora, N. Y.	4-57	12,340	9,271
East Gary, Ind.	11-55	8,078	5,635
East Pennsboro tp, Penn.	11-57	7,620	5,582
East Rochester, N. Y.	4-57	7,945	7,022
East Rockaway, N. Y.	4-57	9,836	7,970
El Cajon, Calif.	10-57	27,776	5,600
El Monte, Calif.	10-57	11,507	8,101
El Segundo, Calif.	11-57	13,778	8,011
Elmira Heights, N. Y.	4-57	5,244	5,009
Enterprise, Ala.	12-57	11,137	7,288
Escondido, Calif.	7-56	10,064	6,544
Eufala, Ala.	8-55	8,001	6,906
Fairfield, Ill.	6-55	5,997	5,576
Fairport, N. Y.	4-57	5,294	5,267
Falls Church, Va.	3-54	8,797	7,535
Franklin Park, Ill.	10-57	16,176	8,899
Geneva, Ill.	8-56	6,418	5,139
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	1-57	14,372	9,524
Glencoe, Ill.	11-57	9,805	6,890
Glendora, Calif.	5-56	11,697	3,988
Glenview, Ill.	7-56	13,470	6,142
Great Neck, N. Y.	4-57	10,207	7,759
Greencastle, Ind.	2-57	8,311	6,888
Greenfield, Ind.	8-56	8,085	6,159
Guntersville, Ala.	3-56	6,131	5,253
Hamburg, N. Y.	4-57	8,390	6,938
Harrison, Ark.	11-55	5,617	5,542
Hartford City, Ind.	11-57	7,911	7,253
Hastings-on-Judson, N. Y.	4-57	8,487	7,565
Haverstraw, N. Y.	4-57	5,593	5,818
Highland, Ind.	8-57	12,305	5,878
Hinsdale, Ill.	7-55	11,324	8,676
Homewood, Ill.	4-53	10,613	5,887
Huntington Beach, Calif.	8-57	9,986	5,237
Indio, Calif.	10-55	7,830	5,300
Jennings, La.	12-53	10,673	9,663
Jerseyville, Ill.	2-56	6,915	5,792
La Grange Park, Ill.	5-55	10,322	6,176
Laguna Beach, Calif.	9-55	7,861	6,661
Lake Forest, Ill.	10-55	8,963	7,819
Lancaster, N. Y.	4-57	10,948	8,665
Lansing, Ill.	8-56	15,675	8,682
Larchmont, N. Y.	4-57	6,707	6,330
Lebanon, Ind.	1-57	9,023	7,631
Libertyville, Ill.	6-54	6,561	5,425
Lindenhurst, N. Y.	4-57	17,665	8,644
Lindsay, Calif.	10-55	5,492	5,060
Lombard, Ill.	1-57	18,468	9,817
Lompoc, Calif.	10-57	6,655	5,520
Loves Park, Ill.	9-55	8,068	5,366
Lumberton, N. C.	7-55	14,448	9,186
Lyons, Ill.	8-57	9,061	6,120
Madison, Ind.	7-54	10,405	7,506
Malvern, Ark.	4-55	9,243	8,072
Malverne, N. Y.	4-57	9,686	8,086
Mandan, N. D.	7-55	9,374	7,298
Martinez, Calif.	7-57	8,769	8,268
Metropolis, Ill.	7-54	7,784	6,093
Miami Shores, Fla.	10-55	7,839	5,086
Miami Springs, Fla.	10-55	10,138	5,108
Mill Valley, Calif.	9-57	9,436	7,331
Millbrae, Calif.	8-54	11,207	8,972
Morris, Ill.	11-57	7,711	6,926
Mount Kisco, N. Y.	4-57	6,511	5,907
Mount Prospect, Ill.	5-56	11,894	4,009
Mountain Brook, Ala.	9-55	10,937	8,359
Mountain View, Calif.	5-57	26,023	6,563
Muhlenberg tp, Penn.	12-57	10,291	7,001
Negaunee, Mich.	6-54	6,517	6,472
New Hyde Park, N. Y.	4-57	10,399	7,349
Newport, Ark.	2-57	6,819	6,254
Noblesville, Ind.	6-57	7,800	6,567
Normal, Ill.	1-56	11,528	9,772
North Bend, Ore.	4-55	7,200	6,099

TABLE III—SPECIAL CENSUS POPULATIONS FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Special Census		1950 Population
	Date Taken	Population	
5,000 to 10,000—continued			
North Chicago, Ill.	4-55	16,881	8,628
North Pelham, N. Y.	4-57	5,304	5,046
North Sacramento, Calif.	3-57	9,235	6,029
North Tarrytown, N. Y.	4-57	8,565	8,740
Nyack, N. Y.	4-57	5,903	5,889
Oak Lawn, Ill.	7-56	17,895	8,751
O'Hara tp, Penn.	9-57	8,090	5,768
Opalocka, Fla.	10-55	9,392	5,271
Opp, Ala.	10-56	5,089	5,240
Pacific Grove, Calif.	8-55	10,741	9,623
Palm Springs, Calif.	2-56	12,225	7,660
Paris, Ill.	12-56	9,778	9,460
Park Forest, Ill.	5-57	27,967	8,138
Patchogue, N. Y.	4-57	8,288	7,361
Pelham Manor, N. Y.	4-57	6,041	5,306
Peoria Heights, Ill.	10-56	6,578	5,425
Plymouth, Ind.	3-55	7,334	6,704
Pompano Beach, Fla.	4-55	9,416	5,682
Port Jervis, N. Y.	4-57	9,441	9,372
Porterville, Calif.	11-54	7,802	6,904
Potsdam, N. Y.	4-57	7,694	7,491
Rantoul, Ill.	3-54	21,789	6,387
Riverdale, Ill.	9-56	10,017	5,840
Riverside, Ill.	7-57	9,836	9,153
Rochelle, Ill.	10-55	5,988	5,449
Rock Falls, Ill.	11-56	10,208	7,983
Roseville, Calif.	3-55	10,257	8,723
St. Charles, Ill.	9-55	7,716	6,709
San Anselmo, Calif.	2-55	10,446	9,188
Sanger, Calif.	7-57	15,359	6,400
Searcy, Ark.	11-53	6,445	6,024
Selma, Calif.	8-57	6,806	5,964
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	4-57	7,258	6,634
Seymour, Ind.	9-55	11,683	9,629
Sierra Madre, Calif.	5-56	8,752	7,273
Solvay, N. Y.	4-57	8,594	7,868
Speedway, Ind.	4-57	8,449	5,498
Springdale, Ark.	6-56	7,328	5,835
Stuttgart, Ark.	11-56	9,151	7,276
Sunnyvale, Calif.	3-57	35,094	9,829
Swatara tp, Penn.	10-57	13,400	9,350
Sycamore, Ill.	10-57	6,699	5,912
Tarrytown, N. Y.	4-57	10,447	8,851
Tell City, Ind.	2-57	6,516	5,735
The Dalles, Ore.	3-54	9,864	7,676
Tipton, Ind.	11-57	5,880	5,633
Tracy, Calif.	9-56	10,602	8,410
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	4-57	6,058	5,991
Turlock, Calif.	5-54	6,745	6,235
Tuscumbia, Ala.	6-55	8,193	6,734
Ukiah, Calif.	4-57	10,350	6,120
Upland, Calif.	11-56	12,650	9,203
Upper Moreland tp, Penn.	2-57	16,729	8,936
Villa Park, Ill.	8-57	15,600	8,821
Warminster tp, Penn.	10-57	12,295	7,127
Warner Robins, Ga.	5-57	17,653	7,986
Warsaw, Ind.	5-57	6,965	6,625
Wasco, Calif.	5-55	6,291	5,592
West Memphis, Ark.	11-55	15,776	9,112
Westbury, N. Y.	4-57	14,016	7,112
Westchester, Ill.	5-56	12,710	4,308
Western Springs, Ill.	6-56	9,097	6,364
Whitehall, Penn.	10-57	15,480	7,342
Williston, N. D.	12-56	10,886	7,378
Williston Park, N. Y.	4-57	8,011	7,505
Woodland, Calif.	10-54	11,555	9,380
Woodstock, Ill.	12-55	8,234	7,192
Yuba City, Calif.	5-55	10,294	7,861
Zion, Ill.	6-57	10,790	8,950

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Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas

METROPOLITAN districts as defined and reported in the censuses of 1940, 1930, and 1920 were not reported in the census of 1950. Instead metropolitan population data are reported by two new areas: the standard metropolitan area and the urbanized area. The first in most instances is larger and the second smaller than the old metropolitan district. The principal advantage of the standard metropolitan area is that, except for New England where towns are the basic reporting units, data are reported by counties. This permits the compilation and presentation of a wider variety of statistical data on a uniform areal basis than has heretofore been possible.

A standard metropolitan area is established in connection with each city of 50,000 or more by the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Areas, which operates under the sponsorship of the United States Bureau of the Budget. Each area contains one, and may contain more than one, city of 50,000 or more. When two cities of 50,000 or more are within 20 miles of one another they have ordinarily been included in the same standard metropolitan area. The largest city in a standard metropolitan area is the principal central city. Any other city of 250,000 or more within a standard metropolitan area is also a central city. Any other city of 25,000 or more is also included as a central city if it has a population amounting to one-third or more of the population of the principal city. However, no more than three cities have been defined as central cities of any standard metropolitan area. The name of each central city is included in the name of the area, with the exception that in the case of the New York-Northeastern New Jersey standard metropolitan area, Jersey City, Newark, and New York City are not part of the name. Standard metropolitan areas may lie in more than one state.

In addition to the county or counties containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included if they are (1) essentially metropolitan in character, and (2) socially and economically integrated with the central city.

The criteria of metropolitan character relate primarily to the character of the county as a place of work or as a home for concentrations of nonagricultural workers. The criteria of integration relate primarily to the extent of economic and social communication between outlying counties and the county containing the central city.

In New England, where the city and the town rather than the county were used to define standard metropolitan areas, the first criterion set forth above could not be applied. In its place, a population density criterion of 150 or more persons per square mile, or 100 or more persons per square mile where strong integration was evident, has been used.

The urbanized area represents the nearby and closely settled urban fringe in 1950 of all cities having a population of 50,000 or more in 1940 as mapped by geographers after field inspections of the areas. Certain types of areas are included in a city's urban fringe if they are contiguous to the central city or if they are contiguous to an area already included in the urbanized area. These types of areas are: (1) incorporated places over 2,500 population; (2) incorporated places under 2,500 and unincorporated places that have high population densities; and (3) territory functionally related to a central city.

The population data for standard metropolitan areas show a continuation of the trends of previous decades. Metropolitan counties (towns in New England) account for more than four-fifths of the nation's increase in population. Over half the population of the United States lives in metropolitan counties and towns. The rate of increase between 1940 and 1950 in standard metropolitan areas was 22.0 per cent (see Table 1). The increase in population of the remainder of the country was only 6.1 per cent. The long-noted tendency of central cities to increase, if at all, at a lower rate than suburban areas is again apparent.

TABLE 1

POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS: 1940-1956

Area	Population			Population Increase	
	March 1956[1]	April 1950	April 1940	April 1950 to March 1956	April 1940 to April 1950
United States	164,308,000	150,697,361	131,669,275	13,610,639	19,028,086
Standard metropolitan areas	96,235,000	84,500,680	69,276,481[2]	11,734,320	15,224,199
Central cities.	51,428,000	49,412,792	43,391,718	2,015,208	6,021,074
Outside central cities	44,807,000	35,087,888	25,884,763[2]	9,719,112	9,203,125
Other territory	68,073,000	66,196,681	62,392,794[2]	1,876,319	3,803,887

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population, 1950, Volume I, "Number of Inhabitants;" Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 71, "Civilian Population of the United States, by Type of Residence: March 1956 and April 1950."

[1] Civilian population.

[2] Corrected figure.

The population of central cities increased by 13.9 per cent and that of outlying parts by 35.6 per cent. However, in 30 areas, 21 of which are in the South and Southwest, the central city increased at a more rapid rate than the suburbs. Texas and some Southern cities increased the population of the central city by extensive annexations and Baton Rouge by consolidation with East Baton Rouge parish. This is also reflected in the high proportion of the population of urbanized areas in Texas living in the central cities. In two Pennsylvania areas the central city decreased less rapidly in population than the suburbs.

The proportion of the population residing in the central city or cities in urbanized areas varies greatly between areas, ranging from a low of 28.3 per cent for the Wilkes-Barre area to a high of virtually 100 per cent for the Amarillo, Beaumont, and Lincoln areas. There are 79 urbanized areas with 80 per cent or more of their population in the central city or cities.

In the standard metropolitan areas, 58.5 per cent, and in the urbanized areas, 69.9 per cent, of the 1950 population was living in the central city or cities.

Population growth during the last 16 years was very largely growth within the standard metropolitan areas. On the whole, the portion of the standard metropolitan areas outside the central cities grew at a much more rapid rate than the central cities or the remainder of the country. Although the outlying parts of these standard metropolitan areas accounted for only one-fifth of the total United States population in 1940 and less than one-fourth in 1950, the increase in these areas represents nearly one-half of the total increase between 1940 and 1950, and 71 per cent of the increase between 1950 and 1956.

At the request of the Federal Civil Defense Administration, the Bureau of the Census prepared estimates of the current population of six standard metropolitan areas in 1956. The selection of areas was on the basis of their status with regard to over-all civilian defense planning and had no relationship to the size or growth of the areas. The 11.5 per cent increase between 1950 and 1956 in the city of Milwaukee was only slightly less than the 13.0 per cent increase in the remainder of its standard metropolitan area. In the other five areas the central city showed a decline or a much smaller relative increase than the remainder of the standard metropolitan area (see Table 2).

TABLE 2

POPULATION OF SELECTED STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS: 1950 AND 1956

(Population in Thousands)

Standard Metropolitan Area	Total Standard Metropolitan Area			Central City			Remainder of Standard Metropolitan Area		
	Population		Per Cent Increase	Population		Per Cent Increase	Population		Per Cent Increase
	1956	April 1, 1950		1956	April 1, 1950		1956	April 1, 1950	
Houston, Texas[1]	1,077	807	33.5	711	596	19.3	366	211	73.8
Milwaukee, Wisconsin[1]	975	871	11.9	711	637	11.5	264	234	13.0
New Orleans, Louisiana[2]	779	685	13.7	602	570	5.5	178	115	54.6
Providence, Rhode Island[2]	771	737	4.6	223	249	-10.3	548	489	12.2
St. Louis, Missouri[1]	1,892	1,681	12.5	841	857	- 1.9	1,051	824	27.5
Washington, D. C.[1]	1,884	1,464	28.7	859	802	7.0	1,026	662	55.0

Source: April 1950 figures from Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population, Volume I, *Number of Inhabitants;* estimated population for 1956 from United States Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, series P-25, Nos. 137, 155, and 156.

[1] As of January 1, 1956.

[2] As of July 1, 1956.

The 168 standard metropolitan areas in the United States contain 15,411 units of local government as reported by the 1957 Census of Governments. Table 3 shows the breakdown by population groups for counties, townships, municipalities, special districts, and school districts. These data also are shown in Table IV for each of the 168 metropolitan areas in total and for number of cities.

There are 168 standard metropolitan areas in continental United States and 157 urbanized areas (see Table IV). Since the boundaries of urbanized areas had to be determined in advance of the census enumeration of 1950, these areas were established only for those cities with 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1940, or in a subsequent special census. On the other hand, all cities with 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1950 are included in the standard metropolitan areas. Thus, two cities that fell below 50,000 in 1950 have urbanized areas but not standard metropolitan areas, and 18 cities which exceeded 50,000 for the first time in 1950 have standard metropolitan areas but not urbanized areas. Since standard metropolitan areas are generally defined in terms of entire counties, they tend to be considerably larger in area and somewhat larger in population than the urbanized areas. With but few exceptions all portions of urbanized areas lie within standard metropolitan areas.

Table IV shows all of the 168 standard metropolitan areas, and 154 urbanized areas. Three urbanized areas, shown separately by the Bureau of the Census, have been combined in Table IV with other areas for reasons given in footnotes at the end of the table.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS: 1957

Population Group	Number of Metropolitan Areas	1950 Population (in thousands)	NUMBER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS					
			Total	Counties	Townships	Municipalities	Special Districts	School Districts
Total Areas	168	84,852	15,411	261	2,317	3,360	3,121	6,352
Over 1,000,000	14	44,440	5,428	60	772	1,401	1,071	2,124
500,000 to 1,000,000	19	12,507	2,287	39	209	510	697	832
250,000 to 500,000	44	14,765	3,808	67	659	770	714	1,598
100,000 to 250,000	74	11,710	3,199	77	566	600	532	1,424
50,000 to 100,000	17	1,430	689	18	111	79	107	374

Post-census Changes. This summary and Table IV do not include new and revised standard metropolitan areas established after the 1950 Census of Population. Standard metropolitan areas are established in postcensal years whenever it is determined that a city has attained a population of 50,000 or more. Since 1950, the following five cities which were not included in standard metropolitan areas in 1950, were determined to have reached 50,000 or more on the basis of special censuses conducted by the Bureau of the Census: Tucson, Arizona; Fort Smith, Arkansas; Riverside and Santa Barbara, California; and West Palm Beach, Florida. Special tabulations of the returns of the 1950 Census of Population indicated that the area now included in the cities of Dubuque, Iowa, and Hampton, Virginia, had populations in excess of 50,000.

New standard metropolitan areas were established in connection with West Palm Beach, Santa Barbara, Dubuque, Hampton, Fort Smith, and Tucson. The county containing Riverside was determined to be integrated with San Bernardino; consequently Riverside County was added to the existing San Bernardino standard metropolitan area and the title became the San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario standard metropolitan area.

On the basis of the determination of integration, Henderson County, Kentucky, has been added to the Evansville, Indiana, standard metropolitan area; Waukesha County, Wisconsin, to the Milwaukee Standard metropolitan area; Clayton County, Georgia, to the Atlanta standard metropolitan area; Bossier Parish, Louisiana, to the Shreveport standard metropolitan area; and the town of Tyngsborough, Massachusetts, to the Lowell standard metropolitan area.

The rules regarding designation of central cities of standard metropolitan areas were revised to include as a central city every city of 250,000 or more, even though its population was not one third of the principal city. Because of this revision, Long Beach was added to the title of "Los Angeles-Long Beach standard metropolitan area."

The 1950 and 1940 population of the new and revised standard metropolitan areas are shown in the following tabulation:

Standard Metropolitan Area	Population 1950	Population 1940	Per Cent Increase, 1940-1950
Atlanta, Georgia	694,669	529,755	31.1
Dubuque, Iowa	71,337	63,768	11.9
Evansville, Indiana	191,137	157,803	21.1
Fort Smith, Arkansas	64,202	62,809	2.2
Hampton-Newport News-Warwick, Virginia	143,227	84,496	69.5
Lowell, Massachusetts	135,987	132,633	2.5
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	956,948	829,629	15.3
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, California	451,688	266,632	69.4
Santa Barbara, California	98,220	70,555	39.2
Shreveport, Louisiana	261,686	183,365	18.2
Tucson, Arizona	141,216	72,838	93.9
West Palm Beach, Florida	114,688	79,989	43.4

TABLE IV

STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS AND URBANIZED AREAS

Population data are from United States Bureau of the Census "1950 Census of Population; Vol. I: Number of Inhabitants." The number of governmental units is for 1957 and is taken from the Bureau of the Census report, "Local Government in Metropolitan Areas."

	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS					URBANIZED AREAS	
Area and State	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Change: 1940-50	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities	Total Number Local Govts. 1957	Number of Cities 1957	Pop. 1950 (in thousands)	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities
Over 1,000,000							
Baltimore, Md.	1,337.4	23.5	71.0	10	3	1,161.9	81.7
Boston, Mass.	2,370.0	8.8	33.8	112	17	2,233.4	35.9
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,089.2	13.6	53.3	155	26	798.0	72.7
Chicago, Ill.	5,495.4	13.9	65.9	954	198	4,920.8	73.6
Cleveland, Ohio	1,465.5	15.6	62.4	134	75	1,383.6	66.1
Detroit, Mich.	3,016.2	26.9	61.3	250	72	2,659.4	69.5
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,367.9	49.8	45.1	319	68	3,997.0	49.3
Minneapolis - St. Paul, Minn.	1,116.5	18.7	74.6	222	77	985.1	84.6
New York - N.E. New Jersey[1]	12,912.0	10.7	66.8	1,074	292	12,296.1	70.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,671.0	14.7	56.4	705	140	2,922.5	70.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,213.2	6.3	30.6	612	181	1,533.0	44.2
St. Louis, Mo.	1,681.3	17.5	51.0	400	153	1,400.1	61.2
San Francisco - Oakland, Calif.	2,240.8	53.3	51.8	414	53	2,022.1	57.4
Washington, D. C.	1,464.1	51.3	54.8	67	46	1,287.3	62.3
500,000 to 1,000,000							
Albany - Schenectady - Troy, N. Y.	514.5	10.5	58.1	160	19	415.1[2]	72.1
Atlanta, Ga.	671.8	29.7	49.3	54	31	507.9	65.2
Birmingham, Ala.	558.9	21.5	58.3	39	27	445.3	73.2
Cincinnati, Ohio	904.4	14.9	55.7	133	65	813.3	62.0
Columbus, Ohio	503.4	29.5	74.7	67	26	437.7	85.9
Dallas, Tex.	614.8	54.3	70.7	63	28	538.9	80.6
Denver, Colo.	563.8	38.3	73.7	157	20	498.7	83.4
Houston, Tex.	806.7	52.5	73.9	94	24	700.5	85.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	551.8	19.7	77.4	51	24	502.4	85.0
Kansas City, Mo.	814.4	18.6	56.1	236	47	698.4	65.4
Louisville, Ky.	576.9	27.8	64.0	97	42	472.7	78.1
Milwaukee, Wis.	871.0	13.6	73.2	189	37	829.5	76.8
New Orleans, La.	685.4	24.1	83.2	33	5	659.8	86.5
Portland, Ore.	704.8	40.6	53.0	337	30	512.6	72.9
Providence, R. I.	737.2	8.9	33.7	52	7	583.3	42.6
San Antonio, Tex.	500.5	48.0	81.6	33	8	449.5	90.9
San Diego, Calif.	556.8	92.4	60.1	117	10	433.0	77.2
Seattle, Wash.	733.0	45.2	63.8	166	24	621.5	75.2
Youngstown, Ohio	528.5	11.6	31.9	209	36	298.1	56.5
200,000 to 500,000							
Akron, Ohio	410.0	20.8	67.0	54	15	366.8	74.9
Allentown - Bethlehem - Easton, Pa.	437.8	10.4	47.7	167	35	226.0[3]	76.6
Bridgeport, Conn.	258.1	21.4	61.5	15	1	237.4	66.8
Canton, Ohio	283.2	20.6	41.3	60	19	173.9	67.2
Charleston, W. Va.	322.1	16.6	22.8	32	21	130.9	56.1
Chattanooga, Tenn.	246.5	16.5	53.2	22	10	167.8	78.1
Davenport - Rock Island - Moline, Iowa - Ill.	234.3	18.3	68.6	100	31	194.9	82.4
Dayton, Ohio	457.3	38.0	53.3	88	26	346.9	70.3
Des Moines, Iowa	226.0	15.4	78.7	69	15	199.9	89.0

TABLE IV—STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS AND URBANIZED AREAS—Continued

Area and State	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS Population 1950 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Change: 1940-50	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities	Total Number Local Govts. 1957	Number of Cities 1957	URBANIZED AREAS Pop. 1950 (in thousands)	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities
200,000 to 500,000—continued							
Duluth - Superior, Minn. - Wis.	252.8	-0.5	55.3	159	33	143.0	97.8
Erie, Pa.	219.4	21.3	59.6	74	18	151.7	86.2
Flint, Mich.	271.0	18.9	60.2	67	11	197.6	82.5
Fort Worth, Tex.	361.3	60.2	77.2	62	28	315.6	88.3
Fresno, Calif.	276.5	54.9	33.2	191	15	130.6	70.2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	288.3	17.0	61.2	173	10	226.8	77.8
Harrisburg, Pa.	292.2	15.9	30.6	148	29	169.6	52.8
Hartford, Conn.	358.1	21.1	49.5	32	1	390.8	59.0
Huntington - Ashland, W. Va. - Ky.	245.8	8.9	47.8	55	16	156.3	75.2
Jacksonville, Fla.	304.0	44.7	67.3	11	5	242.9	84.2
Johnstown, Pa.	291.4	-2.4	21.7	216	55	93.4	67.7
Knoxville, Tenn.	337.1	37.0	37.0	26	8	148.2	84.2
Lancaster, Pa.	234.7	10.5	27.2	110	20	76.3	83.6
Memphis, Tenn.	482.4	34.7	82.1	14	6	406.0	97.5
Miami, Fla.	495.1	84.9	50.4	31	25	458.6	54.4
Mobile, Ala.	231.1	62.8	55.8	9	5	183.0	70.5
Nashville, Tenn.	321.8	25.1	54.2	11	4	258.9	67.3
New Haven, Conn.	264.6	9.9	62.1	20	1	244.8	67.2
Norfolk - Portsmouth, Va.	446.2	72.3	68.1	10	4	385.1	76.2
Oklahoma City, Okla.	325.4	33.3	74.8	51	19	275.1	88.5
Omaha, Neb.	366.4	12.7	68.5	203	24	310.3	80.9
Peoria, Ill.	250.5	18.3	44.7	207	29	154.5	72.4
Phoenix, Ariz.	331.8	78.2	32.2	96	14	216.0	49.4
Reading, Pa.	225.7	5.7	42.7	144	31	154.9	70.6
Richmond, Va.	328.1	24.7	70.2	5	1	258.0	89.3
Rochester, N. Y.	487.6	11.3	68.2	85	11	409.1	81.3
Sacramento, Calif.	277.1	62.7	49.6	135	5	211.8	65.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	274.9	29.9	66.3	26	9	227.4	80.1
San Bernardino, Calif.	281.6	74.8	22.4	200	24	135.8	46.4
San Jose, Calif.	290.5	66.1	32.8	92	15	176.5	54.0
Scranton, Pa.	257.4	-14.6	48.8	80	19	236.1	53.2
South Bend, Ind.	205.1	26.7	56.5	42	9	168.2	68.9
Spokane, Wash.	221.6	34.6	73.0	125	11	176.0	91.9
Springfield - Holyoke, Mass.	407.3	11.7	53.3	28	5	356.9	60.8
Stockton, Calif.	200.8	49.6	35.3	138	5	112.8	62.8
Syracuse, N. Y.	341.7	15.8	64.6	106	16	265.3	83.1
Tacoma, Wash.	275.9	51.5	52.1	83	17	167.7	85.7
Tampa - St. Petersburg, Fla.	409.1	50.4	54.1	43	28	293.9[4]	75.1
Toledo, Ohio	395.6	14.9	76.8	41	9	364.3	83.3
Trenton, N. J.	229.8	16.5	55.7	26	5	189.3	67.6
Tulsa, Okla.	251.7	30.2	72.6	41	10	206.3	88.6
Utica - Rome, N. Y.	284.3	8.0	50.4	205	32	117.4[5]	86.5
Wheeling - Steubenville, W. Va. - Ohio	354.1	-2.8	26.8	127	49	106.7[6]	55.2
Wichita, Kan.	222.3	55.1	75.7	106	14	194.0	86.7
Wilkes-Barre - Hazelton, Pa.	392.2	-11.2	28.6	149	37	271.6[7]	28.3
Wilmington, Del.	268.4	21.0	41.1	47	11	187.4	58.9
Worcester, Mass.	276.3	9.3	73.6	27	1	219.3	92.8
York, Pa.	202.7	13.9	29.6	138	37	78.8	76.1
100,000 to 200,000							
Albuquerque, N. M.	145.7	109.9	66.5	11	1		
Altoona, Pa.	139.5	-0.6	76.7	51	9	86.6	89.1
Asheville, N. C.	124.4	14.4	42.6	8	4	58.4	90.7
Atlantic City, N. J.	132.4	6.7	46.6	36	17	105.1	58.7
Augusta, Ga.	162.0	22.9	44.1	25	11	87.7	81.5
Austin, Tex.	161.0	45.0	82.3	31	4	136.0	97.4
Baton Rouge, La.	158.2	79.0	79.4	5	3	138.9	90.5

TABLE IV—STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS AND URBANIZED AREAS—Continued

Area and State	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS					URBANIZED AREAS	
	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Change: 1940-50	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities	Total Number Local Govts. 1957	Number of Cities 1957	Pop. 1950 (in thousands)	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities
100,000 to 200,000—continued							
Beaumont - Port Arthur, Tex.	195.1	34.2	77.7	33	8	176.3[8]	86.3
Binghamton, N. Y.	184.7	11.4	43.7	64	8	144.0	56.0
Brockton, Mass.	129.4	8.5	48.6	15	1	92.1	68.2
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	104.3	17.0	69.3	53	17	78.2	92.4
Charleston, S. C.	164.9	36.1	42.6	25	6	120.3	58.3
Charlotte, N. C.	197.1	29.8	68.0	8	6	140.9	95.1
Columbia, S. C.	142.6	36.0	61.0	9	3	120.8	71.9
Columbus, Ga.	170.5	34.9	46.7	16	5	118.5	67.2
Corpus Christi, Tex.	165.5	78.6	65.4	35	7	123.0	88.1
Durham, N. C.	101.6	26.7	70.2	4	1	73.4	97.2
El Paso, Tex.	195.0	48.8	66.9	15	2	136.9	95.3
Evansville, Ind.	160.4	22.7	80.2	29	3	137.6	93.5
Fall River, Mass.	137.3	1.6	81.5	8	1	118.1	94.8
Fort Wayne, Ind.	183.7	18.5	72.7	47	5	140.3	95.2
Galveston, Tex.	113.1	39.3	58.9	31	3	71.5	93.1
Greensboro - High Point, N. C.	191.1	24.1	59.9	10	5	83.4[9]	89.2
Greenville, S. C.	168.2	23.1	34.6	19	5		
Hamilton - Middletown, Ohio	147.2	22.4	62.3	42	11	63.3[10]	91.6
Jackson, Mich.	107.9	15.9	47.3	71	7		
Jackson, Miss.	142.2	32.5	69.1	11	8	100.3	98.0
Kalamazoo, Mich.	126.7	26.6	45.5	58	8	83.3	69.2
Lansing, Mich.	172.9	32.4	53.3	89	8	134.1	68.7
Lawrence, Mass.	125.9	0.9	64.0	8	1	112.3	71.7
Lexington, Ky.	100.7	27.7	55.1	6	1		
Lincoln, Neb.	119.7	19.0	82.6	100	14	99.5	99.4
Little Rock - No. Little Rock, Ark.	196.7	26.0	74.4	33	6	153.6	95.2
Lorain - Elyria, Ohio	148.2	31.8	55.0	55	14		
Lowell, Mass.	133.9	2.2	72.6	11	1	106.7	91.2
Lubbock, Tex.	101.0	95.1	71.0	18	5		
Macon, Ga.	135.0	42.0	52.0	10	4	93.5	75.1
Madison, Wis.	169.4	29.6	56.7	229	24	110.1	87.2
Montgomery, Ala.	139.0	21.5	76.7	5	1	109.5	97.3
New Bedford, Mass.	137.5	2.3	79.4	8	1	125.5	87.0
New Britain - Bristol, Conn.	147.0	16.0	74.6	12	2	123.1	89.1
Orlando, Fla.	114.9	64.0	45.6	15	10	73.2	71.6
Portland, Maine	119.9	12.6	64.7	11	3	113.5	68.4
Racine, Wis.	109.6	16.5	65.0	92	8	76.5	93.0
Raleigh, N. C.	136.5	24.6	48.1	16	12	68.7	95.5
Roanoke, Va.	133.4	18.9	68.9	4	3	106.7	86.2
Rockford, Ill.	152.4	25.8	61.0	87	9	122.2	76.0
Saginaw, Mich.	153.5	17.7	60.5	121	7	105.9	87.7
Savannah, Ga.	151.5	28.4	79.0	11	5	128.2	93.3
Shreveport, La.	176.5	17.5	72.1	19	8	150.2	84.7
Sioux City, Iowa	103.9	0.3	80.8	65	14	90.1	93.2
Springfield, Ill.	131.5	11.5	62.1	92	24	97.4	83.8
Springfield, Mo.	104.8	15.8	63.7	21	5	75.5	88.3
Springfield, Ohio	111.7	16.7	70.3	31	10	82.3	95.4
Stamford - Norwalk, Conn.	196.0	22.3	63.1	20	2	173.5	71.3
Terre Haute, Ind.	105.2	5.5	61.1	32	4	78.0	82.3
Topeka, Kan.	105.4	15.5	74.7	76	4	89.1	88.4
Waco, Tex.	130.2	27.8	65.1	41	11	92.8	91.2
Waterbury, Conn.	154.7	11.4	67.6	14	7	131.7	79.3
Waterloo, Iowa	100.4	25.6	64.9	56	10	84.4	77.3
Winston-Salem, N. C.	146.1	15.5	60.1	7	2	92.5	95.0
50,000 to 100,000							
Amarillo, Tex.	87.1	41.8	85.2	13	2	74.4	99.7

Table IV—Standard Metropolitan Areas and Urbanized Areas—Continued

	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS					URBANIZED AREAS	
Area and State	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Change: 1940-50	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities	Total Number Local Govts. 1957	Number of Cities 1957	Pop. 1950 (in thousands)	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities
50,000 to 100,000—continued							
Bay City, Mich.	88.5	18.0	59.4	91	4		
Decatur, Ill.	98.9	16.7	67.0	76	9	73.7	89.9
Fort Smith, Ark.						56.0	85.5
Gadsden, Ala.	93.9	29.4	59.4	14	8		
Green Bay, Wis.	98.3	18.3	53.6	86	5		
Kenosha, Wis.	75.2	18.5	72.3	48	3		
Laredo, Tex.	56.1	22.3	92.5	13	1		
Lima, Ohio	88.2	20.3	57.0	39	9		
Manchester, N. H.	88.4	7.9	93.6	6	1	84.9	97.4
Muncie, Indiana	90.2	20.4	64.8	36	6		
Muskegon, Mich.						85.2	56.8
Niagara Falls, N. Y.						99.6	93.1
Ogden, Utah	83.3	46.9	68.5	21	9		
Pittsfield, Mass.	66.6	9.1	80.1	9	1		
Pontiac, Mich.						92.6	79.6
Pueblo, Colo.	90.2	31.0	70.6	20	2	73.2	86.9
St. Joseph, Mo.	96.8	2.9	81.2	22	5	82.3	95.5
San Angelo, Tex.	58.9	49.9	88.4	18	1		
Sioux Falls, S. D.	70.9	22.9	74.3	154	9		
Wichita Falls, Tex.	98.5	33.8	69.1	23	4		

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[1] New York City, Newark and Jersey City.

[2] Albany-Troy and Schenectady are listed by the Bureau of the Census as separate urbanized areas. They are reported as one urbanized area in this table because the three cities are the central cities of one standard metropolitan area. The population of Albany-Troy urbanized area is 291,897 and 71 per cent of the population lives within the central cities. The population of Schenectady urbanized area is 123,273 and 74.5 per cent of the population lives within the central city.

[3] Allentown-Bethlehem urbanized area only.

[4] Tampa and St. Petersburg are listed by the Bureau of the Census as separate urbanized areas. They are reported as one urbanized area in this table because the two cities are the central cities of one standard metropolitan area. The population of the Tampa urbanized area is 179,335 and 69.5 per cent of the population lives within the central city. The population of the St. Petersburg urbanized area is 114,596 and 84.4 per cent of the population lives within the central city.

[5] Utica urbanized area only.

[6] Wheeling urbanized area only.

[7] Wilkes-Barre urbanized area only.

[8] Beaumont and Port Arthur are listed by the Bureau of the Census as separate urbanized areas. They are reported as one urbanized area in this table because they are the central cities of one standard metropolitan area. The population of the Beaumont urbanized area is 94,169 and 99.8 per cent of the population lives within the central city. The population of Port Arthur is 82,150 and 70 per cent of the population lives within the central city.

[9] Greensboro urbanized area only.

[10] Hamilton urbanized area only.

Metropolitan and Fringe Area Developments in 1957

By John C. Bollens

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During 1957 the adequacy of governmental organization and functional performance in metropolitan areas continued to receive extensive attention. Activities centering on the metropolitan problem, which has been described as the most serious domestic difficulty confronting the United States, took a wide variety of forms.

Among the most encouraging developments were adoption of two comprehensive proposals and progress toward voter scrutiny of a number of recommendations, many of which originated in recent research reports. Others were completion of several major studies, continuation of previously established research efforts and cooperative devices, growing concern by national, state, and local public and private leaders (including the passage of facilitating state constitutional and legislative provisions), and initiation of numerous research inquiries.

The governmental reorganization involving the largest number of local units was activated in Dade County (Miami), Florida. The county home-rule charter, which was adopted by a slim county-wide electoral margin in May, 1957, and became effective in July, 1957, transformed the county government into a metropolitan unit. The metropolitan government has authority to provide arterial and other roads, bridges, tunnels, and parking facilities and to enforce master plans for traffic and parking control. It can furnish air, water, rail, and bus terminals, port facilities, and public transportation systems. It can prepare and enforce comprehensive plans for the development of the county; provide uniform police and fire protection; supply parks, cultural facilities, hospitals, and uniform health and welfare programs; establish and administer housing in depressed areas; and construct integrated sewerage and water supply programs.

The metropolitan government also is empowered to establish, coordinate, and enforce zoning regulations that are necessary for public protection and can set minimum standards for all governmental units in the county for the performance of any service or function. The county home-rule document further states that "This Charter and the ordinances adopted hereunder shall in cases of conflict supersede all municipal charters and ordinances, except as herein provided, and where authorized by the Constitution, shall in cases of conflict supersede all special and general laws of the state."

The initial governing body of the metropolitan government consists of a board of five county commissioners. The charter provides that the governing body will be increased to 11 members in November, 1958. The county manager, who is appointed by the governing body, is the head of the administrative branch of the metropolitan government and possesses broad appointment and removal powers.

Under the terms of the charter, municipalities in Dade County remain in existence until their voters decide otherwise. Moreover, municipalities are authorized to exercise all powers relating to their local affairs that are not inconsistent with the county home-rule charter and they can, at their discretion, furnish higher standards of zoning, service, and regulation than those provided by the metropolitan government.

Several months after the charter went into operation, the Dade County League of Municipalities sponsored an amendment which provides that the autonomy of municipalities shall not be infringed upon and that they shall have the right to exercise all powers granted to them by their charters and state laws. The lone exceptions would be in tax collection and assessment, which would remain functions of the metropolitan county government, and in the ability of the metropolitan government to set minimum standards for municipal operations. The amendment will be voted upon in May, 1958. In the judgment of the Dade County Research Foundation, passage of the proposition "would practically destroy the metropolitan plan."

Another important governmental reorganization occurred on Virginia's Lower Peninsula, when Newport News and Warwick consolidated. The proposal received favorable popular majorities in both governmental units; at a subsequent election the voters chose Newport News as the name of the new government. Hampton, which had consolidated with Elizabeth City in 1952 but had rejected the effort to consolidate with Newport News and Warwick in 1956, was not included in this latest successful attempt. After the consolidation goes into effect in July, 1958, there will be only two local governmental units in the Newport News-Hampton metropolitan area.

Numerous metropolitan proposals were advanced during 1957. Some approached the stage of local voter consideration; others were enacted into state enabling laws. Many of these recommendations resulted from recently completed studies. A city-county charter committee, appointed in 1952 by the city commission of Albuquerque and the board of county commissioners of Bernalillo County, completed its charter draft which specifies city-county consolidation. The draft is under review by the two governing bodies, which may, if they wish, submit the document for separate approval by the city and county voters.

In the Seattle-King County, Washington, area, as the outcome of citizen study and action activities, a proposal to establish a metropolitan district government, which is to be empowered to undertake sewerage, transportation, and comprehensive planning functions, will be presented to the voters in early 1958.*

A charter commission in Nashville-Davidson County, Tennessee, which

* Editors' Note: The proposal was defeated on March 11, 1958, by the adverse vote in the King County area outside Seattle.

was activated because of the findings and recommendations of a local metropolitan research study, is readying a city-county consolidation plan for an election in 1958. A similar document is being prepared for voter attention by a Knoxville-Knox County, Tennessee, charter group.

Important suggestions by research agencies in northeastern Illinois and Utah won legislative acceptance. In the former, the report of the Northeastern Illinois Metropolitan Area Local Governmental Services Commission brought forth the passage of laws which create a metropolitan planning commission for the area and a successor study commission (whose area of study has been enlarged by adding a county). Eleven of 12 bills sponsored by this official commission were passed; one was vetoed subsequently by the governor.

Upon the completion of the research reports of the Utah Local Government Survey Commission, 17 bills and two constitutional amendments were prepared for submission to the legislature. Ten of the 19 propositions were approved. They include easing the consolidation procedure, permitting the creation of county service areas to be administered by the county government, and forming a permanent committee to consider local governmental problems and to function under the leadership of the state legislative council.

Major studies completed during the year included those relating to the St. Louis, Sacramento, Flint, and Houston metropolitan areas. At the metropolitan level, the Metropolitan St. Louis Survey, which operated under the joint auspices of St. Louis and Washington universities, recommended the formation of a metropolitan district government. Its proposed powers relate to arterial roads and off-street parking facilities, transit, comprehensive planning, sewage disposal, civil defense, property assessment, and industrial and commercial development *(Path of Progress*, 8147 Delmar Boulevard, University City 24, Missouri).

At the local level, the Survey recommended the establishment of minimum law enforcement and public health standards and the structural reorganization and functional enlargement of the county government. The St. Louis study was the first to be completed with substantial aid from the Ford Foundation; a book on its findings and research methods is in progress.

The Sacramento study, prepared for an officially sponsored metropolitan area advisory committee by Public Administration Service, recommended the consolidation of Sacramento County, Sacramento, and the four other municipalities in the county. It suggested the creation of a metropolitan council of 11, six elected at large and five from boroughs, and of borough councils, which at first would serve primarily as advisory links between local residents and the metropolitan council.

The Flint Area Study, organized in 1954 by an unofficial, widely recognized citizen group, suggested the consolidation of Flint, two suburban cities, four surrounding townships, and part of a fifth township into a single municipality. The proposed city would contain approximately 300,000 people and 162 square miles.

The survey of the Houston area was made under the auspices of the Harris County Home Rule Commission, a 25-member group created by the state legislature and financed by three local foundations. The commission's major proposal for immediate action centered on the reorganization of the county government which, in turn, depends upon the adoption of a new county home rule state constitutional amendment. Upon attaining such reorganization, the commission's urging is that there should be complete transfer to the county of the public health function and hospital care for indigent; partial transfer to the county of responsibility for parks, recreation, and libraries; and increased county responsibility for metropolitan streets and roads, police protection, schools, and planning. As a long-range objective, this official body advocated that serious consideration be given to the eventual consolidation of Houston and Harris County.

It was a year when studies that were started earlier progressed (Buffalo, Cleveland, Rochester, Saginaw, Toledo, for example) and when previously created cooperative devices continued, such as the Supervisors Inter-County Committee of the Detroit area and the Metropolitan Regional Conference, a voluntary association of elected local governmental officials in 22 counties and 50 communities of the New York area.

At the national level, Congressional bills to establish a department of urban affairs and a commission on metropolitan problems and urban development were introduced; a subcommittee of the House of Representatives government operations committee held hearings in Miami and other urban centers on metropolitan area developments. In addition, the Conference on Metropolitan Area Problems (22 West 55 Street, New York 19), which is financially supported by the Government Affairs Foundation, appointed an executive director and began issuing a bi-monthly news and digest publication.

Action at the state level was also evident. Illustrations are the facilitating laws enacted in Tennessee (city-county consolidation), Utah (consolidation and county service areas), and Washington (metropolitan districts). Another example is the establishment of a joint legislative local government committee in Missouri; its functions closely follow those recommended for a metropolitan and urban research and service agency in *The States and the Metropolitan Problem,* a report of the Council of State Governments to the Governors' Conference of 1956.

Other evidence of expanding state concern is the six-state conference on metropolitan area problems, which was held in September, 1957. It involved the governors of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island, and the mayor of New York City.[1]

It was a year, too, in which a considerable number of general research studies got under way or reached the stage of serious planning. The metropolitan areas involved included those centering on Atlanta, Dayton, Fresno, Hartford, Jacksonville, Kansas City (Missouri, Los Angeles, Madison, Milwaukee, Minneapolis-St. Paul, New York, Philadelphia, Racine, Topeka, Wilkes Barre-Hazelton, and Winston-Salem.

The various study projects have been organized in numerous ways. Many of them represent the activities of new organizations or agencies created by local individuals (Dayton and Wilkes Barre-Hazelton), a combination of local civic groups and universities (Philadelphia), the mayor or city council or both (Madison, Topeka), the county governing board (Los Angeles), and the state legislature (Jacksonville, Milwaukee).

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[1] A statement of consensus of the participants is contained in "Six States and Their Metropolitan Problems," *State Government* 30 (November, 1957), 234-237.

A few of these research inquiries, such as those in Dayton and Philadelphia, are designed to be the first undertaken by new organizations that are to be permanent establishments in the metropolitan research field. Some of the projects are being carried out under the sponsorship of established institutions—a university (Winston-Salem), a chamber of commerce (Atlanta), and a private research group (Kansas City).

Annexation. Annexation activity attained its third highest post-World War II level in 1957. For the third successive year, and for only the third time in 13 years, the number of annexing cities that contain 5,000 or more people approximated or exceeded 480. The number was 480 and it constituted in excess of one of each five municipalities in the United States (see Table 1).

TABLE 1

MUNICIPAL ANNEXATIONS: 1945-1957

Year	All Cities Over 5,000		Cities of 5,000 to 10,000		Cities Over 10,000	
	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over
1957	480	104	170	24	310	80
1956	573	137	222	22	352	115
1955	526	125	174	19	352	106
1954	410	83	121	9	289	74
1953	434	90	168	21	266	69
1952	402	75	155	17	247	58
1951	309	55	98	10	211	45
1950	382	60	159	12	223	48
1949	301	56	113	11	188	45
1948	288	59	95	7	193	52
1947	298	68	128	15	170	53
1946	259	43	105	13	154	30
1945	152	25	63	3	89	22

The total amount of land absorbed in 1957 was the second largest in the decade, exceeded only by the record of the previous year. The figure was 387.3 square miles. The totals for the last 10 years are:

1957: 387.3
1956: 644.4
1955: 348.0
1954: 325.2
1953: 282.3
1952: 276.3
1951: 147.7
1950: 201.7
1949: 271.0
1948: 145.3

The more populous group of cities (over 10,000 people) obtained 319.4 square miles, and the smaller localities (5,000-10,000) acquired 67.87 square miles. The average for the larger municipalities was 1.03 square miles; for the smaller communities it was .40 square miles.

Six of the 10 cities making the largest annexations (including three of the top four) were central cities of metropolitan areas.[2] Front-running Greensboro, North Carolina, annexed 28.7 square miles, which although far less than the largest land absorptions in the post-World War II years came fairly close to the top accomplishment of 1955 by El Paso (34.5). Second was the 22.3 square miles acquired by San Diego. Third was the 19.5 square miles obtained by Abilene, the only non-metropolitan central city among the four leading municipalities of 1957, and fourth was Columbus, Ohio, with 18.3. The other six cities, in order of amount of annexed area, were Kansas City, Missouri; Hayward, California; Huntington Beach, California; Terre Haute, Indiana; Lynchburg, Virginia; and Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Seven of these cities were also active in annexation earlier in the decade, many of them during several years. All of them acquired 10 square miles or more in 1957, a number two and one-half times greater than that of either of the two previous years.

Eighty cities of 10,000 people or more increased their area by not less than one-half square mile. This total is less than that of either of the two previous years, but it is the third largest in the last 13 years. Twenty-four municipalities of 5,000 to 10,000 similarly did so; this is the largest number in the period since 1945. The 104 localities are situated in 23 states. This is seven less states than in 1956.

As has been the general situation since 1945, cities that completed annexations of this size in California and Texas far outnumbered those in other states. The California total was 22; Texas, 21. States containing cities making such annexations are fairly evenly distributed throughout the various regions of the United States. The exceptions are the six New England states, none of which had a single representative.

The 480 cities reporting annexations in 1957 included 164 which annexed one-fourth square mile or more, and a request was made of them to supply further information. Information furnished by 152 of them is shown in Table V. The names of 12 cities that did not reply are listed with the size of the annexed areas at the end of the same table. This leaves 316 incorporated places which absorbed less than one-fourth square mile of land in 1957.[3]

[2] Since all cities of at least 50,000 population (and many of lesser population) are in metropolitan areas, their annexation attainments represent developments in such areas, although many of the annexations are less than metropolitan in scope.

[3] The 316 cities with populations of 5,000 or more which annexed less than one-fourth square mile in 1957 are listed alphabetically by states within two population groups with the number of acres annexed: Cities over 10,000: Fayetteville 49, Little Rock 68, Ark.; Alahambra 50, Beverly Hills 6, Brawley 2, Chico 87, Compton 17, Corona 19, Daly City 5, Hanford 51, Ingleside 29, La Mesa 47, Lodi 128, Los Angeles 44, Lynwood 32, Madera 82, Modesto 141, Monrovia 5, Montebello 90, Monterey 134, Mountain View 31, Napa 132, National City 59, Ontario 157, Palo Alto 107, San Buenaventura 94, San Pablo 84, Santa Cruz 30, Tulare 132, Vallejo 146, West Covina 13, Whittier 124, Calif.; Denver 13, Grand Junction 20, Greeley 24, Pueblo 56, Trinidad 1, Colo.; Clearwater 97, Lake Worth 28, St. Petersburg 25, Fla.; Albany 30, Atlanta 147, Augusta 40, East Point 2, Ga.; Idaho Falls 153, Ida.; Belleville 75, Bloomington 57, Champaign 20, Chicago Heights 134, Des Plaines 120, Elgin 5, Franklin Park 20, Glen Ellyn 12, Glenview 2, Granite City 150, La Grange 6, Lincoln 11, Macomb 35, Mattoon 30, Moline 72, Mount Vernon 20, Oak Lawn 10, Park Ridge 8, Pekin 28, Peoria 11, Quincy 100, Sterling 10, Urbana 28, Wood River 5, Ill.; Anderson

Several municipalities made territorial acquisitions that contained many inhabitants. San Leandro, California, gained the most (17,250) through annexing slightly more than three square miles. Kansas City, Missouri, added 14,000 and Terre Haute, Indiana, and Columbus, Ohio, each increased their populations by more than 12,000. Nine others had growths through annexation of at least 5,000: San Diego and San Jose, both in California; Griffin, Georgia; Decatur, Illinois; Durham, Hickory, and Winston-Salem, all in North Carolina; Austin, Texas; and Lynchburg, Virginia.

Numerous cities completed a considerable number of annexations. San Jose, California, participated in the most efforts that were successful (95), almost twice as many as second-ranking Dacatur, Illinois, which had 52. On the other hand, five of the 10 cities that acquired the largest amounts

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43, Columbus 30, Goshen 1, Indianapolis 64, Marion 72, Michigan City 50, Mishawaka 2, Shelbyville 40, West Lafayette 15, Ind.; Boone 28, Cedar Falls 32, Clinton 5, Davenport 28, Iowa City 151, Iowa; Atchison 65, Dodge City 19, El Dorado 93, Garden City 20, Independence 20, Junction City 4, Manhattan 23, Newton 148, Ottawa 40, Parsons 89, Pittsburg 100, Kans.; Owensboro 111, Richmond 7, Ky.; Baton Rouge 20, Crowley 100, La.; Salisbury 40, Md.; Adrian 8, Mt. Pleasant 1, Niles 93, Okmulgee 20, Royal Oak 7, Mich.; Albert Lea, 148, Austin 120, Crystal 3, Mankato 38, Owatonna 20, St. Cloud 55, Minn.; McComb 6, Miss.; Ferguson 120, Mo.; Beatrice 4, Fremont 37, Lincoln 64, Norfolk 70, Nebr.; Albuquerque 96, Hobbs 121, Roswell 48, New Mex.; Mamaroneck 8, Massena 54, Rochester 72, N.Y.; Fayetteville 83, Goldsboro 80, Greenville 10, High Point 1, Salisbury 10, N.C.; Grand Forks 147, Minot 62, N. Dak.; Alliance 11, Ashtabula 19, Berea 138, Findlay 35, Lancaster 61, Middletown 120, Ohio; Enid 10, Midwest City 150, Norman 54, Ponca City 13, Shawnee 36, Okla.; Albany 155, Bend 108, Corvallis 87, Klamath Falls 66, Pendleton 6, Salem 13, Ore.; Allentown 43, Carlisle 78, Columbia 70, New Castle 54, New Kensington 40, State College 65, Pa.; Orangeburg 135, Rock Hill 2, S.C.; Rapid City 50, Sioux Falls 10, Watertown 14, S.D.; Dyersburg 136, Memphis 15, Tenn.; Alice 38, Big Spring 45, Brownwood 80, Garland 4, Lamesa 22, Longview 67, Marshall 24, Nacogdoches 10, Palestine 63, Pampa 90, Paris 105, San Benito 13, Sweetwater 150, Snyder 60, Tyler 84, Wichita Falls 32, Tex.; Provo 107, Utah; Puyallup 56, Renton 30, Vancouver 53, Wenatchee 27, Wash.; Morgantown 12, W. Va.; Eau Claire 2, Fond du Lac 108, Oshkosh 120, Sheboygan 10, Waukesha 1, Wis.

Cities of 5,000 to 10,000: Globe 30, Tempe 120, Winslow 53, Ariz.; Harrison 6, Searcy 50, Ark.; Belmont 25, Carlsbad 100, Chino 50, Claremont 24, Covina 18, El Paso de Robles 100, Fairfield 60, Laguna Beach 23, Mill Valley 58, Oroville 8, Pacific Grove 8, Porterville 31, Reedley 20, Sanger 2, Vacaville 128, Yuba City 1, Calif.; Alamosa 26, Durango 58, Golden 2, Sterling 158, Colo.; Belle Glade 50, Miami Shores 13, Fla.; Toccoa 92, Ga.; Burley 30, Idaho; Batavia 64, Beardstown 10, Fairfield 66, Geneva 100, Libertyville 32, Litchfield 1, Morris 129, Mount Prospect 6, Northbrook 20, Pontiac 1, Ill.; Angola 75, Clarksville 2, Greenfield 20, Jasper 9, Ind.; Indianola 151, Mount Pleasant 10, Iowa.; Liberal 10, Russell 15, Wellington 33, Kans.; Georgetown 21, Ky.; Charlotte 15, Plymouth 22, Mich.; Anoka 100, Columbia Heights 140, Fairmont 10, International Falls 1, Willmar 18, Worthington 53, Minn.; Grenada 32, Miss.; Chillicothe 9, Rolla 14, Mo.; Kalispell 1, Mont.; Alliance 3, Lexington 9, McCook 2, Nebr.; Sparks 14, Nev.; South Amboy 63, N.J.; Alamogordo 10, Deming 40, N. Mex.; Fairport 34, Patchogue 20, Seneca Falls 6, N.Y.; Graham 151, Lumberton 98; Mooresville 50, Morganton 100, N.C.; Devils Lake 42, Dickinson 30, Wahpeton 65, N. Dak.; Bryan 75, Celina 120, Dover 95, Norwalk 23, Orrville 70, Port Clinton 18, Shelby 129, Ohio; Altus 20, Anadarko 30, Bethany 5, Claremore 110, Cushing 80, Edmond 20, Pauls Valley 20, Pawhuska 90, Sand Springs 20, Okla.; Grants Pass 60, Milwaukie 50, Oregon City 10, Ore.; Bellefonte 21, Clearfield 14, Grove City 49, Lewisburg 41, Lititz 6, Mechanicsburg 96, Quakertown 27, Pa.; Camden 5, S. C.; Yankton 20, S.D.: Lebanon 1, Maryville 50, Shelbyville 1, Tenn.; Alpine 5, Brownfield 60, Colorado City 110, College Station 25, Crystal City 47, Hereford 8, Mineral Wells 1, Monahans 16, Mount Pleasant 2, Pecos 4, Pharr 16, Seguin 99, Stephenville 20, Weatherford 72, Weslaco 56, Texas; Bountiful 100, Price 40, Utah; Ellensburg 27, Wash.; Princeton 100, W. Va.; Baraboo 6, Oconomowoc 21, Wis.

of territory—Kansas City, Huntington Beach, Terre Haute, Lynchburg, and Winston-Salem—did so through one or two successful annexations.

The furnishing of accurate, full information about area adjustment efforts is an important part of a comprehensive annexation program that is not very often utilized by municipalities interested in annexing. In 1957, for example, only one of each three cities that annexed one-fourth square mile or more provided such information. Although the proportion of cities supplying information about their annexation attempts was higher than in the previous year (about one of four in 1956), the total is still far too small. Moreover, among the small minority of municipalities that furnish annexation information, too many either improvise an information plan as the annexation attempt progresses or largely avoid this important matter until considerable opposition develops. Furnishing facts on annexation reasons, effects, and costs is crucial many times, especially when the adjoining urban area occupies a controlling, veto position in the legal proceedings. Irrespective of the legal process involved, such facts are always important; they result in more knowledge and fuller comprehension among people who live near one another, irrespective of whether they reside within the territorial jurisdiction of the same municipal government.

TABLE V

ANNEXATIONS OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE BY CITIES OVER 5,000: 1957

Data for this table were obtained directly from city officials early in 1958 and are shown for 152 cities annexing one-fourth square mile or more in 1957. Twelve additional cities annexed one-fourth square mile or more but did not furnish additional information; these cities are listed at the end of the table.

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	No. of Annexations	No. of Square Miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1957 Annexations (sq. miles)	Estimated Population, Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (in thousands)	City Program Explaining Benefits
Over 500,000							
Cincinnati, Ohio	504	4	.46	76.8	300	548	No
250,000 to 500,000							
Columbus, Ohio	376	17	18.26	84.9	12,455	473	Yes
Dallas, Tex.	434	6	.65	236.8	40	633	No
Fort Worth, Tex.	279	5	1.30	144.3	. . . . .	372	No
Kansas City, Mo.	457	1	16.19	97.9	14,000	514	Yes
Long Beach, Calif.	251	8	.32	45.1	0	322	No
Louisville, Ky.	369	12	1.16	60.2	. . . . .	. . .	No
San Antonio, Tex.	408	1	5.58	160.1	250	553	Yes
San Diego, Calif.	435	13	22.28	156.4	6,850	516	Yes
100,000 to 250,000							
Austin, Tex.	132	18	.78	53.6	5,000	190	No
Charlotte, N. C.	134	7	.39	33.2	0	164	Yes
Chattanooga, Tenn.	131	4	5.50	36.7	7,361	145	Yes
Fresno, Calif.	92	22	.64	26.3	296	123	Yes
Montgomery, Ala.	107	1	.27	29.3	1,000	126	No
Nashville, Tenn.	174	18	.35	23.1	93	179	No
Oklahoma City, Okla.	244	13	1.71	78.8	100	295	No
Rockford, Ill.	105	23	.83	23.0	1,000	115	No
Salt Lake City, Utah	182	6	.47	56.0	300	220	. . .
San Jose, Calif.	102	95	6.66	40.0	5,000	147	Yes
South Bend, Ind.	116	4	.36	22.9	100	132	No
Wichita, Kan.	168	4	.45	49.9	100	248	No
50,000 to 100,000							
Amarillo, Tex.	74	2	1.56	29.7	0	128	No
Decatur, Ill.	66	52	2.65	17.6	9,258	77	No
Durham, N. C.	71	2	6.49	21.9	8,000	87	No
Greensboro, N. C.	74	7	28.70	49.7	25	120	Yes
Hamilton, Ohio	58	4	1.48	11.7	1,500	72	No
Kalamazoo, Mich.	58	1	.50	23.7	500	81	No
Kenosha, Wis.	54	8	.36	9.3	75	58	No
Lexington, Ky.	56	19	.36	10.1	115	63	Yes
Lima, Ohio	50	1	.41	8.4	4	56	No
Lubbock, Tex.	72	1	3.80	30.5	500	143	Yes
Madison, Wis.	96	6	.38	26.5	60	125	No
Orlando, Fla.	52	. .	1.52	20.0	. . . . .	86	No
Richmond, Calif.	99	2	7.40	25.3	25	. . .	Yes
Springfield, Ill.	82	11	1.50	13.5	. . . . .	82	No
San Bernardino, Calif.	74	7	.26	23.9	60	89	No
Santa Ana, Calif.	52	13	1.33	15.4	50	74	No
Stockton, Calif.	71	7	.26	21.9	35	85	No
Terre Haute, Ind.	64	1	12.20	24.7	13,500	80	Yes
Waterloo, Iowa	65	1	.25	. . . .	0	65	. . .
Winston-Salem, N. C.	88	1	10.78	30.9	9,000	109	Yes
25,000 to 50,000							
Abilene, Tex.	46	7	19.54	47.5	3,000	68	No
Anaheim, Calif.	14	6	2.23	21.6	2,998	63	No
Appleton, Wis.	34	2	.31	8.3	50	43	No
Bakersfield, Calif.	35	8	.44	15.5	500	48	No

Table V—Annexations of One- Fourth Square Mile or More; 1957—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	No. of Annexations	No. of Square Miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1957 Annexations (sq. miles)	Estimated Population, Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (in thousands)	City Program Explaining Benefits
25,000 to 50,000—continued							
Beloit, Wis.	30	10	.52	6.3	10	36	No
Billings, Mont.	32	11	.35	5.8	6,000	47	Yes
Chula Vista, Calif.	22	7	2.94	9.2	0	31	No
Colorado Springs, Colo. . .	45	6	.41	9.1	. . . . .	75	Yes
Danville, Ill.	38	3	.78	12.0	226	43	Yes
Eugene, Ore.	36	4	.81	12.0	350	46	Yes
Fort Lauderdale, Fla. . . .	36	1	.50	22.0	300	80	No
Fullerton, Calif.	19	5	.27	20.0	0	49	No
Hattiesburg, Miss.	29	1	1.00	12.0	100	35	No
Hayward, Calif.	24	19	14.09	24.4	2,000	60	Yes
Hutchinson, Kan.	34	3	.31	11.0	100	38	Yes
Lynchburg, Va.	48	1	10.80	25.1	5,100	57	Yes
Meridian, Miss.	42	1	3.00	14.0	1,000	52	No
Muskogee, Okla.	37	4	.33	10.5	600	45	Yes
Odessa, Tex.	29	12	.62	14.2	600	80	Yes
Ottumwa, Iowa	34	1	1.86	12.0	1,988	38	No
Oxnard, Calif.	26	8	.64	5.6	0	31	No
Pensacola, Fla.	43	4	2.25	17.4	1,300	54	No
Pocatello, Idaho	26	2	.31	7.1	600	28	No
Rochester, Minn.	30	14	1.38	8.1	300	38	Yes
Salina, Kan.	26	3	.37	7.4	12	35	No
San Leandro, Calif.	28	5	3.13	14.5	17,250	64	No
Santa Barbara, Calif. . . .	45	4	2.14	18.9	720	56	No
10,000 to 25,000							
Ames, Iowa	23	4	.43	6.5	50	28	No
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	10	5	.28	6.3	. . . . .	22	No
Bartlesville, Okla.	19	5	.27	5.5	1,200	30	No
Baytown, Tex.	23	1	2.00	15.0	100	30	No
Borger, Tex.	18	1	.64	9.6	0	25	No
Boulder, Colo.	20	14	.80	5.8	100	32	No
Burlington, N. C.	24	7	.91	8.8	1,500	32	Yes
Canton, Ill.	12	10	.33	2.8	1,092	14	No
Concord, Calif.	7	18	.35	6.4	589	29	No
Corsicana, Tex.	19	. .	1.00	9.0	. . . . .	25	No
Denison, Tex.	18	1	4.15	9.5	4,112	25	No
Downers Grove, Ill.	12	4	.25	5.7	. . . . .	20	Yes
East Lansing, Mich.	20	3	2.01	5.4	4,000	26	Yes
East Moline, Ill.	14	3	1.60	5.9	1,100	16	Yes
Emporia, Kan.	16	5	.26	3.5	300	18	No
Englewood, Colo.	17	2	1.10	5.5	1,500	28	No
Fort Collins, Colo.	15	12	1.03	5.0	4,000	22	Yes
Grand Prairie, Tex.	15	10	2.60	14.0	. . . . .	37	No
Greenville, Tex.	15	1	.70	10.8	690	20	No
Griffin, Ga.	14	3	4.62	7.0	6,000	21	Yes
Hialeah, Fla.	20	4	.51	13.0	2,700	62	Yes
Hickory, N. C.	15	10	1.89	6.8	5,000	20	Yes
Kinston, N. C.	18	1	.30	8.1	800	27	Yes
Las Vegas, Nev.	24	1	3.75	23.7	200	52	Yes
Lawrence, Kan.	23	10	.31	7.5	. . . . .	23	No
Lombard, Ill.	10	3	.51	6.1	0	22	No
Medford, Ore.	17	5	3.33	8.7	2,892	24	No
Merced, Calif.	18	8	.45	5.1	70	20	Yes
Mesa, Ariz.	17	4	1.80	8.5	300	30	Yes
Midland, Tex.	22	7	2.27	16.5	500	54	No
Mission, Tex.	11	1	4.91	8.0	2,500	14	No
Moberly, Mo.	13	1	.80	4.3	550	14	Yes
Monroe, Mich.	21	2	.43	9.2	50	25	No
Neenah, Wis.	12	4	.26	4.1	53	17	No
Newport Beach, Calif. . . .	12	2	.36	6.9	57	21	No
Ocala, Fla.	12	2	.70	5.6	300	16	Yes

TABLE V—ANNEXATIONS OF ONE- FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE: 1957—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	No. of Annexations	No. of Square Miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1957 Annexations (sq. miles)	Estimated Population, Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (in thousands)	City Program Explaining Benefits
10,000 to 25,000—continued							
Oceanside, Calif.	18	3	1.22	15.4	20	23	No
Opelousas, La.	12	5	.70	4.0	2,000	17	Yes
Orange, Calif.	10	7	1.20	8.4	30	21	No
Park Forest, Ill.	8	1	.63	4.2	. . . . .	28	No
Redlands, Calif.	18	1	1.72	19.5	0	21	No
Roseville, Calif.	9	1	.75	3.1	25	11	No
Salinas, Calif.	18	3	.77	8.3	564	22	No
San Luis Obispo, Calif. . .	14	2	.69	5.9	75	19	Yes
Santa Maria, Calif.	10	1	.25	4.4	0	14	No
Santa Rosa, Calif.	18	8	1.59	9.7	287	29	No
Sherman, Tex.	20	3	.61	8.0	100	29	No
Sidney, Ohio	11	5	1.34	4.5	600	15	No
Statesville, N. C.	17	4	.26	6.4	500	20	No
Thomasville, N. C.	11	1	2.50	6.0	3,000	16	Yes
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	9	.31	2.7	485	13	Yes
Wash. Court House, Ohio .	11	4	.37	3.0	100	13	No
Xenia, Ohio	13	2	.29	4.5	. . . . .	18	No
5,000 to 10,000							
Algona, Iowa	5	2	.37	2.3	50	6	No
Arlington, Tex.	8	3	10.94	28.0	550	44	No
Brea, Calif.	6	3	.27	3.3	0	7	No
Clarinda, Iowa	5	1	1.55	3.3	1,500	7	No
Conway, S. C.	6	1	1.10	3.4	1,775	8	No
Delray Beach, Fla.	6	10	1.00	6.0	50	10	No
Doylestown, Pa.	5	3	.46	3.0	10	6	No
Dunn, N. C.	6	2	.27	2.4	14	8	No
Escondido, Calif.	7	5	.31	3.5	0	10	. . .
Glendale, Ariz.	8	. .	.25	2.7	200	13	No
Glendora, Calif.	7	20	.37	4.8	325	16	No
Hillsboro, Ore.	5	. .	.27	3.2	262	7	Yes
Huntington Beach, Calif. . .	5	2	13.00	18.0	4,180	10	No
La Habra, Calif.	10	9	.97	4.8	43	17	No
Lake Forest, Ill.	8	1	.61	15.2	85	10	Yes
Lansdale, Pa.	10	1	.47	3.4	792	13	No
Laurinburg, N. C.	7	1	1.42	4.1	300	9	Yes
Lewisburg, Tenn.	5	2	.47	2.8	464	7	Yes
Livermore, Calif.	7	2	.64	3.9	0	13	No
Loveland, Colo.	7	8	.54	2.4	112	9	No
Mountain Brook, Ala.	8	2	.25	5.5	200	12	No
Naperville, Ill.	7	3	.33	2.1	. . . . .	10	No
Neosho, Mo.	6	1	2.50	5.0	825	8	No
North Sacramento, Calif. .	6	1	.48	3.0	30	10	No
Prescott, Ariz.	7	2	2.63	6.4	800	12	Yes
Pulaski, Va.	9	1	1.83	4.4	2,265	12	Yes
Rockville, Md.	7	4	.77	6.3	100	20	No
Rosenberg, Tex.	6	1	1.17	4.3	100	11	No
Sturgis, Mich.	8	. .	.41	3.0	34	9	No
Tracy, Calif.	8	2	1.40	3.7	60	11	No
Tuscumbia, Ala.	8	1	1.12	4.5	200	9	Yes

Omitted from Table V are 12 cities which reported annexation of one-fourth square mile or more but whose officials had not furnished the additional information needed for the above table at press time. Over 10,000 population: Ann Arbor, Mich., annexed 297 acres; Barberton, O., 640; and Dalton, Ga., 608. 5,000 to 10,000: Bay City, Tex., 320; Bennettsville, S. C., 520; Ennis, Tex., 425; Freeport, Tex., 700; Gallup, N. M., 889; Medina, O., 200; Oxford, O., 171; Upper Arlington, O., 385; and Winter Haven, Fla., 3,520.

Urban Counties in 1957

By Bernard F. Hillenbrand

Executive Director, National Association of County Officials, Washington, D. C.

IN THE past five years the urban county has taken on new importance as the local administrative unit for a host of municipal functions.

Based on replies to a survey by the National Association of County Officials, urban counties are assuming greater responsibility for water supply and waste disposal, area-wide planning, hospital administration, airport construction and operation, and even urban renewal projects. Of the 96 counties responding, nearly all report cooperative arrangements with municipalities ranging from informal agreements to joint financing of facilities.

The survey questionnaire was circulated to 300 counties in the standard metropolitan areas defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. This report is based solely on information derived from the counties via the survey questionnaire.

Activity in Public Utilities. Based on extensive replies from the majority of reporting counties, it is apparent that there is relatively little activity by urban counties in the public utility field. Replies from 58 counties indicate that they neither own nor operate such utilities as electric distribution, electric generation, gas distribution, gas manufacture, port facilities, sewage collection, sewage treatment, water distribution, and water supply.

With the exception of sewage collection and treatment and to a lesser degree the supply and distribution of water, the responding counties indicate a hands-off policy in the business of public utilities. They enter the field only when private enterprise will not or cannot furnish the service the public needs. Several counties also report that they rely on the services provided by adjacent large cities. Approximately 12 per cent of the responding counties report that they own and operate independent sewage treatment facilities.

While information from a number of these urban counties indicates that they are not in the utility field *per se* they are active in providing vital service to their residents through special authorities, districts, and commissions. In Virginia, Princess Anne County set up the Princess Anne County Water and Sanitation Authority to cope with the treatment and disposal of sewage caused by the county's rapid expansion. This authority, whose members are appointed by the county board of supervisors, has the power to issue revenue bonds and to contract for, construct, and operate sanitation facilities.

A bi-county agency known as the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission operates the sewer collection and water distribution systems for the contiguous Maryland counties of Montgomery and Prince Georges. A tri-county sewer project is being developed in the Portland, Oregon, area through the cooperation of Multnomah, Washington, and Clackamas Counties.

St. Louis (Missouri) County and city have established a metropolitan sewer district, and Wayne County, Michigan, participates in a metropolitan sewer and sewage disposal system which provides service to the county exclusive of Detroit. Kenton County (Cincinnati), Kentucky, reports formation of a separate commission to supply and distribute water.

Other significant developments in the utility area are reported from Marion County (Indianapolis), Indiana, and San Francisco city and County where both counties own and operate municipal transportation systems.

Metropolitanism. As Victor Jones reported in the 1954 Municipal Year Book, "The metropolitan county has been admitted at last to the family of urban governments." Evidence is at hand from a number of metropolitan areas to support this view. The Dade County (Miami), Florida, government began operations recently with a strengthened county government and a federated plan of urban services.

Recommendations have been made in several areas to strengthen county government: Harris County (Houston), Texas—county home rule and division of functions between the city and county; Sacramento County (Sacramento), California—city-county consolidation; Davidson County (Nashville), Tennessee—city-county consolidation; Fairfax County (Washington, D.C., area), Virginia—strengthened metropolitan county government.

Intergovernmental Cooperation. The response to a survey question concerning intergovernmental cooperation was exceedingly encouraging. A total of 82 of the 96 reporting counties report that they have taken measures to coordinate their activities with other local government units in the area. More than half report their greatest activity in the area of community-wide planning units. Multnomah County (Portland), Oregon, which has its own full time planning staff, participates in and assists in financing a metropolitan planning commission embracing three counties. Montgomery County (Dayton), Ohio; Montgomery County, Maryland; Shelby County (Memphis), Tennessee; and Wayne County (Detroit), Michigan, are members of their respective regional planning commissions. These area or district commissions provide general area planning and promote district planning cooperation among local communities.

One unmistakable trend among the reporting counties is their efforts to coordinate their activities and programs through periodic meetings with representatives from other governments. Wayne County, Michigan, and representatives from six other counties in the Detroit metropolitan area work through an intercounty supervisors committee on such projects as water, sewers, drainage, flood control, recreation, and ports. St. Louis County, Missouri, has recently established a joint committee of the 94 municipalities in the county and the county government to try and coordinate their problems. Salem County, New Jersey, reports joint membership in the Southern New Jersey Development Council, and Spokane County, Washington, is working with the city of Spokane on the construction of a municipal stadium.

Sharing of facilities and equipment and joint financing of facilities are reported by a significant number of urban counties. Greatest activity is in the area of joint financing of hospitals, public welfare, roads, and harbor planning. In Tennessee, Shelby County and the city of Memphis are jointly financing flood control and health and welfare programs. Tarrant County, Texas, reports cooperative financing with the city of Fort Worth on the construction of a city-county hospital.

Planning Units. Do most counties have a planning unit? According to questionnaire replies to this question, fully 80 per cent of the reporting urban counties have planning units. Fewer than 20 per cent report a total absence of some form of planning representation either on an area-wide planning body or through an informal planning coordinating committee.

Airport Ownership. Based upon replies to an inquiry about airport ownership, approximately 25 per cent of the counties do own or operate an airport. Of the 24 counties indicating ownership, 17 report full ownership, and 7 report that the airport is owned and operated with another governmental agency. For the most part, joint ownership is a result of bi-county agreements or special airport authorities. Northampton County, Pennsylvania, jointly finances the Lehigh-Northampton Airport Authority with Lehigh County and the cities of Allentown, Bethlehem, and Easton. The Scranton-Wilkes-Barre Airport is operated under a bi-county agreement between the Pennsylvania counties of Luzerne and Lackawanna.

Sacramento County (California), and city typify intergovernmental cooperation in the field of airport planning. Together they are financing a complete survey of their area's airport facilities and needs.

New Functions Acquired. While the primary emphasis of this survey is placed on a general résumé of developments in urban counties during 1957, particular interest surrounds the replies received concerning the governmental activities which have been transferred from cities to the county in the last five years. Among the 96 responding counties, almost 70 per cent make some comment as to functions transferred or transfers that are under study or contemplated.

Civil defense, election registration, area-wide property tax assessment and collection, and health and welfare activities are the most numerous functions which counties have acquired since 1953. Contemplated transfer studies range from an over-all survey of county activities in Hillsborough County (Tampa), Florida, to a study of dog pound operations in Sacramento County, California.

Many of the transferred governmental activities are jointly administered with cities and other governmental units. In Michigan, Saginaw County jointly administers a newly established community college district; Jackson County jointly administers planning; and Wayne County jointly administers library service. Pinellas County (St. Petersburg), Florida, reports joint city-county planning functions. Lucas County (Toledo), Ohio, reports city-county administration of port facilities. Outright transfer of juvenile correction activities including courts and detention homes are reported in Oklahoma County (Oklahoma City), Oklahoma, and Cuyahoga County (Cleveland), Ohio.

The greatest activity in the heretofore municipal function of urban renewal is reported in Yolo County, California, and Davidson County, Tennessee.

Within this survey, however, there is an exception to the general transferring of activities from the city to the county. According to the county manager, Montgomery County, Maryland, historically has first initiated the service and, upon request, made the service available to the surrounding municipalities.

Conclusions. Make no mistake about it, the sleepy, rural past of county government is gone forever. Across America, the trend of the second half of our century is towards expanded county functions and activities. Today, in two-thirds of the 174 metropolitan areas, an area where seven out of 10 Americans live, a single county has jurisdiction over the entire area. This tremendous explosion of population away from the core of our cities to the surrounding areas has given rise to a number of complex county problems.

County officials are aware that many organizational and operational weaknesses must be overcome if counties are to discharge their important new responsibilities. To help them meet these challenges, they have organized state associations in 43 states and have formed a National Association of County Officials (1721 De Sales Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.). This is a nonprofit organization which provides general research and information services and county leadership in urban problems. As part of its service program, this association developed and distributed the survey outline which serves as the basis for this study.

Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000 Population

THIS summary of governmental data for 2,560 American cities includes all cities and other incorporated urban places (boroughs, villages, and towns) over 5,000 population as shown in final figures of the 1950 census of population. In addition it includes 199 towns in the New England states and townships in Pennsylvania and New Jersey as "cities" even though the United States Bureau of the Census does not classify these political subdivisions as incorporated urban places.

In the 1955 Year Book cities over 5,000 population numbered 2,528. A total of 33 cities was added to this Year Book and one city was dropped to bring the new figure to 2,560. The new cities were added through data received up to April 1, 1955, on special censuses, new incorporations, and special population counts of annexed areas. The city dropped was Eau Claire, South Carolina, which consolidated with Columbia, South Carolina, on December 2, 1955.

Governmental data are shown for all 2,560 cities over 5,000 population in Table VI and were obtained directly from city officials and state correspondents for the Year Book. The governmental information shown is summarized in this article and in Tables 1 to 10. Washington, D. C., although shown in Table VI, is omitted from this discussion because the city cannot be classified under any of the common forms of municipal government. Articles on urban places and population, special censuses, metropolitan areas, governmental units, urban counties, and municipal annexations, will be found in preceding sections of the Year Book.

The population figures shown in Table VI are taken from Bureau of the Census reports and are for April, 1950. Municipalities having a special census after April, 1950, are indicated by a single dagger. (For further information about special census populations, see Table III in the section, "Urban Places and Population," in another part of this Year Book.)

Selection of Town and Townships. While the municipal corporation is by far the most common kind of American urban government, about one-half of the New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships possess all or most of the social, economic, and governmental characteristics of regularly incorporated cities. Such towns and townships have a high population density and carry on the commonly recognized functions of municipal government even though they do not have the same status in law as incorporated cities.

The New England states, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey have a total of 401 towns and townships over 5,000 population. As stated above, about one-half of these towns and townships are similar to cities in most characteristics. On the other hand, many of the towns and townships have low population densities and perform only a few of the usual functions of municipal government. Two primary standards were established to separate the more urban of these towns and townships as "cities." Each of the 199 towns and townships in the 1958 Year Book meets both of these standards:

1. The town or township does not contain any incorporated urban place within its boundaries.

2. The town or township has one-half or more of its inhabitants living in unincorporated urban places or in an urbanized area. The assumption is made that the town or township is likely to be rendering at least some municipal government services when one-half or more of its citizens live in closely built-up areas.[1]

The application of the first standard above reduced the 401 towns and townships to 365; the application of the second standard reduced the number from 365 to the 199 included in this Year Book. These 199 towns and townships are divided among the various states as follows: 23 towns in Connecticut, two towns in Vermont, 10 towns in Rhode Island, five towns in New Hampshire, 10 towns in Maine, 68 towns in Massachusetts, 38 townships in New Jersey, and 43 townships in Pennsylvania. Each of these towns and townships is designated with a 't' or 'tp' in Table VI and in other tables in the Year Book.

Table VI shows information about form of government, mayors, number, terms and salaries of councilmen, type and method of councilmanic election, other elective officers, and municipally owned utilities for all cities over 5,000 population. These data are summarized in the following sections.

Form of Government. Table 1 shows the form of government for the bulk of cities over 5,000 population. Not included in the table are 90 cities using the representative town meeting and town meeting forms of government. Table 1 indicates that 51 per cent of the 2,469 cities in the table operate under the mayor-council plan. "Mayor-council" is defined to include municipal organizations having a president and board, or a burgess and council, or a chairman and committee, if they are equivalent in powers and functions to a mayor and council in mayor-council cities. Included are both "strong-mayor" cities, in which the mayor has important duties as chief administrator, and "weak-mayor" cities in which the council (often through committees) has more direct control of administration. The mayor-council form predominates in the very large cities (16 out of 17 cities over 500,000), and in the very small cities (61 per cent of the cities from 5,000 to 10,000 in Table 1 are mayor-council cities).

The commission plan, in which the elected commissioners serve collectively as a legislative body and individually as administrators of the several departments, is found in 13 per cent of the cities in Table 1.

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[1] Unincorporated urban places contain a definite nucleus of residences and include all surrounding closely settled area within their boundaries. Over 2,000 such places have been delineated for the first time in the 1950 census. Urbanized areas contain a central city or cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more plus all densely settled areas generally contiguous to the central city through commerce, industry, or transportation. The Bureau of the Census established 157 of these urbanized areas for the 1950 census. For concise definitions of unincorporated urban places, urbanized areas, and other census areas of the 1950 census, see the Bureau of the Census release, Geographic Reports (Series GEO. No. 1) issued August 21, 1951.

TABLE 1
FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

Population Group	Total Number of Cities	Total Number of Cities in Table	Mayor-Council		Commission		Council-Manager	
			Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Over 500,000	17	17	16	94	0	0	1	6
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	9	39	5	22	9	39
100,000 to 250,000	68	68	29	43	14	20	25	37
50,000 to 100,000	133	132	45	34	26	20	61	46
25,000 to 50,000	292	283	105	37	44	16	134	47
10,000 to 25,000	845	800	365	46	117	14	318	40
5,000 to 10,000	1,181	1,146	695	61	114	10	337	29
All cities over 5,000	2,559	2,469[1]	1,264	51	320	13	885	36

[1] Not included in this table are 31 cities with representative town meeting government, and 59 cities using town meeting form.

The council-manager plan is found in 36 per cent of the cities used in Table 1. There are more council-manager cities than commission cities in all population groups. The article "Council Manager Government," elsewhere in this Year Book, shows all cities adopting the council-manager plan during 1957 together with other changes in the directory of council-manager cities. Table XXII shows all council-manager cities as of January 1, 1958.

The town meeting and representative town meeting forms of government were not included in Table 1, but if they had been the percentages for each form of government for all cities over 5,000 population would have read as follows: mayor-council, 49 per cent; commission, 13 per cent; council-manager, 35 per cent; town meeting, 2 per cent; and representative town meeting, 1 per cent.

The total number of cities and the number of council-manager cities in Table 1 above does not agree with data shown on Table 1 of the article "Council-Manager Government in 1957" which appears in a subsequent section of this Year Book.[2]

The Mayor. The power of the mayor varies among cities. Conclusions as to the power of the mayor cannot be drawn solely from such characteristics as whether he is directly elected by the people as mayor or chosen by the council from its membership; the veto power; the length of his term of office; and the power to vote on council actions. An analysis of such information shows the difference in the position of the mayor under the main forms of local government but in order to distinguish the strong mayor-council from the weak mayor-council cities, a more detailed examination must be made of the mayor's executive powers as distinguished from his legislative power or the prestige power of his office. Such executive powers would include, for example, appointment, removal, and direction of department heads and other city officials, and budget authority.

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[2] The total number of cities in Table 1 above does not agree with the total number of cities over 5,000 population shown in Table 1 of the article "Council-Manager Government in 1957" for these reasons: (1) Table 1 above is based on the 1950 Census of Population with population changes up to April 1, 1955, as discussed above. Table 1 in the article on "Council-Manager Government in 1957" is based on the 1950 Census plus all special censuses certified through Series P-28, No. 1089 (November, 1957). (2) Table 1 above includes towns and townships meeting the criteria discussed above. Table 1 in "Council-Manager Government in 1957" is limited to incorporated urban places as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census.

In addition, the number of council-manager cities in these two tables will not agree because Table 1 above is limited to cities where the plan went into effect by early 1958. Table 1 in "Council-Manager Government in 1957," on the other hand, includes all cities that have adopted council-manager government regardless of when the plan goes into effect.

Data on the method of selection of the mayor are shown in Table 2. The data show that in most mayor-council and commission cities the mayor is chosen directly by the people as mayor; in 52 per cent of the council-manager cities the mayor is chosen by the council from its membership. The council member receiving the highest number of votes in election to the council automatically becomes mayor in a very small percentage of cities.

TABLE 2

METHOD OF SELECTION AND VOTING POWER OF MAYORS IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Form of Government	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			Per Cent of Mayors Directly Elected by the People Voting	
		Directly Elected	Selected by Council	Highest No. Votes in Council Election	On All Issues	In Case of Tie
Mayor-Council	1,259	95	4	1	8.0	56.0
Commission	317	71	28	1	77.1	2.2
Council-Manager	869	47	52	1	46.3	44.1
Town Meeting	49	51	47	2	32.0	8.0
Rep. Town Meeting	26	65	35	0	11.8	0.0
All Cities over 5,000	2,520	74	25	1	24.9	45.8

If the mayor is chosen by the council he is usually on a level with the other members as far as voting privileges are concerned. Table 2 shows that where the mayor is directly elected by the people he has voting privileges on council actions in 25 per cent of the cities reporting; the right to vote, however, is limited to cases of a tie in 46 per cent of all the cities. In mayor-council cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in only 8 per cent of the cases; in commission cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in 77 per cent of the cases.

In mayor-council cities over 5,000 population, 44 per cent of the mayors may veto any measure; 19 per cent may veto ordinances or other selected items; 1 per cent may only veto budget items; 33 per cent have no veto power. In all other forms the mayor usually does not have veto power (see Table 3).

Two-year and four-year terms of office predominate for mayors in American cities (see Table 4). The two-year term is most frequent in mayor-council and council-manager cities while the four-year term of office occurs most frequently in the commission cities.

TABLE 3

VETO POWER OF MAYORS IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Form of Government	Total Number of Cities[1]	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities: Veto All Measures	Veto Budget Only	Veto Selected Items	No Veto
Mayor-Council	1,199	896	43.6	0.8	22.6	33.0
Commission	223	173	4.6	0.6	0.0	94.8
Council-Manager	404	381	7.9	0.3	16.0	75.8
Town Meeting	25	9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rep. Town Meeting	17	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
All cities over 5,000	1,868	1,465	29.3	0.6	18.0	52.1

[1] Table limited to cities where mayor is directly elected by the people.

Number of Councilmen. Variations in the number of councilmen for the several forms of government and population groups are shown in Table 5. The mode indicates the number of councilmen most frequently found in cities of the group, while the median indicates the middle item when the cities are arrayed according to the number of councilmen. The range indicates the smallest and largest city councils in each group. Table 5 also indicates that, in council-manager cities of the population groups 100,000 to 250,000 and 50,000 to 100,000, the number of councilmen is bi-modal.

Five cities still have bicameral councils: Danbury, Connecticut; Waterville, Maine; Everett and Springfield, Massachusetts; and New York City.

Table 5 indicates that in mayor-council cities the size of the council tends to decrease with the size of the city, probably because of a diminishing need for group representation in the small cities. Five is the usual number of commissioners in commission cities, except in cities of 5,000 to 10,000. Council-manager councils also show some decrease in size of council with a decrease in the size of the city. The number of councilmen reported for each city in Table VI includes the mayor only if he is a full voting member of the council.

Type and Method of Councilmanic Election. The character of councilmanic elections and the geographical basis of representation are shown for the five forms of government in Table 6. City council candidates run

TABLE 4

TERM OF OFFICE OF MAYOR IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Form of Government	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities: One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
Mayor-Council	1,031	2	56	1	41	0	[1]
Commission	244	5	26	9	57	2	1
Council-Manager	804	21	53	2	25	0	[1]
Town Meeting	36	33	39	28	0	0	0
Rep. Town Meeting	9	33	33	33	0	0	0
All Cities over 5,000	2,214	10	51	3	36	[1]	[1]

[1] Less than 0.5 per cent.

TABLE 5
NUMBER OF COUNCILMEN IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Population Group	Mayor-Council			Commission			Council-Manager		
	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median
Over 500,000	7-50	9	15	...	..	..	...	..	..
250,000 to 500,000	7-16	9	9	3-7	5	5	7-9	9	9
100,000 to 250,000	4-33	9	11	3-7	5	5	5-13	7 & 9[1]	7
50,000 to 100,000	5-40	9	10	3-5	5	5	5-18	5 & 7[1]	7
25,000 to 50,000	3-25	9	9	3-7	5	5	4-17	5	6
10,000 to 25,000	3-21	7	7	3-9	5	5	3-20	5	5
5,000 to 10,000	3-18	6	6	3-6	3	4	3-15	5	5
All cities over 5,000	3-50	6	7	2-7	5	5	3-20	5	5

[1] Bi-modal distribution.

under a party label in 56 per cent of the mayor-council cities, but this is true in only 37 per cent of the commission cities, and in 15 per cent of the council-manager cities. Partisan elections are found in 49 per cent of town meeting and 20 per cent of representative town meeting cities. A similar distinction is found in the basis of representation: only 37 per cent of the mayor-council cities elect all councilmen at large, while almost all of the city councilmen are elected at large in commission-governed cities and in the town meeting and representative town meeting cities. Councilmen are elected at large in 75 per cent of the council-manager cities. A sizeable minority of the mayor-council and council-manager cities have combined representation at large and by wards.

No pattern can be found in partisan and nonpartisan elections by population groups. Elections by wards, however, are much more prevalent in the largest cities—those over 500,000.

In 65 cities over 5,000 population city councilmen are nominated by wards but elected at large. Six of the cities with this method of election are over 100,000 population: Long Beach, Oakland, Pasadena, and San Diego, California; Wilmington, Delaware; and Tampa, Florida.[3]

Terms of Councilmen. Terms of office for city councils, classified by form of government and population group, are shown in Table 7. If there are varying terms, the term shown is that of the largest number of councilmen. Mayor-council cities are about divided between two- and

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[3] The 59 cities between 5,000 and 100,000 population that use this method of election are: 50,000 to 100,000—Alhambra, Richmond, Santa Ana, and Stockton, California; Orlando, Florida; Augusta, Georgia; Portland, Maine; Jackson, Michigan; Charleston and Greenville, South Carolina; and Wheeling, West Virginia. 25,000 to 50,000—Tucson, Arizona; Pomona, California; West Palm Beach, Florida; Marion, Indiana; Enid, Oklahoma; and Warwick, Virginia. 10,000 to 25,000—Fairfield and Selma, Alabama; Eureka, California; Bradenton and Lake Worth, Florida; Gainesville, Georgia; Elwood and Goshen, Indiana; Bath, Maine; Takoma Park, Maryland; Muskegon Heights, Michigan; Clovis and Hobbs, New Mexico; Garden City, New York; Gastonia, North Carolina; Ada, Duncan, Midwest City, and Shawnee, Oklahoma; Columbia, Tennessee; and Baytown, Texas. 5,000 to 10,000—Harrison, Arkansas; Dover, Delaware; Cartersville, Georgia; Burley, Idaho; La Grange Park and Mount Carmel, Illinois; Decatur, Seymour, and Sullivan, Indiana; Dayton, Kentucky; Marshall and Three Rivers, Michigan; Marshall, Minnesota; Corinth, Mississippi; Artesia, New Mexico; Edmond and Elk City, Oklahoma; Chester, South Carolina; Franklin and Shelbyville, Tennessee; and Stephenville, Texas.

TABLE 6

TYPE AND METHOD OF COUNCILMANIC ELECTIONS IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Form of Government or Population Group	Type of Election			Method of Election			
	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities		
		Partisan	Non-partisan		At Large	By Wards	Combination of Wards and At Large
FORM OF GOVERNMENT							
Mayor-Council	1,247	56	44	1,265	37	38	25
Commission	314	37	63	314	97	2	1
Council-Manager	883	15	85	812	75	15	10
Town Meeting	47	49	51	46	92	6	2
Rep. Town Meeting	25	20	80	21	88	12	0
POPULATION GROUPS							
Over 500,000	17	35	65	17	30	35	35
250,000 to 500,000	23	17	83	23	74	9	17
100,000 to 250,000	68	40	60	68	65	16	19
50,000 to 100,000	132	28	72	133	64	17	19
25,000 to 50,000	290	38	62	290	53	25	22
10,000 to 25,000	831	38	62	833	61	23	16
5,000 to 10,000	1,155	41	59	1,162	59	27	14
All Cities over 5,000	2,516	39	61	2,526	59	25	16

four-year terms while commission and council-manager cities more often have four-year terms. Three-year terms predominate in town meeting and representative town meeting cities.

Overlapping terms for councilmen are most common in council-manager cities and least common in town meeting and commission cities. The percentage of cities having overlapping terms ranges from 24 per cent in the over-500,000 population group to 66 per cent in cities of 5,000 to 10,000.

Salaries of Councilmen. Detailed data on the salaries of councilmen under different forms of government and in different population groups are shown in Table 8. If the salaries are not the same for all councilmen in a city, the salary shown is that of the majority of the councilmen. The tendency is apparent in commission cities to pay higher salaries to councilmen in view of their administrative duties, while considerably lower salaries are the general rule for mayor-council and council-manager cities below 100,000 and for town meeting and representative town meeting cities. Not included in the table are councilmen who receive either no salary or a salary of $1 per year.

Elective Offices. The number of cities which have elected offices other than those of the mayor and council is shown in Table 9. Offices held by councilmen or elected commissioners are excluded. On the other hand, many of the elected officers perform the duties of other positions in addition to those indicated by their titles, but only the offices corresponding to their titles are shown. For example, the auditor in many Ohio, North Dakota, and South Dakota cities also has the duties of a city clerk. In addition, municipal functions performed by elected county officers (assessors are a common example) are not shown in these tables.

TABLE 7

TERMS OF OFFICE FOR CITY COUNCILS IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Form of Government or Population Group	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities						Overlapping Terms (per cent of total cities)
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years	
FORM OF GOVERNMENT									
Mayor-Council	1,264	1,256	[1]	48	8	49	0	0	56.4
Commission	320	318	0	18	14	62	2	4	43.4
Council-Manager	885	880	[1]	36	10	53	[1]	1	75.4
Town Meeting	59	46	26	33	41	0	0	0	30.5
Rep. Town Meeting.	31	25	12	20	68	0	0	0	48.4
POPULATION GROUP									
Over 500,000.	17	17	0	35	0	65	0	0	23.5
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	0	30	4	66	0	0	26.1
100,000 to 250,000	68	68	0	43	0	57	0	0	38.2
50,000 to 100,000	133	133	0	36	4	58	1	1	51.1
25,000 to 50,000.	292	289	[1]	41	6	52	0	1	54.1
10,000 to 25,000.	845	833	2	39	10	48	[1]	[1]	60.7
5,000 to 10,000	1,181	1,162	1	40	13	45	[1]	1	65.8
All cities over 5,000.	2,559	2,525	1	40	10	48	[1]	1	60.6

[1] Less than 0.5 per cent.

TABLE 8

SALARIES OF CITY COUNCILMEN IN CITIES OVER 5,000

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
Cities over 500,000						
Mayor-Council	16	$3,000	$5,000	$6,750	$9,375	$12,000
250,000 to 500,000						
Mayor-Council	9	1,000	.....	3,000	.....	7,200
Commission.	5	7,000	.....	10,000	.....	12,000
Council-Manager	9	500	.....	2,200	.....	5,000
100,000 to 250,000						
Mayor-Council	26	250	750	1,225	1,500	4,800
Commission.	14	2,400	6,000	7,100	8,500	10,000
Council-Manager	22	75	588	1,200	2,625	5,000
50,000 to 100,000						
Mayor-Council	41	100	600	1,000	1,500	3,600
Commission.	24	2,250	4,125	5,500	6,000	10,000
Council-Manager	56	120	525	1,000	1,200	4,000
25,000 to 50,000						
Mayor-Council	97	150	480	600	1,140	3,500
Commission.	40	300	1,850	3,500	5,300	7,500
Council-Manager	109	60	300	600	1,110	3,600
10,000 to 25,000						
Mayor-Council	307	25	200	300	600	1,800
Commission.	99	60	800	1,200	1,800	4,200
Council-Manager	231	10	125	300	500	3,500
5,000 to 10,000						
Mayor-Council	541	12	120	240	300	2,400
Commission.	87	36	300	600	900	5,000
Council-Manager	242	23	120	200	300	2,400

Of greatest significance in Table 9 is the fact that 1,226 cities over 5,000 (49 per cent of the 2,516 reporting cities) have no elected officers other than city councilmen. City treasurers and clerks are most often popularly elected—in 34 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively, of the cities over 5,000. Tradition is in large part responsible for this situation, since these are among the earliest important offices established in municipal corporations. Somewhat less numerous are the cities reporting popular election of assessors, auditors, and attorneys. State laws are another factor that should be considered in interpreting Table 9 which summarizes information for cities over 5,000. General laws usually specify that offices be filled by election rather than appointment.

Municipally Owned Utilities. Nearly all (2,516) of the cities over 5,000 reported on the ownership of utilities, as shown in Table 10. Seventy-three per cent reported ownership of water supply and distribution systems or water distribution systems, and 51 per cent reported sewage treatment plants. Twenty-one per cent of the reporting cities own and operate airports, and 20 per cent own electric generation and distribution systems or electric distribution systems.

TABLE 9

MUNICIPAL ELECTIVE OFFICES OTHER THAN MAYOR AND COUNCIL IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

	Title of Office	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
		Number	Per Cent of Cities Reporting							
T	Treasurer	852	33.9	6	2	19	42	116	299	368
K	Clerk	636	25.3	2	2	12	25	77	209	309
A	Assessor	369	14.7	2	1	9	7	35	126	189
D	Auditor	302	12.0	0	5	7	6	24	87	173
L	Attorney	211	8.4	3	3	1	8	26	67	103
C	Controller	103	4.1	10	2	8	14	16	36	17
P	Police Chief	88	3.5	0	0	0	1	4	20	53
S	Public Works Director	35	1.4	0	0	0	0	2	11	22
	None of the above elective	1,226	48.7	3	11	36	82	149	418	527
	Cities not reporting	43	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	10	33

Some cities listed in Table VI are served by a public utility that is owned by another governmental unit; but only utilities which the city itself owns or owns jointly with some other governmental unit are shown. Included, however, are utilities owned by a municipal agency or board separate from the general city government but entirely within the corporate limits of the city. Table VI does not indicate, by footnotes or symbols, the utilities jointly owned or owned and operated by individual cities with other cities, counties, special districts, or other governmental units.

A total of 108 cities in 29 states, for example, jointly own or own and operate airports with the county, neighboring cities, a state university, or other agency. This does not include the municipal airports owned by cities but leased to private operators or other governmental agencies.

TABLE 10

OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF UTILITIES IN CITIES OVER 5,000

	Type of Utility	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
		Number	Per Cent of Cities Reporting							
W	Water Supply and Distrib.	1,671	67.1	15	19	56	95	183	540	763
S	Sewage Treatment Plant	1,274	51.2	12	16	37	55	142	422	590
X	Airport	526	21.1	11	16	46	51	75	153	174
I	Incinerator	427	17.2	14	10	38	48	77	128	112
A	Auditorium	414	16.6	8	17	25	34	47	139	144
E	Elec. Gen. and Distrib.	277	11.1	2	3	4	11	30	87	140
Ed	Elec. Distrib. Only	222	8.9	0	1	3	3	15	68	132
Wd	Water Distribution Only	155	6.2	0	0	2	9	20	51	73
Gd	Gas Distribution Only	84	3.4	0	1	1	2	6	23	51
P	Port Facilities	74	3.0	10	8	12	5	15	15	9
G	Gas Mfg. and Distrib.	41	1.6	2	3	3	2	6	17	8
B	Bus or Trolley Bus Sys.	33	1.3	3	1	1	4	8	12	4
R	Street Railway	7	0.3	4	1	0	0	1	1	0
	Cities having none of above	314	12.6	1	0	1	6	28	109	169
	Cities not reporting	70	2.8	0	0	0	0	4	25	41

No less than 21 New Jersey cities shown in Table VI participate in inter-city arrangements for sewage treatment. All 21 cities are in or adjacent to the New York City-Northern New Jersey metropolitan area. Twenty-three other cities have inter-city arrangements for collection and disposal of sewage—eight in Ohio, six of California, and nine in Massachusetts, New York, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Seven cities in northern New Jersey lead in inter-city agreements for water supply and distribution: Clifton, Glen Ridge, Kearny, Montclair, Newark, Passaic, and Paterson. Other cities shown in Table VI that jointly own and operate water supply systems are Beverly and Salem, Massachusetts; Mamaroneck, New York; Uhrichsville, Ohio; Lansdale, Pennsylvania; and Coos Bay and North Bend, Oregon.

TABLE VI

GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000: 1958

This table includes all cities and other incorporated places over 5,000 population in the United States as shown by the 1950 federal census as well as New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships selected by special rules (see preceding article). Population is for April, 1950, except where a single dagger (†) indicates subsequent special census. All other data are for January 1, 1958. Form of Government: "MC" for mayor council, "Com" for commission, "Mgr" for council manager, "TM" for town meeting, and "RTM" for representative town meeting. MAYOR: refers to the chief elected official and includes burgess, chairman, or president; Selection and Term: "C" indicates that the mayor is selected by the governing body, "D" directly elected by the people, and "H" councilman receiving most votes in election becomes mayor; Voting and Veto Power: code letters to the left indicate voting power: "A" votes on all issues, "T" votes only in case of tie, and "N" no voting power; code letters to the right indicate veto power: "A" mayor can veto all issues, "B" budget only, "S" ordinances only, and "N" no veto power. CITY COUNCIL: refers to legislative body regardless of name; Number of Councilmen and Election: Mayor is included only if he may vote on all issues; a zero (0) in the "At Large" column shows that all councilmen are elected by wards. Type of Election and Term of Office: "NP" indicates nonpartisan election (no party designation on ballot) and "P" partisan; double dagger (‡) indicates terms of councilmen are overlapping. Other Elective City Offices and Utilities Owned and Operated: see code letters below. Superior numerals (¹) and asterisks (*) refer to notes at end of table. Leaders ... indicate data not reported.

CITY OFFICES HELD BY ELECTED OFFICIALS

D - Auditor
C - Controller
T - Treasurer
A - Assessor
K - Clerk or Recorder
S - Supt, Comr, Dir. Public Works or Streets
P - Police Chief
L - Attorney

CITY-OWNED AND OPERATED UTILITIES

A - Auditorium
B - Bus System or Trolley Busses
R - Street Railway
Ed - Electric Distribution only
E - Electric Generation and Distribution
Gd - Gas Distribution only
G - Gas Manufacture & Distribution
I - Incinerator
P - Port Facilities
S - Sewage Treatment Plant
Wd - Water Distribution only
W - Water Supply and Distribution
X - Airport

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
Over 1,000,000											
Chicago, Ill.	3,621	221.4	MC	D4	TA	50	0	NP4	$ 5,000	TK	ISWX
Detroit, Mich.	1,850	139.6	MC	D4	NA	9	9	NP4	12,000	TK	RISWX
Los Angeles, Calif. . .	2,244†	454.8	MC	D..	NA	15	0	NP4‡	12,000	CL	EIPSWX
New York, N. Y.	7,892	319.1	MC	D4	NA	25*	0	P4	7,000	C	BRIPSW
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,072	129.7	MC	D4	NS	17	7	P4	12,000	C	AGIPSWX
500,000 to 1,000,000											
Baltimore, Md.	950	78.7	MC	D4	NA	21	1	P4	6,500	C	IPSWX

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
500,000 to 1,000,000—continued											
Boston, Mass.	801	47.8	MC	D4	NA	9	9	NP2	$ 5,000	None	None
Buffalo, N. Y.	580	42.7	MC	D4	NA	15	6	P2*	6,000	C	AIPWX
Cincinnati, Ohio	504	76.9	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	8,000	None	IPSWX
Cleveland, Ohio	915	71.3	MC	D2	NS	33	0	NP2	5,000	None	ABREISWX
Houston, Tex.	596	352.0	MC	D..	. . .	8	3	NP2	3,600	C	AGIPSWX
Milwaukee, Wis.	637	80.6	MC	D..	NA	20	0	NP4	7,500	CTL	IPSW
Minneapolis, Minn. . .	522	58.8	MC	D2	NS	13	0	NP2	7,000	CT	AIPSW
New Orleans, La. . . .	570	199.4	MC	D4	NA	7	2	NP4	7,500	A	AIWX
Pittsburgh, Pa.	677	55.5	MC	D4	..A	9	9	P4‡	10,000	C	IW
St. Louis, Mo.	857	62.4	MC	D4	NA	29	1	P4‡	3,000	CT	APWX
San Francisco, Calif. .	775	44.8	MC	D4	NA	11	11	NP4‡	4,800	TAL	ABRSWX
Washington, D. C. . . .	802	68.2	. . .*	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	13,000	None	AISW
250,000 to 500,000											
Akron, Ohio	275	54.1	MC	D2	NS	13[1]	3	P2	3,900	None	ISWX
Atlanta, Ga.	331	127.2	MC	D4	TA	16*	0	NP4	3,000	None	AISWX
Birmingham, Ala. . . .	326	67.0	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	7,000	None	AIX
Columbus, Ohio	376	84.9	MC	D4	NS	7[1]	7	NP4‡	1,000	D	EISWX
Dallas, Tex.	434	236.8	Mgr	D2	AN	9	9*	NP2	1,040	None	ASWX
Denver, Colo.	416	73.4	MC	D4	NA	9	0	NP4	3,000	D	ASWX
Fort Worth, Tex.	279	143.8	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	500	None	AISWX
Indianapolis, Ind.	462†	65.0	MC	D4	NS	9	9*	P4	1,200	K	GSX
Jersey City, N. J. . . .	299	13.0	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	12,000	None	W
Kansas City, Mo.	457	111.7	Mgr	D4	AN	9	5	NP4	4,800	None	AWX
Long Beach, Calif. . . .	251	45.1	Mgr	C3	AN	9	9[2]	NP3	2,400	DL	AGPWX
Louisville, Ky.	369	56.8	MC	D4	NA	12	12	P2	2,400	C	APW
Memphis, Tenn.	407†	139.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	12,000	A	AEdGdIPSWX
Newark, N. J.	439	23.6	MC	D4	TS	9	4	NP4	6,000	None	WS
Oakland, Calif.	385	60.3	Mgr	D4	AN	8	8[2]	NP4‡	1,440	D	APX
Omaha, Nebr.	251	40.7	MC	D4	NA	7	7	NP4	3,000	T	APSX
Portland, Ore.	374	70.8	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	10,080	D	AISW
Rochester, N. Y.	332	36.3	Mgr	C2*	AN	9	5	P4 ‡	2,000	None	AIPSW
St. Paul, Minn.	311	55.4	Com	D2	AA	7	7	NP2	9,000	C	ASW
San Antonio, Tex. . . .	408	160.1	Mgr	C..	AN	9	9	NP2	1,040	None	AEGISWX
San Diego, Calif.	494†	153.4	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7[2]	NP4‡	5,000	L	PSWX
Seattle, Wash.	468	91.6	MC	D4	NS	9	9	NP4‡	7,200	TKL	ABREW
Toledo, Ohio	304	43.5	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	3,600	None	AIPSWX
100,000 to 250,000											
Albany, N. Y.	135	19.0	MC	D..	. . .	19	0	P4	750	CT	PSWX
Allentown, Pa.	107	16.7	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	6,000	CT	ISWd
Austin, Tex.	132	53.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5*	NP2	None	None	EISWX
Baton Rouge, La.	126	33.0	MC	D4	NN	7*	7	NP4	1,440	None	IPX
Berkeley, Calif.	114	18.8	Mgr	D4	AN	9	9	NP4‡	75	D	None
Bridgeport, Conn. . . .	159	17.9	MC	D2	TA	16	0	P2	None	TK	AISX
Cambridge, Mass. . . .	121	6.5	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	4,000	None	IWX
Camden, N. J.	125	8.6	Com	C..	. . .	5	5	NP4	4,500	None	AISW
Canton, Ohio	117	14.0	MC	D2	NA	15[1]	3	P2	1,300	DTL	SW
Charlotte, N. C.	134	33.2	Mgr	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	600	None	AISWX
Chattanooga, Tenn. . .	131	36.7	Com	D4	AA	5	5	NP4	7,500	None	AEdX
Corpus Christi, Tex. .	108	37.5	Mgr	D2	AA	7	7	P2	3,000	None	AGISWX
Dayton, Ohio	244	30.9	Mgr	H4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	ISWX
Des Moines, Iowa	178	56.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	SWX
Duluth, Minn.	105	67.3	MCn	D4	NA	9	4	NP4‡	1,000	None	GdISWX
El Paso, Tex.	130	103.3	MC	D2	TS	4	4	NP2	4,800	TA	ISWX

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
100,000 to 250,000—continued											
Elizabeth, N. J.	113	11.7	MC	D2	NA	13	0	P2‡	$ 1,500	A	Wd
Erie, Pa.	131	21.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	6,000	CT	IPSWX
Evansville, Ind.	129	19.6	MC	D4	NA	9	3	P4	1,500	K	ISWX
Fall River, Mass.	112	41.0	MC	D2	NA	9	9	NP2	800	None	ISWX
Flint, Mich.	163	29.9	Mgr	C2	AN	9	0	NP2	550	None	SWX
Fort Wayne, Ind.	145†	25.3	MC	D4	NA	9	3	P4	1,300	DTAK	ESWX
Fresno, Calif.	123†	26.3	Com	D4	AN	7*	7	NP4‡	2,400	None	ASWX
Gary, Ind.	169†	41.6	MC	D4	NN	9	3	P4	1,800	TAK	ISX
Grand Rapids, Mich.	177	23.4	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2‡	1,200	C	ASW
Hartford, Conn.	177	18.0	Mgr	H2	AN	9	9	NP2	None	T	X
Jacksonville, Fla.	205	30.2	MC	D4	NS	9*	9	NP4	1,500	TAK	EIPWX
Kansas City, Kan.	130	22.0	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	10,000	None	AEPWX
Knoxville, Tenn.	125	27.7	MC	D4	TN	7	7	NP4‡	1,200	None	EdGIWX
Little Rock, Ark.	102	62.7	Mgr.	C4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	AISWX
Miami, Fla.	259†	34.1	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	5,000	None	AIPW
Mobile, Ala.	174†	109.7	Com	C..	. . .	3	3	NP4	10,000	None	WX
Montgomery, Ala.	107	29.3	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	8,000	None	AWX
Nashville, Tenn.	174	23.1	MC	D4	NA	22	1	NP4	1,200	None	EdIWX
New Bedford, Mass.	109	32.6	MC	D..	NA	11	5	NP2	500	A	WX
New Haven, Conn.	164	22.5	MC	D2	NA	33	0	P2	None	TK	SX
Norfolk, Va.	214	48.3	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	2,400	T	AIW
Oklahoma City, Okla.	244	78.8	Mgr	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	600	None	ASWX
Pasadena, Calif.	105	22.6	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7[2]	NP4‡	600	None	AEIWX
Paterson, N. J.	139	8.1	MC	D..	. . .	11	0	P2‡	400	None	IW
Peoria, Ill.	112	14.8	Mgr	D4	AN	9	9	NP4‡	1,800	TAK	None
Phoenix, Ariz.	129†	36.3	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	3,000	None	BSWX
Providence, R. I.	249	18.9	MC	D2	NA	26	0	P2	1,500	None	IPSW
Reading, Pa.	109	9.6	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	7,000	CT	AISWX
Richmond, Va.	230	39.9	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	1,200	None	GIPSWX
Rockford, Ill.	105†	22.6	MC	D4	TA	20	0	P4‡	750	TK	W
Sacramento, Calif.	157†	23.1	Mgr	C2	. . .	9	9	NP2	1,040	None	APWX
Salt Lake City, Utah	182	56.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	6,000	D	WX
San Jose, Calif.	128†	39.1	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	300	D	AXS
Savannah, Ga.	120	15.0	Mgr	D2	AS	7	7	P2	1,200	None	AWX
Scranton, Pa.	126	25.3	MC	D4	NS	5	5	P4‡	4,000	C	IX
Shreveport, La.	127	27.4	Com	D4	AA	5	5	P4	10,000	None	AIWX
Somerville, Mass.	102	4.1	MC	D2	NA	11	4	NP2	500	A	IWD
South Bend, Ind.	132†	22.9	MC	D4	TN	9	3	P4	1,000	K	W
Spokane, Wash.	162	42.6	Com	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	7,200	None	WX
Springfield, Mass.	162	33.1	MC	D2	NS	26*	8	P2	None	TK	AISW
Syracuse, N. Y.	221	25.7	MC	D4	NA	10	5	P2‡	3,000	D	SWX
Tacoma, Wash.	144	47.4	Mgr	C4	AN	9	9	NP4‡	1,200	None	EPSW
Tampa, Fla.	217†	65.0	MC	D4	NS	7	7[2]	NP4	4,800	K	AIPSW
Trenton, N. J.	128	8.0	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	7,500	None	AISWX
Tulsa, Okla.	183	41.0	Com	D2	AN	5	5	P2	6,000	D	AIWSX
Utica, N. Y.	102	16.4	MC	D..	..S	17	0	P2	1,250	CTA	IW
Waterbury, Conn.	104	28.2	MC	D2	NA	15	15	P2	250	CTK	W
Wichita, Kan.	168	49.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	360	None	AWSK
Wilmington, Del.	110	15.7	MC	D4	NA	12	12[2]	P4	1,200	T	IPSW
Worcester, Mass.	203	37.2	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	4,000	None	AISWX
Yonkers, N. Y.	153	17.2	Mgr	D..	. . .	13	1	P2	2,500	None	IW
Youngstown, Ohio	168	35.0	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	0	P2	600	None	IWX
50,000 to 100,000											
Alameda, Calif.	71†	21.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	DTA	Ed

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Albuquerque, N. M. . .	97	53.7	Mgr	C..	. . .	5	5	NP4‡	$ None	None	SW
Alexandria, Va.	62	15.6	Mgr	D3	AN	7	7	NP3	1,200	TL	None
Alhambra, Calif.	54†	7.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5^2	NP4‡	600	DCTKL	IW
Altoona, Pa.	77	10.0	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	P4‡	5,000	CT	ISW
Amarillo, Tex.	74	29.7	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	520	None	AISWX
Asheville, N. C.	53	14.8	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	P2	300	None	AWX
Atlantic City, N. J. . .	62	16.5	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	10,000	None	WX
Augusta, Ga.	72	14.7	MC	D3	AB	17	17^2	NP3‡	1,200	None	AWX
Aurora, Ill.	57†	10.5	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	4,500	None	IW
Bay City, Mich.	53	10.5	Mgr	D2	TA	9	0	NP2	820	None	EdPWX
Bayonne, N. J.	77	6.1	Com	C..	. . .	5	5	NP4	. . .	None	Wd
Beaumont, Tex.	94	70.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	0	NP2	1,200	None	AIW
Berwyn, Ill.	53†	3.8	MC	D4	TS	16	0	P4‡	780	TK	Wd
Bethlehem, Pa.	66	18.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	6,000	CT	W
Binghamton, N. Y. . . .	81	11.0	MC	D4	N..	13	0	P4‡	2,000	None	WX
Brockton, Mass.	63	21.5	Mgr.	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	2,000	None	SW
Brookline t, Mass. . . .	58	6.8	RTM	C..	. . .	5	5	NP3‡	2,500	TAK	IW
Burbank, Calif.	91†	16.9	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	EW
Cedar Rapids, Iowa . .	72	28.6	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	7,000	None	AISWX
Charleston, S. C.	70	5.9	MC	D4	AN	13	13^2	P4	600	None	IWX
Charleston, W. Va. . .	74	10.6	MC	D..	. . .	23	5	P4	100	T	AI
Chester, Pa.	66	4.5	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	5,500	CT	S
Cicero, Ill.	68†	5.8	MC	D..	. . .	7	7	P4‡	520	CTK	Wd
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio .	59	8.2	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	1,200	None	IWd
Clifton, N. J.	65	11.5	Mgr	C4	AN	7	7	NP4	2,000	None	W
Columbia, S. C.	87	17.5	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,000	None	WX
Columbus, Ga.	80	12.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	2,400	None	W
Compton, Calif.	64†	8.2	Mgr	D4	AN	5	1	NP4‡	None	TKL	W
Covington, Ky.	64	6.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP2	2,500	None	IW
Cranston, R. I.	55	29.5	MC	D2	TA	20	0	P2	750	T	S
Davenport, Ia.	75	22.5	MC	D..	. . .	8	2	P2	900	TK	SX
Dearborn, Mich.	95	25.3	MC	D2	NA	7	7	NP2	2,000	TK	ISWd
Decatur, Ill.	66	17.6	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	5,500	None	SWX
Dubuque, Ia.	51†	13.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	PWX
Durham, N. C.	71	21.9	Mgr	D2	AN	13	7	NP4‡	780	None	ASWX
East Chicago, Ind. . . .	54	11.5	MC	D4	NS	9	3	P4	1,800	K	SW
East Orange, N. J. . .	79	4.0	MC	D2	NA	10	0	P2‡	1,000	None	W
East St. Louis, Ill. . .	82	13.4	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	4,000	None	None
Evanston, Ill.	75†	8.2	Mgr	D4	TA	18	0	NP4‡	780	TK	IW
Fort Smith, Ark.	60†	25.1	Com	D..	AN	3	3	N4‡	. . .	None	X
Gadsden, Ala.	56	30.2	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	6,000	None	AX
Galveston, Tex.	67	8.1	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	..2	2,400	A	AIWX
Glendale, Calif.	96	29.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,800	TK	AEW
Green Bay, Wis.	53	15.4	MC	D2	TA	24	0	NP2‡	450	None	W
Greensboro, N. C. . . .	74	49.6	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	1,200	None	ISW
Greenville, S. C. . . .	58	16.2	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6^2	P2	1,200	None	ISWX
Hamilton, Ohio	58	11.7	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	300	None	EGdIWX
Hammond, Ind.	108†	27.0	MC	D4	NA	9	3	P4	1,800	TK	AISW
Hampton, Va.	61†	56.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	T	X
Harrisburg, Pa.	90	11.7	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	6,000	CT	W
Hoboken, N. J.	51	1.3	MC	D4	TS	9	3	NP4‡	2,000	None	Wd
Holyoke, Mass.	55	22.8	MC	D2	NA	11	4	NP2	None	TK	AEGIW
Huntington, W. Va. . . .	86	15.9	Mgr.	C4	AN	7	7	NP4	1,200	None	AI
Inglewood, Calif.	56†	7.8	Mgr	D4	AN	5	1	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Irvington, N. J.	59	3.1	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	2,250	None	IS

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Jackson, Mich.	51	10.3	Mgr	D2	AN	9	9[2]	NP2	$ 500	TL	SWX
Jackson, Miss.	98	27.0	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	10,000	None	AIWX
Johnstown, Pa.	63	5.8	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	6,000	CT	I
Joliet, Ill.	61†	12.0	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	1,000	None	W
Kalamazoo, Mich. . . .	73	23.7	Mgr	H2	AN	7	7	NP2	1,000	None	WX
Kenosha, Wis.	54	9.3	MC	D2	TA	18	0	NP2	1,200	None	ISW
Lakewood, Ohio	68	5.6	MC	D..	. . .	7[1]	3	NP4‡	1,800	None	ISWd
Lancaster, Pa.	64	9.0	Com	D..	AN	5	5	P4‡	5,000	CT	SWX
Lansing, Mich.	92	15.2	MC	D4	TA	8	4	NP4‡	1,000	K	AESWX
Laredo, Tex.	52	14.0	MC	D2	. . .	8	0	P2	1,200	TAKPL	ISWX
Lawrence, Mass.	81	6.8	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	4,500	None	IWX
Lexington, Ky.	56	10.4	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP2	1,500	None	AIS
Lima, Ohio	50	9.2	MC	D4	NA	8[1]	1	NP4	2,000	DL	SW
Lincoln, Neb.	99	25.2	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	480	None	EWX
Lorain, Ohio	51	12.5	MC	D2	NA	10[1]	3	P2	1,800	DTL	W
Lowell, Mass.	97	14.5	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	4,000	None	AW
Lubbock, Tex.	72	30.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	ESWX
Lynn, Mass.	100	11.3	MC	D2	NA	11	4	NP2	1,000	None	AW
McKeesport, Pa.	53†	5.1	Com	D..	AN	5	5	P4‡	6,500	CT	W
Macon, Ga.	70	14.0	MC	D4	TA	15	0	NP4	900	None	WX
Madison, Wis.	96	26.5	MC	D2	TA	20	0	NP2‡	600	None	WX
Malden, Mass.	60	4.8	MC	D2	NA	11	0	NP2‡	. . .	None	None
Manchester, N. H. . . .	83	32.1	MC	D..	. . .	14	0	NP2	400	None	ISW
Medford, Mass.	66	8.7	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	4,000	None	None
Mount Vernon, N. Y. .	72	4.0	MC	D4	NS	5	5	P4‡	3,000	C	W
Muncie, Ind.	65†	10.2	MC	D4	NA	9	3	P4	1,000	TK	SX
New Britain, Conn. . .	74	13.8	MC	D2	TA	15	5	P2	500	CTK	SW
New Rochelle, N. Y. . .	60	10.4	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	2,500	None	IPS
Newton, Mass.	82	18.0	MC	D2	NA	24	16	NP2*	None	None	IW
Niagara Falls, N. Y. .	91	15.9	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	3,000	None	WX
Oak Park, Ill.	61†	4.5	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	P4	650	K	IW
Ogden, Utah	57	18.1	Mgr	C2	AN	7	3	NP2	300	None	SWX
Orlando, Fla.	52	20.0	MC	D4	A..	5	5[2]	NP4‡	3,600	None	AEISWX
Passaic, N. J.	58	3.1	Com	C..	. . .	5	5	NP4	3,000	None	W
Pawtucket, R. I.	81	8.6	MC	D..	. . .	9	3	NP2	1,200	None	SW
Pittsfield, Mass.	53	42.4	MC	D2	NA	11	4	NP2	750	K	ISW
Pontiac, Mich.	74	19.9	Mgr	C2	AN	7	0	NP2	1,300	None	SWX
Port Arthur, Tex. . . .	58	20.6	Mgr	C..	AN	7	0	P2‡	None	None	IW
Portland, Me.	98	21.6	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9[2]	NP3‡	750	None	AX
Portsmouth, Va.	80	11.6	Mgr	C4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	1,200	T	ISW
Pueblo, Colo.	64	16.7	Mgr	C1	AN	7	3	NP4‡	1,200	None	ASWX
Quincy, Mass.	84	16.8	MC	D2	NA	9	9	NP2	1,000	None	Wd
Racine, Wis.	71	10.8	MC	D2	TA	15	0	NP2‡	1,200	CTA	ISW
Raleigh, N. C.	66	15.3	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	200	None	AIW
Richmond, Calif.	100	25.3	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9[2]	NP6‡	600	None	A
Riverside, Calif.	76†	40.3	Mgr	D4	NN	7	7	NP4‡	3,000	None	AWX
Roanoke, Va.	92	26.7	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	1,200	T	IWX
Saginaw, Mich.	93	17.2	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP4‡	300	None	ASWX
St. Joseph, Mo.	79	14.1	MC	D4	NS	5	5	P4	300	DT	W
St. Petersburg, Fla. . .	97	56.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP4‡	1,200	None	BGIPSW
San Angelo, Tex.	52	29.3	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	500	P	ABISWX
San Bernardino, Calif.	83†	23.9	MC	D2	..N	5	0	NP4‡	600	TKL	ASW
San Mateo, Calif.	60†	13.1	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	540	TAK	S
Santa Ana, Calif.	69†	14.1	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5[2]	NP4‡	900	None	S
Santa Monica, Calif. . .	75†	8.1	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	600	None	ABPWdX

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Schenectady, N. Y. . .	92	10.4	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	P4‡	$ 2,000	None	ISW
Sioux City, Iowa	84	45.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	AWX
Sioux Falls, S. D. . . .	53	17.0	Com	D5	AN	3	3	NP5‡	6,000	None	AEISWX
South Gate, Calif. . . .	51†	7.0	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1,200	TK	AW
Springfield, Ill.	82	13.5	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	7,700	None	EW
Springfield, Mo.	67	34.8	Mgr	C2	AN	9	5	NP4‡	None	None	BEGdSWX
Springfield, Ohio	79	14.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	SWX
Stamford, Conn.	74	38.4	MC	D2	NS	40	0	NP2	None	K	IS
Stockton, Calif.	75†	21.9	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9[2]	NP4‡	780	None	ASX
Terre Haute, Ind. . . .	64	24.7	MC	D4	NA	9	3	P4	1,000	DTAK	X
Topeka, Kan.	79	17.3	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	4,000	None	WX
Troy, N. Y.	72	9.8	MC	D4	NA	18	0	P4	750	CT	IW
Union City, N. J.	56	1.3	Com	C4	AN	5	5	P4	3,000	None	None
Upper Darby tp, Pa. . .	85	. . .	MC	D..	. . .	13	0	P4‡	600	T	None
Waco, Tex.	85	43.0	Mgr	C1	AN	6	0	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Waterloo, Iowa	65	32.2	MC	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	500	None	SWX
Wheeling, W. Va.	59	11.5	Mgr	C4	AN	11	11[2]	NP4	1,200	None	AEdIW
Wichita Falls, Tex. . .	68	15.7	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	120	None	ASW
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . . .	77	7.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	6,000	CT	I
Winston-Salem, N. C. .	88	30.7	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	P2	1,200	None	ISW
Woonsocket, R. I.	50	8.8	MC	D2	TA	7	7	NP2	750	None	SW
York, Pa.	60	5.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	4,800	CT	S
25,000 to 50,000											
Abilene, Tex.	46	47.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	0	NP2‡	104	None	AWX
Abington tp, Pa.	29	15.0	MC	C2	AN	13	0	P4‡	1,200	DT	S
Albany, Ga.	31	15.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	2	NP2‡	600	None	AEdGWX
Alexandria, La.	35	6.2	Com	D..	. . .	3	3	NP4	5,500	None	AEGdWX
Aliquippa, Pa.	26	4.4	MC	D..	. . .	7	7	P4‡	600	D	I
Alliance, Ohio	26	6.0	MC	D2	NS	9[1]	3	P2	900	DTL	SW
Alton, Ill.	33	6.4	Mgr.	D4	TN	14	0	NP4‡	600	TK	B
Amsterdam, N. Y. . . .	32	6.0	MC	D..	TA	8	0	P2	1,200	TA	IW
Anaheim, Calif.	60†	21.6	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	EdSW
Anderson, Ind.	50†	8.0	MC	D4	NA	9	3	P4	780	TAK	ESW
Ann Arbor, Mich. . . .	48	12.3	Mgr	D2	AA	11	0	P2‡	None	None	SWX
Anniston, Ala.	31	9.3	Com	D..	. . .	3	3	NP4	. . .	None	AW
Appleton, Wis.	34	8.9	MC	D2	TA	20	0	NP2‡	840	TAKL	SW
Arcadia, Calif.	37†	10.9	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	K	W
Arlington t, Mass. . . .	44	5.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1,200	TAK	AWd
Ashland, Ky.	31	8.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,500	None	ISW
Athens, Ga.	28	10.0	MC	D2	TA	10	0	P2‡	900	None	IW
Auburn, N. Y.	27	8.4	Mgr	D..	. . .	5	5	P4‡	1,500	None	SW
Bakersfield, Calif. . . .	35	15.6	Mgr	D4	AN	7	0	NP4‡	1,200	None	S
Bangor, Me.	32	34.0	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP3‡	400	None	AEPW
Barberton, Ohio	28	7.7	MC	D..	. . .	7[1]	3	P2	900	DTL	ISW
Battle Creek, Mich. . .	49	10.5	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	SWX
Belleville, Ill.	33	6.5	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	360	TK	S
Belleville, N. J.	32	3.2	Com	C..	. . .	5	5	NP4	. . .	None	S
Bellingham, Wash. . . .	34	21.0	MC	D2	NA	7	. .	NP2‡	900	TKL	SWX
Belmont t, Mass.	27	4.7	RTM	C..	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	800	TAK	EdWd
Beloit, Wis.	30	6.5	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP2‡	300	None	None
Bessemer, Ala.	28	8.0	Com	D..	AN	3	3	P4	. . .	None	AEdIWd
Beverly, Mass.	29	15.2	MC	D2	NA	9	3	NP2	300	None	W
Beverly Hills, Calif. .	30†	5.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	W
Billings, Mont.	32	5.9	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	600	T	SWX

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Biloxi, Miss.	37	5.1	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	$ 6,600	None	W
Bloomfield, N. J.	49	5.4	MC	D3	TA	3	0	P3‡	2,500	None	W
Bloomington, Ill.	36†	6.2	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	780	TAK	None
Bloomington, Ind.	28	4.0	MC	D..	. . .	7	2	P4	324	K	SWX
Boise City, Idaho	34	10.0	MC	D2	TS	4	4	NP4‡	1,200	None	SX
Bremerton, Wash.	28	4.5	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	5,520	K	APSW
Bristol, Conn.	36	27.1	MC	D2	AN	7	0	P2	1,000	TK	S
Brownsville, Tex.	36	10.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	240	None	ESWX
Burlington, Iowa	30	12.3	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	6,000	None	APWX
Burlington, Vt.	33	16.1	MC	D2	TA	12	0	P2‡	360	None	AEW
Butte, Mont.	33	5.1	MC	D..	. . .	16	0	P2	600	T	I
Champaign, Ill.	40	5.8	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	3,500	None	. . . .
Charlottesville, Va.	26	6.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	T	GdSW
Chelsea, Mass.	39	2.3	MC	D2	NA	9	4	NP2	500	None	None
Cheyenne, Wyo.	32	8.6	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	4,360	S	SW
Chicopee, Mass.	49	18.6	MC	D..	. . .	9	. .	NP2	None	TAK	AEdW
Chula Vista, Calif.	31†	11.8	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	S
Clarksburg, W. Va.	32	4.6	Mgr	C2	. . .	7	7	NP2	150	None	None
Clinton, Iowa	30	10.2	MC	D2	TA	9	2	NP2	250	T	IPX
Colorado Springs, Colo.	44	14.1	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP6‡	None	None	AEGdSWX
Columbia, Mo.	32	10.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	1	NP2	None	A	EWX
Concord, N. H.	28	64.0	MC	D2	TN	15	3	NP2*	300	None	AWX
Council Bluffs, Iowa	45	16.3	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	W
Culver City, Calif.	31†	4.0	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	P4‡	None	TK	AB
Cumberland, Md.	38	7.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	W
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	29	8.7	MC	D2	NA	9[1]	3	P2	1,200	DTL	EdISW
Danville, Ill.	38	9.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	3,500	None	I
Danville, Va.	35	16.1	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP4‡	1,200	None	AEGW
Daytona Beach, Fla.	30	9.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	0	NP2	600	None	ABIPSW
East Cleveland, Ohio	40	3.0	Mgr	. .	. . .	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	IWd
E. Hartford t, Conn.	30	18.2	MC	D2	TA	19	0	P2	None	TAK	None
E. Providence t, R. I.	36	14.0	TM	C2	TN	9	0	P2	1,000	TAK	SW
Easton, Pa.	36	3.8	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	4,000	CT	ISW
Eau Claire, Wis.	36	19.3	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	200	None	SWX
Elgin, Ill.	48†	8.8	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	IW
Elkhart, Ind.	39†	10.5	MC	D4	NA	9	3	P4	480	TK	SW
Elmhurst, Ill.	35†	6.3	Mgr	D4	T..	10	0	P4‡	300	TK	SW
Elmira, N. Y.	50	7.2	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	P2	1,000	None	ISW
Elyria, Ohio	30	8.1	MC	D2	NA	9[1]	3	P2	1,800	DTL	SW
Enid, Okla.	36	10.5	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7[2]	NP4‡	None	None	AISWX
Euclid, Ohio	41	9.8	MC	D4	N..	8[1]	4	NP2	1,800	None	BIS
Eugene, Ore.	36	12.0	Mgr	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	None	None	EWX
Everett, Mass.	46	3.2	MC	D..	. . .	25*	7	NP2	400	None	Wd
Everett, Wash.	34	10.0	Com	H4	AN	3	3	NP4	4,200	None	W
Fairfield t, Conn.	30	32.1	RTM	D2	NN	76	0	NP2	None	TK	S
Fairmont, W. Va.	29	6.2	Com	C..	. . .	4	4	P4	3,125	None	WX
Fargo, N. D.	39	8.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,500	None	ASWX
Fayetteville, N. C.	35	14.1	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	600	None	EdIW
Ferndale, Mich.	30	3.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	Wd
Fitchburg, Mass.	43	28.1	MC	D2	NA	11	5	NP2	500	None	SWX
Fond du Lac, Wis.	30	6.1	Com	D6	AN	3	3	NP6‡	3,600	None	S
Fort Dodge, Iowa	25	5.3	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	6,000	None	ISW
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	63†	22.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	3,600	None	AISW
Framingham t, Mass.	28	25.7	RTM	. .	. . .	3	. .	. . .	700	TK	ASIW
Fullerton, Calif.	43†	19.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	420	TK	SWX

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Gainesville, Fla.	27	5.8	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP3‡	$ None	None	ESW
Galesburg, Ill.	31	8.8	Mgr	D4	TS	5	0	P4‡	360	TAK	W
Garfield, N. J.	28	2.2	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	1,500	None	W
Gloucester, Mass.	25	36.0	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	1,000	None	ASW
Grand Forks, N. D.	27	4.7	Mgr	D4	TS	14	0	NP4‡	120	None	ASWX
Granite City, Ill.	34†	7.3	MC	D..	NA	14	0	NP4‡	540	TAKS	None
Great Falls, Mont.	39	11.0	MC	D2	TS	10	0	P2	720	T	AW
Greenville, Miss.	30	6.5	MC	D..	TN	6	2	P4‡	600	None	PWX
Greenwich t, Conn.	41	48.0	RTM	D2	NN	..	..	NP2	None	AK	IS
Hackensack, N. J.	29	4.6	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,000	None	S
Hagerstown, Md.	36	7.1	MC	D4	TS	5	0	P4	1,500	None	ESW
Hamden t, Conn.	30	32.8	RTM	D..	NN	49	0	P2	None	TK	A
Hamilton tp, N. J.	41	40.0	Com	C..	AN	5	5	P3‡	2,500	A	None
Hamtramck, Mich.	43	2.5	MC	D2	NA	5	5	NP2	3,500	TK	IWd
Hattiesburg, Miss.	29	12.0	Com	D4	TN	3	3	P4	4,800	None	IW
Haverford tp, Pa.	40	10.5	MC	C..	...	9	0	P4‡	600	CT	IS
Haverill, Mass.	47	32.0	Mgr	C..	...	7	7	NP2	1,000	None	W
Hayward, Calif.	55†	22.0	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	SWX
Hazleton, Pa.	35	6.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	WX
Hempstead, N. Y.	29	3.7	MC	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,200	None	ISW
High Point, N. C.	40	11.0	Mgr	D2	AN	9	1	P2‡	1,020	None	EdISW
Highland Park, Mich.	46	2.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	2,500	CTAK	W
Hot Springs, Ark.	29	8.0	MC	D..	...	16	0	P2‡	360	TKL	SWX
Huntington Park, Calif.	29	3.0	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	TK	IW
Hutchinson, Kan.	34	10.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP..‡	100	None	ASX
Independence, Mo.	37	13.8	MC	D..	...	8	0	P2‡	208	TAPL	ES
Iowa City, Iowa	27	7.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	X
Ithaca, N. Y.	29	6.0	MC	D2	TN	14	0	P4‡	None	None	ISW
Jackson, Tenn.	33†	6.6	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	7,000	None	EdIW
Jamestown, N. Y.	43	9.6	MC	D2	NA	12	6	P2	600	None	ESW
Jefferson City, Mo.	25	9.5	MC	D..	...	10	0	P2‡	600	TAPL	None
Johnson City, Tenn.	28	7.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	EdWX
Joplin, Mo.	39	17.6	Mgr	C2	AN	9	5	NP4‡	120	None	AX
Kankakee, Ill.	28†	6.0	MC	D4	T..	14	0	P4‡	360	TK	AX
Kearny, N. J.	40	8.9	MC	D..	...	9	1	P2‡	500	K	ISW
Kettering, Ohio	38†	16.4	Mgr	C2	AN	7	3	NP4‡	840	None	None
Key West, Fla.	26	4.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	1,800	None	ES
Kingston, N. Y.	29	8.7	MC	D2	NA	14	1	P2	1,000	None	AISW
Kokomo, Ind.	44†	6.6	MC	D4	N..	9	3	P4	480	K	SX
La Crosse, Wis.	48	14.1	MC	D2	TA	21	0	NP4	1,200	TK	SWX
La Grange, Ga.	25	12.5	Mgr	D2	TB	6	6	NP2‡	700	None	EGISW
Lackawanna, N. Y.	28	5.0	MC	D2	TA	4	0	P2	3,000	TA	IS
Lafayette, Ind.	40†	6.5	MC	D..	N..	9	3	P4	480	TAK	W
Lafayette, La.	34	6.8	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	5,400	None	ESWX
Lake Charles, La.	41	17.5	MC	D..	...	3	3	P4	292	None	None
Lakeland, Fla.	31	15.8	Mgr	C1	AN	7	3	NP3‡	375	None	EISWX
Laurel, Miss.	25	7.3	Com	D4	AB	3	3	P4	5,000	S	AWX
Lawton, Okla.	35	11.0	MC	D..	...	8	0	P2‡	600	TKSP	SW
Lebanon, Pa.	31†	4.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,800	CT	SWd
Lewiston, Me.	41	35.1	MC	D..	TN	7	0	P1	500	None	AEW
Lincoln Park, Mich.	29	5.9	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	800	K	Wd
Linden, N. J.	31	11.1	MC	D..	...	10	..	P3‡	600	None	None
Lockport, N. Y.	25	7.1	MC	D..	...	10	2	P2	750	T	IS
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	49	24.0	Mgr	C..	...	14	0	P4‡	1,200	DT	I
Lynchburg, Va.	48	25.1	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	500	T	AW

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Lynwood, Calif.	28†	4.2	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	$ 600	TK	AWX
Manchester t, Conn.	34	27.0	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	P2	200	TK	SW
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	33†	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Manitowoc, Wis.	28	9.5	MC	D2	TA	14	0	NP2‡	800	None	ESW
Mansfield, Ohio	44	7.5	MC	D2	NA	10[1]	3	P2‡	1,200	DTL	ISWX
Maplewood tp, N. J.	25	4.0	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	500	AK	None
Marion, Ind.	30	8.0	MC	D..	. . .	9	9[2]	P4	600	DTAK	SW
Marion, Ohio	34	5.8	MC	D2	NA	9[1]	3	P2	900	DTL	IPSX
Mason City, Iowa	28	12.5	MC	D4	TS	6	2	NP4‡	400	T	WX
Massillon, Ohio	30	6.6	MC	D2	NS	9[1]	3	P2	1,200	DTL	IS
Maywood, Ill.	27	2.5	Mgr	D4	TN	6	0	NP4‡	520	K	IWd
Melrose, Mass.	27	4.9	MC	D2	NA	11	4	NP2	None	None	AWd
Meriden, Conn.	44	20.0	MC	D2	TA	20	0	P4‡	150	CTK	SW
Meridian, Miss.	42	12.0	Mgr	D4	AN	11	4	P4	1,200	None	WX
Miami Beach, Fla.	51†	7.1	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	3,000	None	AWd
Michigan City, Ind.	32†	6.6	MC	D4	TA	7	2	P4	360	TK	SWX
Middletown, Conn.	30	42.6	MC	D2	TA	11	11	P4‡	None	TK	ISW
Middletown, Ohio	34	13.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	WX
Milford t, Conn.	27	22.3	Mgr	. .	. . .	15	. .	NP2	None	None	S
Mishawaka, Ind.	34†	7.3	MC	D4	T..	7	2	P4	210	TK	EdWd
Moline, Ill.	37	8.3	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	480	TK	W
Monroe, La.	39	16.3	Com	D..	. . .	3	3	P4	4,500	None	BESW
Montclair, N. J.	44	6.2	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	SW
Montebello, Calif.	30†	7.5	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	B
Monterey Park, Calif.	29†	7.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	900	TK	W
Morgantown, W. Va.	26	6.2	Mgr	C1	AN	14	0	NP2‡	260	None	IWX
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	27	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	0	P4‡	1,200	DT	None
Muskegon, Mich.	48	9.1	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	360	None	ISW
Muskogee, Okla.	37	10.5	Mgr	D2	AN	17	. .	NP4‡	None	None	AWX
Nashua, N. H.	35	34.0	MC	D2	NA	15	6	NP2‡	200	A	None
National City, Calif.	27†	7.3	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4	120	TK	A
New Albany, Ind.	38†	5.0	MC	D4	TA	7	2	P4	360	TAK	None
New Brunswick, N. J.	39	5.5	Com	C4	. . .	5	5	..4	2,250	None	ISW
New Castle, Pa.	49	8.1	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	3,500	CT	IS
New Kensington, Pa.	25	3.8	Com	D4	AN	5	3	P4‡	2,400	CT	I
New London, Conn.	31	6.3	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	P2‡	300	None	ISW
Newark, Ohio	34	14.2	MC	D..	. . .	9[1]	3	P2	600	DTL	SW
Newburgh, N. Y.	32	3.7	Mgr	D..	. . .	5	5	P4‡	750	None	IW
Newport, Ky.	31	3.3	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP2	2,500	None	IW
Newport, R. I.	38	7.3	Mgr	C2	AN	7	3	NP2	780	None	WS
Newport News, Va.	42	5.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	T	IPWX
Norman, Okla.	27	5.8	Mgr	C..	. . .	7	7	NP2	300	T	SW
Norristown, Pa.	38	3.5	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P4‡	1,200	D	S
North Bergen tp, N. J.	42	. . .	Com	C4	. . .	5	5	P4	. . .	None	None
North Little Rock, Ark.	50†	19.9	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	1,200	TKL	EdX
Northampton, Mass.	29	36.5	MC	D2	NA	19	2	P2	None	TK	W
Norwalk, Conn.	49	30.4	MC	D2	TA	14	0	P2	300	T	E*ISW*X
Norwich, Conn.	38†	30.0	Mgr	C2	AN	9	0	NP2	200	T	EGSW
Norwood, Ohio	35	3.2	MC	D2	. . .	9[1]	3	P2	1,200	DTL	W
Nutley, N. J.	27	3.5	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,500	None	Wd
Odessa, Tex.	29	14.2	Mgr	D2	TN	5	1	NP2‡	450	None	SW
Ontario, Calif.	42†	15.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	SWX
Orange, N. J.	38	2.1	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	2,250	None	WS
Oshkosh, Wis.	41	8.8	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	150	None	ISW
Ottumwa, Iowa	34	12.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	IWX

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Owensboro, Ky.	34	7.8	Mgr	D4	TN	4	4	NP2	$ 1,500	None	AEW
Oxnard, Calif.	29†	5.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	SWB
Paducah, Ky.	33	9.5	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP2	2,500	None	PW
Palo Alto, Calif.	41†	10.6	Mgr	C1	AN	15	15	NP6‡	None	None	EdGdSWd
Panama City, Fla.	32†	11.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	1	NP4‡	1,800	None	SW
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30	8.7	Com	D3	AN	5	5	NP3	5,500	None	W
Parma, Ohio	29	20.0	MC	D2	NA	..	..	P2	2,400	DTL	None
Penn tp, Pa.	25	20.7	Mgr	C..	...	7	..	P4‡	720	DT	S
Pensacola, Fla.	51†	17.4	Mgr	C2	AN	10	5	NP2	60	None	GdPSWX
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	5.4	Com	C..	...	5	5	NP4	3,000	None	EdISW
Petersburg, Va.	35	9.0	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	750	T	IPWX
Pine Bluff, Ark.	40†	9.5	MC	D2	TA	8	8	P2‡	780	TKL	None
Plainfield, N. J.	42	6.0	MC	D2	NA	11	3	P2‡	None	T	S
Pocatello, Idaho	27†	7.1	Mgr	C..	...	7	7	NP3‡	600	None	WX
Pomona, Calif.	59†	16.1	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5[2]	NP4‡	2,400	TKL	ISW
Port Huron, Mich.	36	7.5	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	250	None	PSW
Portsmouth, Ohio	37	12.0	Mgr	C2	AN	6	0	NP2	600	DL	SW
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	41	4.8	Mgr	D2	AA	9	1	P2	750	None	IW
Provo, Utah	29	18.0	Mgr	C2	TN	7	3	NP4‡	500	None	EWX
Quincy, Ill.	42†	8.0	MC	D..	...	14	0	P4‡	520	TAK	WX
Rapid City, S. D.	25	12.4	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2	...	None	ASWX
Redondo Beach, Calif.	42†	9.4	Mgr	D4	...	5	0	NP4‡	None	TKL	None
Redwood City, Calif.	39†	8.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	240	None	PSWd
Reno, Nev.	32	12.2	Mgr	D4	TA	6	0	NP4	2,400	TAL	ASX
Revere, Mass.	37	5.6	Mgr	D..	...	9	4	NP2	900	TA	Wd
Richfield, Minn.	32†	10.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	1,800	None	None
Richmond, Ind.	40	7.7	MC	D..	...	9	2	P4	1,080	K	ESX
Rochester, Minn.	30	8.1	MC	D2	...	7	1	NP2‡	750	TA	AESW
Rock Island, Ill.	49†	10.7	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	TK	PSW
Rocky Mount, N. C.	28	7.7	Mgr	D2	TN	13	0	NP2‡	600	None	EGISW
Rome, Ga.	30	9.6	Mgr	C4	AN	9	0	NP4	600	None	AW
Rome, N. Y.	42	77.1	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	None	None	SW
Roswell, N. M.	26	11.8	Mgr	D4	TA	10	0	NP4‡	None	None	SWX
Royal Oak, Mich.	47	11.7	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	1,000	None	W
St. Cloud, Minn.	42	8.8	MC	D4	NS	7	3	NP4	450	None	SW
St. Louis Park, Minn.	35†	10.7	Mgr	D..	AN	7	3	NP..‡	1,800	None	IW
Salem, Mass.	42	8.0	MC	D..	...	11	5	NP2	500	None	SW
Salem, Oregon	45†	10.0	Mgr	D2	AN	9	0	NP4‡	None	T	SWX
Salina, Kan.	26	7.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	75	None	ASW
San Leandro, Calif.	33†	14.5	Mgr	C..	AN	7	1	NP4‡	480	None	AS
Sandusky, Ohio	29	7.4	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	400	None	W
Santa Barbara, Calif.	51†	19.5	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2	600	AL	SWX
Santa Fe, N. M.	28	25.0	Mgr	D2	TA	8	0	P4‡	None	None	SX
Shaker Heights, Ohio	28	6.5	MC	D4	TA	7[1]	7	NP2	600	None	R
Sharon, Pa.	26	3.7	Com	D4	...	5	5	P4‡	1,500	CT	S
Sheboygan, Wis.	42	7.2	MC	D2	TA	16	0	NP2‡	900	CTAKL	AISW
Skokie, Ill.	44†	11.0	MC	D4	T..	6	6	NP4‡	240	K	IWd
S. San Francisco, Calif.	36†	27.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	360	TK	None
Spartanburg, S. C.	42†	14.4	Mgr	D4	TN	4	4	P4‡	1,200	None	WX
Steubenville, Ohio	36	5.8	MC	D..	...	9[1]	3	NP2	1,200	DTL	ISW
Stratford t, Conn.	33	19.5	Mgr	C2	AN	10	0	NP2	None	None	S
Superior, Wis.	35	42.0	Mgr	C..	...	7	7	NP2‡	None	None	X
Tallahassee, Fla.	38†	18.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	EGISWX
Taunton, Mass.	40	49.9	MC	D2	NA	9	9	NP2	650	None	ESWX
Teaneck tp, N. J.	34	6.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,000	None	S

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1950 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
						Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Temple, Tex.	25	16.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	$ 180	None	ASWX
Torrance, Calif.	82†	20.8	Mgr	D4	AN	6	6	NP4‡	1,200	TK	ABW
Torrington, Conn. . . .	28	38.3	MC	D..	. . .	4	4	P2	250	TAK	AIS
Tucson, Ariz.	49†	23.9	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6[2]	P2‡	2,400	None	ISW
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	46	10.0	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	4,800	None	W
Tyler, Tex.	39	17.3	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Union tp, N. J.	38	9.4	MC	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	1,200	K	None
University City, Mo. .	40	5.8	Mgr	D4	AN	7	1	NP4‡	250	None	None
Vallejo, Calif.	35†	22.5	Mgr	D4	NA	7	7	NP4‡	520	D	W
Valley Stream, N. Y. .	27	3.6	MC	D..	. . .	5	5	P2‡	600	None	None
Vancouver, Wash. . . .	42	10.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	480	None	PSWX
Vicksburg, Miss. . . .	28	10.5	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	6,600	A	GdWX
Vineland, N. J.	30†	68.0	MC	D4	NS	5	5	NP4	1,500	None	. . . .
Waltham, Mass.	47	12.4	MC	D..	. . .	11	4	NP2	500	None	IW
Warren, Ohio	50	9.2	MC	D2	N..	9[1]	3	P2	900	DTL	IW
Warwick, R. I.	43	35.0	MC	D2	T..	9	0	P2	500	None	IWd
Warwick, Va.	40†	60.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5[2]	NP4	600	T	X
Washington, Pa.	26	3.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,800	CT	IS
Watertown t, Mass. . .	37	4.2	RTM	C..	. . .	3	3	P3‡	1,000	DTAK	Wd
Watertown, N. Y.	34	8.7	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	W
Waukegan, Ill.	47†	9.6	MC	D..	. . .	14	0	P4‡	540	TAK	W
Wausau, Wis.	30	8.6	MC	D2	TA	18	0	NP2	360	TA	ISWX
Wauwatosa, Wis.	33	12.8	MC	D4	TA	16	0	NP4‡	2,400	TL	IW
West Allis, Wis.	43	11.4	MC	D4	TA	10	0	NP4	1,800	TAKL	IWd
West Covina, Calif. . .	41†	10.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	. . . .
W. Hartford t, Conn. .	44	21.9	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	P2	None	K	None
W. Haven t, Conn. . . .	32	14.0	TM	D2	A..	3	3	P2	600	TK	None
West New York, N. J. .	38	1.1	Com	C..	. . .	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	None
West Orange, N. J. . .	29	12.2	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	3,250	None	S
West Palm Beach, Fla.	51†	19.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5[2]	NP2‡	1,800	P	I
Weymouth t, Mass. . .	33	16.7	RTM	D1	AN	5	5	NP3	600	TAK	EdW
Whittier, Calif.	32†	5.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SW
White Plains, N. Y. . .	43	9.4	Com	D2	AN	7	7	P4‡	1,200	None	IW
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	31	2.2	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	600	D	None
Williamsport, Pa. . . .	45	9.6	Com	D..	..N	5	5	P4‡	4,800	CT	IX
Wilmington, N. C. . . .	45	10.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	SW
Winona, Minn.	25	11.4	MC	D2	NS	9	1	NP4‡	500	T	SWX
Woodbridge tp, N. J. .	36	26.0	MC	D..	. . .	7	1	P2‡	1,000	None	S
Wyandotte, Mich. . . .	37	5.2	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	500	TAK	EW
Yakima, Wash.	38	8.6	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	7,500	None	ISW
Zanesville, Ohio	41	8.8	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP4‡	500	D	. . . .
10,000 to 25,000											
Aberdeen, S. D.	21	3.7	Com	D5	AN	5	5	NP5‡	3,600	None	SWX
Aberdeen, Wash.	20	8.1	MC	D..	. . .	12	0	NP2‡	300	CT	W
Ada, Okla.	16	2.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5[2]	NP2	None	None	AIS
Adams t, Mass.	12	. . .	RTM	D..	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	. . .	TAK	. . . .
Adrian, Mich.	18	4.8	Mgr	D2	AN	6	6	NP4‡	250	None	SWX
Aiken, S. C.	11†	4.7	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	300	None	W
Albany, Calif.	18	2.1	MC	C..	AN	6	6	NP4‡	260	TKPL	None
Albany, Ore.	10	3.5	Mgr	D2	TS	6	0	NP4‡	180	None	None
Albemarle, N. C.	12	5.6	MC	D2	TN	5	5	P2	600	None	EdIW
Albert Lea, Minn. . . .	14	3.3	Mgr	D2	A..	7	1	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Albion, Mich.	10	4.1	MC	D2	AN	7	1	NP4‡	50	None	W
Alice, Tex.	16	5.3	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	600	None	SWX

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Allen Park, Mich.	12	6.3	MC	D..	TN	6	6	NP2	$ 900	TK	W
Alpena, Mich.	13	7.5	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	260	None	PWX
Ambridge, Pa.	16	3.0	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	300	DA	IW
Americus, Ga.	11	. . .	MC	D..	. . .	6	6	NP2‡	100	None	W
Ames, Iowa	23	6.1	Mgr	D2	TS	6	2	NP4‡	300	None	ESWX
Amesbury t, Mass.	11	. . .	TM	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	TAKS	AW
Amherst t, Mass.	11	28.7	Mgr	C3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	ASW
Anaconda, Mont.	11	1.0	MC	D..	. . .	12	0	P2	300	T	None
Anderson, S. C.	20	4.5	MC	D2	A..	8	8	P2	1,200	None	AS
Andover t, Mass.	12	32.0	TM	D..	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	TAW	W
Annapolis, Md.	10	6.7	MC	D..	. . .	8	0	P4	1,200	None	IPSW
Ansonia, Conn.	19	6.0	MC	D2	NA	15	0	P2	None	TK	None
Antioch, Calif.	16†	2.6	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	SW
Ardmore, Okla.	18	6.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	ASW
Arkansas City, Kan.	13	3.6	Mgr	C..	. . .	3	3	NP4‡	50	None	WX
Arlington Heights, Ill.	19†	6.3	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	240	K	SW
Arnold, Pa.	10	0.7	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,500	CT	None
Asbury Park, N. J.	17	1.5	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	2,500	None	AISW
Ashland, Ohio	14	5.0	MC	D2	TA	5^1	1	NP2	600	DKL	SW
Ashland, Wis.	11	12.8	MC	D..	. . .	10	0	NP2	100	None	SW
Ashtabula, Ohio	24	7.0	MC	H2	AN	7^1	2	NP2	400	L	BS
Astoria, Ore.	12	6.6	Mgr	D4	AN	5	1	P4‡	400	None	W
Atchison, Kan.	13	3.7	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP2‡	75	None	X
Athens, Ohio	12	. . .	MC	D..	. . .	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	IW
Athol t, Mass.	12	33.1	RTM	C..	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAKS	AW
Attleboro, Mass.	24	27.3	MC	D..	. . .	11	5	NP2	300	TK	SW
Auburn, Ala.	13	9.0	MC	D..	. . .	. .	. .	NP4	None	None	W
Auburn, Me.	23	67.0	Mgr	D2	TN	5	0	NP2	300	None	WX
Augusta, Me.	21	55.2	Mgr	D2	AN	8	0	P2	None	None	I
Aurora, Colo.	11	8.0	Mgr	C2	AN	9	1	NP2	900	None	SWX
Austin, Minn.	23	4.1	MC	D2	NS	7	1	NP4‡	300	TA	EGdSW
Azusa, Calif.	19†	4.5	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	AEdSW
Barre, Vt.	11	4.0	Mgr	C1	A..	3	3	NP3‡	200	DTAK	AWX
Bartlesville, Okla.	17	5.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	0	NP2	240	None	ASW
Bastrop, La.	13	7.3	MC	D..	. . .	5	5	NP4	300	None	S
Batavia, N. Y.	11	5.8	Mgr	C2	AN	9	3	P4‡	None	A	SW
Bath, Me.	11	5.0	Mgr	. .	. . .	9	9^2	NP..	250	None	W
Baytown, Tex.	23	13.5	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7^2	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Beacon, N. Y.	14	5.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4	. . .	P	SW
Beatrice, Neb.	12	5.5	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	500	TK	AEdWd
Beaver Dam, Wis.	12	5.4	MC	D..	TA	14	0	NP2	200	KL	SW
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17	2.1	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,000	CT	IS
Beckley, W. Va.	19	4.5	MC	D..	. . .	7	2	P2	120	None	S
Bedford, Ind.	13	. . .	MC	D..	. . .	7	2	P4	288	K	WX
Bell, Calif.	18†	1.6	MC	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	None
Bellaire, Ohio	13	1.9	MC	D..	. . .	7^1	3	P2	168	DTL	IW
Bellaire, Tex.	10	3.6	Mgr	D2	AN	6	6	NP2	480	None	ASW
Bellefontaine, Ohio	10	3.5	MC	D2	NA	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	EGISW
Bellevue, Pa.	12	0.9	MC	D..	. . .	9	0	P4‡	300	D	A
Bellwood, Ill.	18†	2.3	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	72	K	W
Bemidji, Minn.	10	15.0	Mgr	D2	NN	5	0	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Bend, Ore.	11	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP2‡	120	None	W
Bensalem tp, Pa.	11	22.0	Mgr	C..	. . .	3	3	P6‡	. . .	DA	None
Benton Harbor, Mich.	19	3.3	Mgr	D2	AN	9	5	NP2‡	300	None	SWX
Berea, Ohio	12	4.6	MC	D..	. . .	7^1	3	P2	144	DTL	ESW

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Bergenfield, N. J. . . .	18	3.1	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	$ 750	TA	S
Berkley, Mich.	18	2.5	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	540	None	W
Berlin, N. H.	17	57.0	MC	D2	TA	12	0	P4‡	500	None	IWX
Berwick, Pa.	14	3.0	MC	D..	TS	8	0	P4‡	300	D	IS
Bethel, Pa.	11	12.0	Mgr	D4	TA	7	0	P4‡	300	D	. . . .
Bexley, Ohio	12	2.5	MC	D4	N..	7[1]	7	NP4‡	100	AT	Wd
Biddeford, Me.	21	29.3	MC	D..	. . .	12	5	P1	None	None	X
Big Spring, Tex.	17	6.7	Mgr	C2	T..	4	4	NP2‡	120	None	AWS
Birmingham, Mich. . .	15	4.7	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP3‡	260	None	SW
Bismarck, N. D.	19	7.5	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	ASWX
Bloomsburg, Pa.	11	4.6	MC	D4	AN	7	7	P4‡	300	D	IS
Blue Island, Ill.	18	3.5	MC	D..	. . .	14	. .	NP4‡	240	TK	None
Bluefield, W. Va.	22	5.7	Mgr	C4	AN	5	0	NP4	780	None	S
Blytheville, Ark.	18†	4.0	MC	D..	. . .	6	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	ASX
Bogalusa, La.	18	8.9	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	P4	600	None	W
Boone, Iowa	12	5.1	MC	D2	TA	7	2	P2	128	None	SWX
Borger, Tex.	18	9.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	ISWd
Bossier City, La. . . .	15	9.0	Com	. .	. . .	3	3	NP4	5,500	. . .	Wd
Boulder, Colo.	18	5.8	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP4‡*	None	None	SW
Bowling Green, Ky. . .	18	6.1	MC	D..	. . .	12	0	P2	120	None	EdSWX
Bowling Green, Ohio . .	12	3.8	MC	H..	. . .	7[1]	3	P2	240	DTL	EdSW
Bozeman, Mont.	11	3.9	Mgr	D4	AN	3	3	NP4‡	520	None	SWX
Braddock, Pa.	16	0.5	MC	D..	. . .	12	0	P4‡	300	None	W
Bradenton, Fla.	14	5.7	MC	D..	. . .	5	5[2]	NP2	300	None	AW
Bradford, Pa.	17	2.8	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	IWX
Brainerd, Minn.	13	6.4	MC	D2	TS	7	2	NP2	300	TAL	EdSW
Braintree t, Mass. . . .	23	. . .	RTM	D..	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	650	TAK	EWX
Brattleboro t, Vt. . . .	12	30.0	Mgr	. .	. . .	5	5	NP3‡	500	DTAK	W
Brawley, Calif.	13†	2.1	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	K	W
Brentwood, Pa.	13	1.4	MC	D..	. . .	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Bridgeton, N. J.	18	6.0	MC	D..	. . .	7	7	P3‡	600	T	ISWd
Bristol, Pa.	13	1.1	Mgr	D4	TN	18	0	P4‡	300	None	SW
Bristol t, R. I.	12	9.7	TM	C2	..N	5	5	P2	300	TAK	S
Bristol, Tenn.	17	3.5	Com	D..	. . .	3	3	NP4	3,000	None	EdWX
Bristol, Va.	16	4.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	100	CT	EdSW
Brookfield, Ill.	20†	3.0	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	P4	72	K	Wd
Brownwood, Tex.	20	11.0	Mgr	D2	TN	4	0	NP2	500	P	AGdSWdX
Brunswick, Ga.	18	21.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	1	NP3	720	None	XWd
Brunswick t, Me.	11	44.0	Mgr	. .	. . .	5	5	NP3	400	TK	None
Bryan, Tex.	18	16.4	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	EISWX
Bucyrus, Ohio	10	3.1	MC	D..	. . .	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	SW
Burlingame, Calif. . . .	22†	4.3	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4	840	TK	Wd
Burlington, N. J.	12	1.2	MC	D3	NS	12	0	P3‡	1,000	T	SW
Burlington, N. C. . . .	25	7.9	Mgr	C2	TN	4	4	NP2	400	None	AWI
Butler, Pa.	23	2.5	Com	D..	. . .	4	4	P4‡	. . .	CT	S
Cadillac, Mich.	10	7.5	Mgr	D2	TN	4	0	NP4	None	None	SW
Cairo, Ill.	12	2.6	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	NP4	1,200	None	EGd
Caldwell, Idaho	10	5.0	MC	D..	. . .	6	0	NP4	480	TK	W
Calumet City, Ill. . . .	19†	7.0	MC	D..	. . .	10	0	P4	416	TK	W
Cambridge, Md.	10	2.0	MC	D..	. . .	5	0	NP4‡	520	None	S
Cambridge, Ohio	15	2.6	MC	D..	. . .	7[1]	3	P2	250	DTL	PW
Camden, Arkansas . . .	17†	8.4	MC	D2	TA	12	0	NP2‡	360	TKL	ASW
Campbell, Ohio	13	3.1	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	1,200	DTL	X
Canonsburg, Pa.	12	2.0	MC	D4	TS	9	9	P4‡	300	D	S
Canton, Ill.	12	2.8	MC	D4	TA	14	0	NP4‡	240	TK	SW

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Cape Girardeau, Mo. .	22	10.5	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	$ 4,500	None	None
Carbondale, Ill.	11	2.3	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	NP4	360	None	SW
Cardondale, Pa.	16	3.4	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	P4‡	750	CT	None
Carlisle, Pa.	17	4.8	Mgr	D2	TA	15	0	P2‡	None	DA	SW
Carlsbad, N. M.	18	. . .	MC	D..	. . .	8	0	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Carnegie, Pa.	12	1.2	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	150	DT	None
Carteret, N. J.	13	4.4	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	300	None	S
Carthage, Mo.	11	5.4	MC	D..	TN	10	0	P2‡	240	TAL	AESWX
Casper, Wyo.	35†	6.5	MC	D..	. . .	6	. .	NP2‡	120	None	W
Cedar Falls, Iowa . . .	14	6.4	MC	D..	. . .	7	2	NP2	35	TA	EGSW
Central Falls, R. I. . .	24	1.2	MC	D..	. . .	10	10	NP2	600	None	S
Centralia, Ill.	14	3.5	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,500	None	SW
Chambersburg, Pa. . .	17	3.5	MC	D..	. . .	10	0	P4‡	None	D	EGISW
Chanute, Kan.	10	2.8	Mgr	C..	. . .	5	5	. . .	100	. . .	. . . .
Charles City, Iowa . . .	10	4.5	MC	D2	TA	6	2	NP2	250	None	SWX
Cheltenham tp, Pa. . .	35†	9.6	Mgr	. .	. . .	6	0	P4‡	1,200	DT	None
Chicago Heights, Ill. .	29†	6.9	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	NP4	1,700	None	W
Chickasha, Okla.	16	3.3	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Chico, Calif.	12	6.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	SX·
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	3.8	MC	D..	. . .	7^1	3	NP2	200	DTL	SW
Chippewa Falls, Wis. .	11	6.9	MC	D..	. . .	10	. .	NP2	163	. . .	. . . .
Clairton, Pa.	20	2.7	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	P4‡	1,000	CT	I
Claremont, N. H.	13	6.0	Mgr	C2	AN	9	3	NP2	None	None	ASX
Clarksdale, Miss. . . .	17	3.0	Com	D..	. . .	3	3	NP4	1,800	None	AWE
Clarksville, Tenn. . . .	16	5,0	MC	D..	. . .	12	12	NP2	60	None	AEdW
Clayton, Mo.	16	3.4	Mgr	D2	AN	6	0	NP2‡	1,000	None	None
Clearwater, Fla.	16	13.0	Mgr	D..	. . .	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	AGISW
Cleburne, Tex.	13	5.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	0	NP2‡	None	None	I
Cleveland, Tenn.	13	3.0	Com	D6	..N	3	3	NP6‡	1,200	None	EdSW
Cliffside Park, N. J. .	17	0.9	MC	D..	. . .	6	6	P3‡	750	A	S
Clinton t, Mass.·	12	. . .	TM	. .	. . .	3	3	P3	600	TAK	AW
Clovis, N. M.	17	7.1	Mgr	C..	. . .	5	5^2	P4‡	120	None	SX
Coal tp, Pa.	17	. . .	Com	C..	. . .	. .	. .	P4‡	. . .	DCTA	None
Coatesville, Pa.	14	1.4	Com	D..	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	SW
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho .	12	6.3	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP4‡	120	None	S
Coffeyville, Kan.	17	4.5	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	3,600	None	AESW
Cohoes, N. Y.	21	3.3	MC	D..	. . .	6	0	P4	700	A	W
College Park, Ga. . . .	15	4.0	MC	D..	. . .	6	0	NP2‡	300	None	AEdSW
College Park, Md. . . .	11	4.9	MC	D2	TN	8	2	NP2	None	None	None
Collingswood, N. J. . .	16	2.0	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	1,000	None	ISW
Collinsville, Ill.	13†	. . .	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Colton, Calif.	17†	7.0	Mgr	C..	. . .	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	EdW
Columbia, Pa.	12	1.7	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	DA	None
Columbia, Tenn.	11	3.1	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5^2	NP4	150	None	. . . .
Columbus, Ind.	18	6.0	MC	D4	TS	7	2	P4	360	K	W
Columbus, Miss.	17	3.5	MC	D..	. . .	6	0	NP4	416	None	AEdW
Concord, Calif.	29†	6.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TAK	S
Concord, N. C.	16	4.2	MC	D..	. . .	7	1	P4	600	None	EdSW
Conneaut, Ohio	10	3.1	MC	D..	. . .	7^1	3	P2	144	DTL	Wd
Connellsville, Pa. . . .	13	4.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	750	CT	None
Connersville, Ind. . . .	16	4.8	MC	D4	TN	7	2	P4	360	K	W
Conshohocken, Pa. . .	11	1.0	MC	D..	. . .	15	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Coral Gables, Fla. . .	29†	12.3	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	BI
Corapolis, Pa.	10	1.4	MC	D..	. . .	8	0	P4‡	300	D	W
Corning, N. Y.	18	2.8	MC	D2	..A	8	0	P2‡	200	T	ISW

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1950 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
						Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Corona, Calif.	13†	16.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	$ 300	TK	IS
Coronado, Calif.	19†	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Corsicana, Tex.	19	8.0	Mgr	D..	. . .	5	5	NP2‡	120	AL	SWX
Cortland, N. Y.	18	4.1	MC	D..	. . .	6	0	P2	450	TA	SW
Corvallis, Ore.	16	3.6	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	NP6‡	None	None	WX
Coshocton, Ohio	12	1.6	MC	D2	..A	7^1	3	P2	500	DTL	W
Cranford tp, N. J. . . .	19	4.6	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	1,000	K	None
Crawfordsville, Ind. . .	14†	4.0	MC	D4	TS	7	2	P4	120	K	ES
Crowley, La.	13	10.0	MC	D4	TS	9	1	NP4	300	AP	AS
Crystal, Minn.	14†	6.0	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	720	TAK	None
Cudahy, Wis.	12	4.5	MC	D2	TS	10	0	NP4	1,200	TKL	Wd
Dalton, Ga.	16	8.0	MC	D..	. . .	4	4	NP2‡	25	TKP	EdGISWX
Daly City, Calif.	31†	4.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Danbury, Conn.	22	4.0	MC	D..	. . .	12*	0	P2‡	None	DTK	SW
Danvers t, Mass. . . .	16	13.9	Mgr	H1	A..	5	5	NP3‡	400	None	EdSW
Darby, Pa.	13	0.9	MC	D..	. . .	9	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Darien t, Conn.	12	14.9	RTM	D..	. . .	5	5	P2	300	T	None
De Kalb, Ill.	15†	2.1	MC	D..	. . .	14	0	P4‡	240	TK	W
Decatur, Ala.	23†	12.0	MC	D4	NN	5	5	NP4	360	None	EdGdWX
Decatur, Ga.	22	4.2	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	400	None	None
Dedham t, Mass.	18	. . .	RTM	. .	. . .	3	3	NP1	800	TAK	None
Defiance, Ohio	11	. . .	MC	D..	. . .	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Del Rio, Tex.	14	4.9	Com	D2	A..	3	3	NP2	1,200	None	SW
Delano, Calif.	11†	4.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Delaware tp, N. J. . . .	10	25.0	Com	C..	. . .	5	5	NP4	. . .	None	S
Delaware, Ohio	12	3.9	Mgr	C2	AN	7	3	NP4‡	120	None	SWX
Denison, Tex.	18	9.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	W
Denton, Tex.	21	5.4	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	NP2‡	None	PL	ESW
Derby, Conn.	10	5.2	MC	D..	. . .	6	0	P2	None	T	None
Des Plaines, Ill.	29†	6.5	MC	D..	TS	14	0	P4‡	300	TK	IW
Dixon, Ill.	19†	. . .	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	NP4	. . .	None	SX
Dodge City, Kan.	11	3.2	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	SWX
Donora, Pa.	12	1.3	MC	D..	. . .	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	None
Dormont, Pa.	13	0.8	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Dothan, Ala.	29†	49.0	Com	C..	AN	3	3	P3‡	2,400	None	AEdSW
Dover, N. H.	16	28.2	MC	D2	TN	9	4	P2	200	None	AIW
Dover, N. J.	11	2.3	MC	D..	. . .	9	0	P2	None	None	W
Downers Grove, Ill. . .	17†	5.6	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	900	None	W
Du Bois, Pa.	11	3.2	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	P4‡	300	CT	WX
Dublin, Ga.	10	. . .	MC	D2	TA	7	3	NP2‡	400	None	W
Dumont, N. J.	13	1.8	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	300	A	S
Duncan, Okla.	15	3.1	Mgr	D3	AN	5	5^2	NP3‡	None	None	ESW
Dunkirk, N. Y.	18	4.7	MC	D2	NA	5	0	P2	900	TAPL	EdPSWd
Dunmore, Pa.	20	8.5	MC	D..	. . .	6	0	P4‡	600	CTS	None
Duquesne, Pa.	18	2.0	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	P4‡	2,400	None	IW
Durant, Okla.	11	2.4	MC	D..	. . .	8	0	NP2‡	48	TKSP	AISWX
Dyersburg, Tenn. . . .	11	3.6	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	150	None	EGdW
East Detroit, Mich. . .	21	4.6	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	600	None	Wd
East Haven t, Conn. . .	12	. . .	TM	D..	. . .	3	3	P2	300	TA	None
East Lansing, Mich. . .	24†	5.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	130	None	SW
East Liverpool, Ohio .	24	4.3	MC	D..	. . .	7^1	3	P2	300	DTL	IW
East Moline, Ill.	14	5.3	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	25	TK	W
East Paterson, N. J. .	15	2.5	MC	D..	. . .	6	6	P3‡	. . .	None	. . . .
East Point, Ga.	21	10.0	MC	D..	. . .	8	0	NP2‡	600	None	AEdIW
Easthampton t, Mass. .	11	14.0	RTM	D..	. . .	3	3	. . .	. . .	TAK	W

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Ecorse, Mich.	18	3.5	MC	D..	. . .	6	6	NP2	$ 1,200	TAK	A
Edinburg, Tex.	12	3.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	SWX
Edison tp, N. J.	16†	32.6	MC	D4	AN	7	7	P4	3,000	None	. . . .
El Cajon, Calif.	11†	9.5	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	TK	AS
El Centro, Calif.	18†	3.6	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
El Cerrito, Calif.	24†	3.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	None
El Dorado, Ark.	24†	7.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	720	None	S
El Dorado, Kan.	11	2.6	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP4‡	100	None	ASWX
El Reno, Okla.	11	2.7	Mgr	C..	. . .	9	9	NP3‡	None	T	SW
El Segundo, Calif.	12†	5.5	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Elizabeth City, N. C.	13	2.0	Mgr	D..	. . .	8	0	NP2	120	None	EdW
Elizabethton, Tenn.	11	4.6	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4	600	None	EdW
Ellwood City, Pa.	13	2.1	Mgr	D..	. . .	10	0	P4‡	300	None	EdIS
Elmwood Park, Ill.	22†	2.0	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	125	K	None
Elwood, Ind.	11	3.5	MC	D..	. . .	7	7[2]	P4	360	K	SWd
Emporia, Kan.	16	3.5	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP4‡	100	None	AWX
Endicott, N. Y.	20	2.1	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P2‡	1,000	None	EdX
Enfield t, Conn.	15	36.0	TM	D..	. . .	3	3	P2	220	TAK	None
Englewood, Colo.	17	5.5	Mgr	C2	AN	9	1	NP2	600	None	W
Englewood, N. J.	23	4.9	MC	D2	TN	5	1	P3‡	300	K	I
Escanaba, Mich.	15	8.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	EdGPSW
Eureka, Calif.	28†	10.0	MC	D2	TA	5	5[2]	NP2	1,200	TAKSL	APSW
Evergreen Park, Ill.	20†	3.0	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	150	K	Wd
Ewing tp, N. J.	17	. . .	Com	C..	. . .	5	5	P3‡	. . .	AKS	S
Fair Lawn, N. J.	24	5.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	500	T	SW
Fairfield, Ala.	14†	2.5	MC	D4	NA	12	12[2]	P4	300	None	None
Fairhaven t, Mass.	13	12.4	RTM	C..	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	450	DTKA	APWd
Faribault, Minn.	16	8.8	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	600	None	IW
Farrell, Pa.	14	2.2	Com	D..	AN	5	5	P4‡	650	CT	IS
Fayetteville, Ark.	18†	8.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	260	TKL	SW
Fergus Falls, Minn.	13	7.5	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	200	T	ISW
Ferguson, Mo.	12	4.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2‡	150	None	None
Findlay, Ohio	24	9.0	MC	D..	. . .	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Floral Park, N. Y.	15	1.5	MC	D2	A..	5	0	P2‡	600	None	I
Florence, Ala.	27†	15.0	Com	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	. . .	None	EdGdIWX
Florence, S. C.	23	6.3	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	AISW
Forest Park, Ill.	15	2.5	Com	D..	AN	5	5	NP4	960	None	IWd
Fort Collins, Colo.	15	5.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	400	None	ERSW
Fort Lee, N. J.	12	2.5	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP2‡	500	None	None
Fort Madison, Iowa	15	6.5	MC	D2	TS	7	2	NP2	160	None	W
Fort Myers, Fla.	13	6.8	MC	D2	NA	5	0	NP4‡	300	None	GW
Fort Pierce, Fla.	14	10.5	Mgr	D..	. . .	5	3	NP2‡	. . .	None	EIPW
Fort Scott, Kan.	10	4.1	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	1,200	None	ASW
Fort Thomas, Ky.	11	5.4	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP2	78	None	IS
Fostoria, Ohio	14	3.6	MC	D..	. . .	7[1]	3	P2	360	DTL	SW
Frankfort, Ind.	15	3.1	MC	D..	. . .	7	2	P4	360	K	ESW
Frankfort, Ky.	12	15.0	Mgr	D4	AN	4	4	NP2	2,500	None	EdW
Franklin, Pa.	10	3.1	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	P4‡	600	CT	SW
Franklin Park, Ill.	13†	3.3	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	780	K	. . . .
Frederick, Md.	18	5.0	MC	D..	. . .	5	5	P4	1,200	K	AISWX
Fredericksburg, Va.	12	6.0	Mgr	D4	NN	12	12	NP4‡	None	T	IW
Freeport, Ill.	26†	5.3	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	240	TK	SWX
Freeport, N. Y.	25	5.0	MC	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,200	None	ESIW
Fremont, Neb.	15	4.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	500	T	AEW
Fremont, Ohio	17	. . .	MC	D..	. . .	7[1]	3	P2	420	DTL	ISW

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Fulton, Mo.	10	2.7	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P2‡	$ 480	TAL	EGdSW
Fulton, N. Y.	14	4.5	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2	1,000	None	WX
Gainesville, Ga.	12	12.2	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3[2]	NP3‡	1,800	None	AWX
Gainesville, Tex.	11	5.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	0	NP2‡	None	None	AESWX
Garden City, Kan.	11	2.9	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP4‡	100	None	EdWX
Garden City, N. Y.	14	5.3	MC	D..	...	7	7[2]	P2‡	None	None	ISW
Gardena, Calif.	31†	4.2	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	AB
Gardner, Mass.	20	22.8	MC	D..	...	11	6	NP2	300	None	ASWX
Garfield Heights, Ohio.	22	6.8	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	0	NP2	1,000	T	None
Garland, Tex.	11	13.0	Mgr	D2	AN	9	9	NP2‡	None	None	ESW
Gastonia, N. C.	34†	8.9	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7[2]	NP2	600	None	EdISW
Geneva, N. Y.	17	5.3	MC	D2	NA	13	1	P2	840	T	SW
Girard, Ohio	10	4.2	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	420	DTKL	AW
Glen Cove, N. Y.	15	7.0	Com	D2	AN	5	5	P2	1,200	None	IS
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	14†	4.5	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	36	K	SW
Glens Falls, N. Y.	20	3.7	MC	D2	TA	6	1	P2	1,500	TA	S
Glenview, Ill.	13†	5.5	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	W
Gloucester City, N. J.	14	3.1	MC	D..	...	9	0	P3‡	None	None	W
Gloversville, N. Y.	24	3.9	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	420	T	S
Goldsboro, N. C.	21	5.3	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	400	None	IW
Goshen, Ind.	13	5.1	MC	D..	...	7	7[2]	P4	...	K	ESW
Grand Island, Neb.	23	5.7	MC	..	...	8	..	...	200	None	ESWX
Grand Junction, Colo.	15	3.6	Mgr	C1	AN	7	2	NP4‡	480	None	ASWX
Grand Prairie, Tex.	15	14.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	300	None	....
Great Bend, Kan.	13	3.5	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P2‡	...	T	AX
Greeley, Colo.	20	6.5	Mgr	C2	AN	7	1	NP2	780	None	SWX
Greenfield t, Mass.	17	21.0	RTM	D..	...	..	..	...	...	TAK	ABSW
Greensburg, Pa.	17	1.6	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,200	CT	I
Greenville, N. C.	17	5.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	1800	L	EGdW
Greenville, Tex.	15	10.8	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	None	None	AESWX
Greenwood, Miss.	18	4.6	Com	D..	...	3	3	P4	750	None	EWX
Greenwood, S. C.	14	3.8	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	600	None	EdGdSWd
Gretna, La.	14	4.0	MC	D..	...	5	5	P4	180	None	ISW
Griffin, Ga.	14	6.7	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	EdISW
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	13	2.2	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	Wd
Gr. Pte. Woods, Mich.	10	3.2	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	400	None	Wd
Gulfport, Miss.	23	13.5	Com	C4	AN	3	3	P4	4,200	None	PWX
Guthrie, Okla.	10	3.9	Mgr	C2	TN	6	6	NP2	None	None	W
Haddon tp, N. J.	12	3.0	Com	C..	...	5	5	NP4	...	None	SW
Haddonfield, N. J.	10	2.4	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	900	None	SW
Hanford, Calif.	10	2.7	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	200	TK	S
Hannibal, Mo.	20	...	MC	D..	...	12	0	P4‡	150	PL	ESW
Hanover, Pa.	14	3.2	Mgr	D4	TS	10	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Hanover tp, Pa.	15	22.0	MC	H..	...	7	0	P4‡	600	TKPL	AS
Harlingen, Tex.	23	31.0	Mgr	D..	TN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	AISW
Harrisburg, Ill.	11	2.1	Com	D..	...	5	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Harrison, N. J.	13	1.2	MC	D..	...	9	1	P2‡	300	None	Wd
Harrison tp, Pa.	15	7.1	MC	H..	AN	5	0	P4‡	1,000	DT	None
Harrisonburg, Va.	11	2.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	T	EIW
Harvey, Ill.	24†	5.0	Com	D..	...	5	5	NP4	...	None	W
Hastings, Neb.	20	5.8	MC	D..	...	9	0	NP2‡	200	TK	AEGISW
Hawthorne, Calif.	28†	3.7	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	WX
Hawthorne, N. J.	15	3.6	Com	C..	...	3	3	NP4	1,200	None	W
Hazel Park, Mich.	18	2.6	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	180	None	Wd
Helena, Ark.	11	4.4	MC	D..	...	8	0	NP2‡	240	TKL	SWX

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Helena, Mont.	18	9.0	Mgr	H2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	$ 300	None	AWX
Henderson, Ky.	17	3.5	Com	H4	AN	3	3	P2‡	2,000	None	EGdW
Henderson, N. C.	11	6.1	MC	D..	. . .	8	0	NP2‡	150	None	SW
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	15†	1.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	A
Hialeah, Fla.	43†	13.5	MC	D2	NS	7	7	NP2‡	2,400	None	AWd
Hibbing, Minn.	16	12.0	MC	D..	. . .	5	5	NP3‡	1,800	TK	EGSWX
Hickory, N. C.	15	6.8	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Highland Park, Ill. . . .	20†	12.1	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	IW
Highland Park, Tex. . .	11	2.2	MC	D2	. . .	5	5	NP2	None	K	WdA
Hillside tp, N. J.	21	2.7	MC	C..	. . .	5	5	P3‡	600	. . .	. . . .
Hingham t, Mass. . . .	11	. . .	TM	D..	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	1,400	TAK	Ed
Hobart, Ind.	15†	8.1	MC	D4	TN	7	2	P4	. . .	K	None
Hobbs, N. M.	14	9.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5[2]	NP4‡	None	None	ISW
Holland, Mich.	16	3.1	Mgr	D2	AN	9	3	NP4‡	150	None	ESW
Hollywood, Fla.	23†	18.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	2,400	None	SW
Homestead, Pa.	10	0.7	MC	D..	. . .	12	0	P4‡	None	C	W
Homewood, Ala.	18†	5.0	MC	D4	NA	11	11	NP4	100	None	None
Homewood, Ill.	11†	4.5	Mgr	D4	AN	7	0	P4‡	120	K	ASW
Hopewell, Va.	10	7.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	T	A
Hopkinsville, Ky.	13	2.0	Com	D..	. . .	3	3	P2	. . .	None	EdISW
Hoquiam, Wash.	11	5.0	MC	D..	. . .	12	0	NP2‡	300	TK	W
Hornell, N. Y.	15	2.0	MC	D2	TA	12	0	P2	300	T	SW
Houma, La.	12	1.4	MC	D..	. . .	5	1	P4	1,800	None	EGdISW
Hudson, N. Y.	12	2.4	MC	D2	NA	10	0	P2	400	T	W
Huntington, Ind.	15	3.1	MC	D4	TS	7	2	P4	360	T	ISW
Huntsville, Ala.	31†	5.0	MC	D..	. . .	5	. .	NP4	150	None	EdGdWX
Huron, S. D.	13	4.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,500	None	SWX
Hyattsville, Md.	12	3.5	MC	D4	AN	10	0	NP4‡	600	None	None
Idaho Falls, Idaho . . .	19	6.2	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	1,200	None	EW
Independence, Kan. . .	11	3.0	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP4‡	100	None	AWSX
Indiana, Pa.	12	3.0	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	S
Inkster, Mich.	17	7.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2	1,200	None	W
Ironton, Ohio	16	5.0	Mgr	. .	. . .	7	7	NP4‡	150	None	IW
Ironwood, Mich.	11	5.6	Mgr	C2	AN	7	0	NP2	240	None	AGW
Jacksonville, Ill.	20	5.5	MC	D4	..A	14	0	P4‡	480	TK	ESW
Jamestown, N. D. . . .	11	8.8	MC	D4	TA	12	0	NP4‡	400	T	ASW
Janesville, Wis.	25	11.5	Mgr	C..	NN	7	7	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Jeannette, Pa.	16	3.1	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,125	CT	S
Jeffersonville, Ind. . .	18†	4.0	MC	D..	. . .	7	2	P4	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Jennings, La.	11†	10.5	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	. . .	None	W
Jennings, Mo.	15	3.5	MC	D..	. . .	8	0	NP2‡	360	TAPL	None
Johnson City, N. Y. . .	19	2.3	MC	D2	TA	4	4	NP2‡	600	None	W
Johnston t, R. I.	13	25.1	TM	C..	. . .	7	7	P2	300	TAK	None
Johnstown, N. Y.	11	3.4	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4‡	750	TA	WX
Jonesboro, Ark.	17†	6.7	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	AX
Junction City, Kan. . .	13	3.3	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP2‡	100	None	AWX
Kearney, Neb.	12	5.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	200	None	W
Keene, N. H.	16	36.6	Mgr	D2	TN	15	0	NP2‡	200	None	AISW
Kenmore, N. Y.	20	1.4	MC	D..	. . .	5	5	P2‡	900	T	SWd
Kennewick, Wash. . . .	10	3.7	Mgr	C2	AN	7	1	NP4‡	120	None	W
Kent, Ohio	12	3.4	MC	D..	. . .	7[1]	3	P2	200	DTL	SW
Keokuk, Iowa	16	5.5	Com	D..	. . .	3	3	NP2	. . .	None	WX
Kewanee, Ill.	17	5.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	900	None	SW
Kingsport, Tenn.	20	6.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	250	None	AIWX
Kingston, Pa.	21	2.2	MC	D..	. . .	7	0	P4‡	300	D	None

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	Number of Councilmen and Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Kingsville, Tex.	17	3.4	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	$ . . .	None	ISW
Kinston, N. C.	18	8.6	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	600	None	EW
Kirksville, Mo.	11	2.7	Com	D..	. . .	3	3	NP4	1,800	None	SWX
Kirkwood, Mo.	19	7.5	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	1,800	None	EdSW
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16	5.5	MC	D4	TA	5	0	NP4‡	288	TK	SX
La Grange, Ill.	15†	2.2	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	None	K	W
La Mesa, Calif.	24†	6.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	None
La Porte, Ind.	20†	5.1	MC	D..	..A	7	2	P4	360	T	ASWX
La Salle, Ill.	12	2.5	MC	D..	. . .	14	0	NP4‡	180	TK	IW
Laconia, N. H.	15	20.3	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2	300	None	S
Lake Worth, Fla.	15†	5.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5[2]	NP2‡	1,200	None	AEIW
Lakewood tp, N. J.	11	26.7	Com	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	1,000	K	None
Lamesa, Tex.	11	4.0	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Lancaster, Ohio	24	5.6	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	AGdSW
Lansdowne, Pa.	12	1.2	Mgr	D..	. . .	7	7	P4‡	None	None	None
Lansing, Ill.	12†	4.3	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	120	K	SW
Laramie, Wyo.	16	8.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	10	None	SW
Las Cruces, N. M.	12	5.0	Mgr	C..	. . .	5	5	P4‡	120	T	GdW
Las Vegas, Nev.	45†	23.7	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,800	AL	AS
Latrobe, Pa.	12	1.7	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	300	D	IX
Lawrence, Kan.	23	7.5	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP2‡	100	None	AW
Leavenworth, Kan.	21	7.4	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	NP2	600	None	W
Leominster, Mass.	24	29.0	MC	D2	NN	9	4	NP2	500	None	ISW
Lewiston, Idaho	13	8.9	MC	D2	TS	6	6	NP2‡	. . .	None	WX
Lewistown, Pa.	14	2.0	Mgr	D6	NS	14	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Lexington t, Mass.	17	16.6	RTM	. .	. . .	5	5	NP3‡	. . .	TK	None
Lexington, N. C.	14	5.3	Mgr	D..	. . .	6	6	NP2	118	None	EdIW
Lincoln, Ill.	16†	4.0	MC	D4	TA	14	0	P4‡	240	CTK	S
Lincoln t, R. I.	11	19.0	TM	D2	NN	5	0	P2	400	TAK	None
Livonia, Mich.	18	36.0	MC	D2	NA	7	7	NP4‡	660	TK	Wd
Lock Haven, Pa.	11	2.0	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	P4‡	900	CT	WX
Lodi, Calif.	17†	4.1	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	AEdSW
Lodi, N. J.	15	2.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	. . .	None	SW
Logan, Utah	17	5.3	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4‡	2,400	D	EWX
Logansport, Ind.	21	4.7	MC	D4	TS	7	2	P4	360	TK	EW
Lombard, Ill.	18†	6.1	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	SW
Long Beach, N. Y.	23†	3.5	Mgr	C..	. . .	5	5	P2	3,500	None	ABSW
Long Branch, N. J.	23	4.7	Com	C..	. . .	5	5	NP4	2,000	None	IS
Longview, Tex.	25	12.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Longview, Wash.	20	9.0	MC	D..	NS	7	1	NP4‡	120	TKL	WX
Lufkin, Tex.	15	8.7	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Lynbrook, N. Y.	17	2.5	MC	D..	AN	5	5	P4‡	2,000	None	None
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	20	4.7	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,500	None	SW
McAlester, Okla.	18	7.0	Mgr	D4	AN	7	0	P4‡	120	None	SW
McAllen, Tex.	20	5.7	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	120	None	GdISWX
McComb, Miss.	10	4.1	MC	D2	T..	6	3	NP. .	600	P	ASW
McKees Rocks, Pa.	16	1.1	MC	D..	. . .	9	0	P4‡	None	C	I
McKinney, Tex.	11	4.5	Com	D2	TN	3	3	NP2	2,400	None	SW
Macomb, Ill.	11	2.8	MC	D2	T..	8	0	P2‡	360	TAK	SW
Madera, Calif.	13†	4.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SWX
Madison, Ind.	10†	1.9	MC	D4	T..	10	0	P4‡	390	TK	. . . .
Madison, N. J.	10	4.0	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P3‡	None	T	EdSW
Madisonville, Ky.	11	. . .	MC	D..	. . .	6	0	P2	260	None	EdSW
Mahanoy City, Pa.	11	0.5	MC	D..	. . .	15	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	15	3.6	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	None	None	IW

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1950 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Manhattan, Kan.	19	3.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	$ 100	None	IWX
Mankato, Minn.	19	8.2	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	IPW
Maple Heights, Ohio	16	5.0	MC	D..	...	7[1]	0	NP2	400	TK	B
Maplewood, Mo.	13	1.5	Com	D4	AN	4	4	NP4	1,800	None	None
Marblehead t, Mass.	14	4.3	TM	C..	...	5	5	NP1	100	TAKS	ESW
Marietta, Ga.	21	6.3	MC	D4	TA	7	0	P4	650	None	EdSW
Marietta, Ohio	16	4.0	MC	D..	...	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Marinette, Wis.	14	6.2	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	SW
Marion, Ill.	11†	2.9	Com	D..	...	5	5	NP4	900	None	SW
Marlborough, Mass.	16	20.0	MC	D..	...	11	4	NP2	200	None	SW
Marquette, Mich.	17	10.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	140	None	EW
Marshall, Tex.	22	10.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	ASW
Marshalltown, Iowa	20	6.0	MC	D..	...	8	2	NP2	250	TA	SW
Marshfield, Wis.	12	9.0	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	275	TAK	EdSWdX
Martins Ferry, Ohio	13	2.0	MC	D..	...	7[1]	3	P2	144	DTL	EIW
Martinsburg, W. Va.	16	2.3	MC	D2	NN	7	0	P2	100	None	SWX
Martinsville, Va.	17	9.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TA	EIW
Massena, N. Y.	13	4.0	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	1,200	None	Wd
Mattoon, Ill.	18†	4.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,200	None	ISWX
Maywood, Calif.	13†	1.2	MC	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	A
Meadville, Pa.	19	3.0	Com	D4	..A	5	5	P4‡	900	CT	ISW
Medford, Ore.	19†	8.7	Mgr	D2	TS	8	0	NP4‡	None	None	ISWX
Melrose Park, Ill.	19†	4.5	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	140	K	Wd
Menasha, Wis.	12	2.2	MC	D2	TA	12	0	NP2‡	720	TAK	ESWX
Menlo Park, Calif.	24†	3.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Menominee, Mich.	11	4.0	MC	D2	TB	14	0	NP2‡	150	TA	SW
Merced, Calif.	20†	5.2	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	240	None	SX
Mercedes, Tex.	10	2.0	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	ISWd
Mesa, Ariz.	17	7.3	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	300	None	AEdGdSWX
Methuen t, Mass.	24	23.1	RTM	D..	...	3	3	NP3‡	...	TAS	W
Mexico, Mo.	12	6.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	S
Miami, Okla	12	3.7	Com	D2	..N	4	4	P2	100	None	ESW
Middleborough t, Mass.	10	68.1	Mgr	H..	...	5	5	NP3‡	None	TA	AEGdSW
Middlesborough, Ky.	14	9.0	Com	D..	...	3	3	P2	900	None	SX
Middletown, N. Y.	23	4.0	MC	D2	NA	9	1	P2	1,000	None	ISW
Midland, Mich.	14	23.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	0	NP2	200	None	SWX
Midland, Tex.	22	16.5	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	AWSX
Midwest City, Okla.	10	2.7	Mgr	D..	TN	4	4[2]	NP2	None	None	SW
Milford t, Mass.	15	...	RTM	C1	..	3	3	...	...	TAKS	S
Millbrae, Calif.	15†	6.0	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	DTK	None
Millburn tp, N. J.	15	...	MC	C..	...	5	5	P3‡	400	K	SX
Millcreek tp, Pa.	17	29.5	Com	C1	AN	3	3	P6‡	7,000	DA	None
Millville, N. J.	16	44.0	Com	C4	AN	5	5	Np4	1,800	None	SW
Milton t, Mass.	22	...	RTM	D..	...	5	5	NP1	500	TAK	Wd
Mineola, N. Y.	15	1.8	MC	D..	...	5	5	..2‡	600	None	SW
Minot, N. D.	22	6.3	Mgr	D4	TS	14	0	NP4‡	125	None	IWX
Mission, Tex.	11	8.0	Mgr	D2	...	5	5	NP2‡	...	None	SW
Missoula, Mont.	22	4.8	Mgr	H1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	260	None	None
Mitchell, S. D.	12	4.5	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	200	None	AWSX
Moberly, Mo.	13	4.2	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	P3‡	None	None	AWS
Modesto, Calif.	17	7.8	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	240	None	WX
Monessen, Pa.	18	2.3	Com	D..	...	5	5	P4‡	2,100	CT	I
Monmouth, Ill.	10	2.3	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	168	TK	SW
Monroe, Mich.	21	9.2	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2	1,000	TK	PSWX
Monroe, N. C.	10	5.4	Mgr	D2	NN	3	3	NP2	300	None	EdSW

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Monrovia, Calif.	25†	9.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	$ None	CTK	W
Monterey, Calif.	22†	6.6	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	PS
Moorhead, Minn.	15	4.8	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2	300	None	ESW
Morristown, N. J.	17	2.9	MC	D2	AN	9	1	P2‡	750	None	SWX
Morristown, Tenn.	13	7.8	MC	D2	AN	5	1	NP2	240	T	EdW
Moscow, Idaho	11	3.5	MC	D..	TN	6	0	NP4‡	600	None	SW
Moultrie, Ga.	12	2.8	Mgr	D..	. . .	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	EdSW
Moundsville, W. Va.	15	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	8	4	NP4‡*	100	None	IWX
Mount Carmel, Pa.	14	0.7	MC	D..	. . .	12	0	NP4‡	300	None	None
Mount Clemens, Mich.	17	3.7	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	300	None	SW
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	11	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	150	None	W
Mount Rainier, Md.	11	0.8	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2	300	None	None
Mount Vernon, Ill.	16	3.8	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	AS
Mount Vernon, Ohio	12	2.3	MC	D..	. . .	7[1]	3	P2	None	DTL	SW
Mountain View, Calif.	26†	7.6	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	None	IW
Munhall, Pa.	16	2.3	MC	D..	. . .	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	13	6.0	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	260	None	EdSW
Muscatine, Iowa	19	7.2	MC	D2	T..	7	2	NP2	600	None	EWX
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	19	3.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7[2]	NP2‡	300	TA	SW
Nacogdoches, Tex.	12	5.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	60	None	SW
Nampa, Idaho	16	5.0	MC	D2	TS	4	4	NP4‡	1,200	None	SW
Nanticoke, Pa.	20	3.5	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	P4‡	1,100	CT	None
Napa, Calif.	15†	4.3	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	W
Natchez, Miss.	23	8.5	MC	D..	. . .	8	0	P2‡	120	AKP	AWX
Natick t, Mass.	20	. . .	TM	C..	. . .	3	3	P3	400	TAK	SW
Naugatuck, Conn.	17	16.6	MC	D2	T..	6	0	P2	120	T	None
Needham t, Mass.	16	12.8	RTM	C..	. . .	5	5	NP3‡	450	TAK	W
Neenah, Wis.	12	3.9	MC	D..	. . .	10	0	NP2‡	240	T	ASW
Neptune tp, N. J.	14	. . .	Com	C..	. . .	5	5	P3‡	. . .	AKS	S
New Bern, N. C.	16	4.8	Mgr	D..	TN	5	0	NP2	300	None	EWX
New Braunfels, Tex.	12	9.0	MC	D2	TN	3	3	NP2	1,500	None	EdSW
New Castle, Ind.	18	3.7	MC	D..	. . .	7	7	P4	360	K	ESX
New Iberia, La.	16	3.2	MC	H4	TN	6	0	P4	1,200	None	IS
New Philadelphia, Ohio	13	3.2	MC	D..	. . .	7	3	NP2	150	DTL	W
Newark, N. Y.	10	4.4	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	1,000	None	W
Newburyport, Mass.	14	12.9	MC	D..	. . .	11	5	NP2‡	. . .	None	W
Newport Beach, Calif.	21†	7.4	Mgr	C4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Newton, Iowa	14†	5.2	MC	D2	TA	6	2	NP2	250	T	SW
Newton, Kan.	12	4.3	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP4‡	100	None	ASW
Niles, Mich.	13	4.5	MC	D..	. . .	8	0	P2‡	50	TK	SW
Niles, Ohio	17	4.5	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	900	. . .	EdW
Norfolk, Neb.	11	6.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	500	TK	AWX
North Adams, Mass.	22	21.0	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	750	None	SW
North Arlington, N. J.	16	2.5	MC	D2	..B	6	6	P3‡	None	A	SWd
N.Attleborough t, Mass.	12	19.0	TM	D1	AN	3	3	P1	200	DTAK	EdSW
North Braddock, Pa.	15	1.5	MC	D..	TA	9	0	NP4‡	1,200	D	I
North Miami, Fla.	23†	7.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TAK	. . . .
North Plainfield, N. J.	13	3.0	MC	D..	. . .	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	S
North Platte, Neb.	15	. . .	MC	D..	. . .	8	0	NP2‡	200	TK	EWX
N. Providence t, R. I.	14	5.8	TM	C..	. . .	7	1	P1	500	None	None
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	25	10.5	MC	D2	NA	7	0	P2	930	T	IW
Northbridge t, Mass.	10	. . .	TM	. .	. . .	5	5	NP3‡	150	TAK	SW
Norwood t, Mass.	17	10.0	Mgr	. .	. . .	5	5	NP3‡	None	TL	EdW
Oak Lawn, Ill.	18†	6.3	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	160	K	W
Ocala, Fla.	12	4.9	Mgr	D2	NS	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	AEdISWX

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Oceanside, Calif.	20†	24.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	$ 300	TK	BSW
Ogdensburg, N. Y. . . .	16	7.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P4‡	269	None	WX
Oil City, Pa.	20	4.6	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4	1,800	CT	IW
Okmulgee, Okla.	18	5.0	Mgr	D..	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	SWd
Olean, N. Y.	23	6.0	MC	D..	. . .	11	0	P2	200	None	SWX
Olympia, Wash.	16	8.1	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	2,700	None	ASWX
Oneida, N. Y.	11	18.4	MC	D2	. . .	6	0	P2	600	TA	SW
Oneonta, N. Y.	14	3.8	MC	D2	. . .	6	0	P2	None	A	SW
Opelika, Ala.	12	10.5	Com	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	None	None	ESW
Opelousas, La.	12	3.4	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	600	P	EISW
Orange, Calif.	21†	7.1	MC	C..	. . .	5	5	NP4‡	300	DTAK	WS
Orange, Tex.	21	9.3	Mgr	D2	AN	4	1	NP2‡	48	None	IPS
Orangeburg, S. C. . . .	15	4.8	Mgr	D4	AN	4	4	NP4	1,200	None	AEdSW
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	4.3	MC	D..	T..	7	2	NP2	156	T	SW
Ossining, N. Y.	16	3.0	MC	D..	. . .	5	5	P2‡	300	T	SW
Oswego, N. Y.	23	8.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2	1,200	None	SW
Ottawa, Ill.	17	4.1	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	W
Ottawa, Kan.	10	3.5	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AEWS
Overland, Mo.	12	6.0	MC	D..	T..	8	0	NP2‡	1,200	None	None
Owatonna, Minn.	10	7.8	MC	D2	NS	7	2	NP2‡	45	TK	EGdSW
Owosso, Mich.	16	4.2	Com	D..	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	2,500	None	SWX
Painesville, Ohio	14	4.8	Mgr	. .	. . .	7	7	NP4‡	900	None	EGdW
Palestine, Tex.	12	6.6	MC	D2	AN	4	4	NP2	None	None	SWX
Palm Springs, Calif. .	12†	36.1	Mgr	C4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	None
Pampa, Tex.	17	5.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	1	NP2	520	None	SW
Paris, Tex.	22	7.8	Mgr	C1	AN	7	3	NP2‡	None	None	ISWX
Park Forest, Ill.	28†	4.2	Mgr	D2	TS	6	6	NP2‡	120	K	W
Park Ridge, Ill.	28†	7.0	Mgr	D..	TN	14	0	P4‡	180	TK	Wd
Parsons, Kan.	15	4.2	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP2	100	None	ASWX
Pasadena, Tex.	22	7.1	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	NP2	900	None	SW
Pascagoula, Miss. . . .	11	25.0	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	5,400	None	AGdPSW
Pasco, Wash.	10	7.6	MC	D4	NA	7	7	P4‡	120	TK	WX
Peabody, Mass.	23	16.7	MC	D2	NA	11	5	NP2	750	None	EW
Peekskill, N. Y.	18	6.0	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P4‡	None	DCT	I
Pekin, Ill.	25†	5.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,200	None	BS
Pendleton, Ore.	12	4.5	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP4‡	120	None	SWX
Pensauken tp, N. J. . .	13	9.5	TM	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1,000	K	. . . .
Peru, Ind.	15†	2.4	MC	D..	. . .	7	2	P4	240	K	EISW
Petaluma, Calif.	10	3.4	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	240	None	S
Phenix City, Ala.	23	20.0	Com	C..	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	W
Phillipsburg, N. J. . . .	19	3.1	Com	C4	TN	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	S
Phoenixville, Pa.	13	3.0	Mgr	D4	..S	12	0	P4‡	None	None	ISW
Piedmont, Calif.	11†	1.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	None
Piqua, Ohio	17	3.9	Com	C2	AN	5	1	NP4‡	60	None	AEISW
Piscataway tp, N. J. . .	10	. . .	Com	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	700	K	. . . .
Pittsburg, Calif.	17†	2.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Pittsburg, Kan.	19	5.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	APSW
Pittston, Pa.	15	1.7	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4	1,000	CT	None
Plains tp, Pa.	13	. . .	MC	. .	. . .	9	. .	P4‡	500	. . .	. . . .
Plainview, Tex.	14	4.5	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2‡	480	None	ASWX
Plattsburgh, N. Y. . . .	18	5.3	MC	D2	TS	6	0	P2	700	None	ESWX
Pleasantville, N. J. . .	12	7.6	MC	D..	. . .	7	1	P3‡	None	None	S
Plymouth t, Mass. . . .	14	. . .	RTM	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	TAK	AISW
Plymouth, Pa.	13	1.1	MC	D..	. . .	13	0	P4‡	300	C	None
Ponca City, Okla. . . .	20	5.0	Mgr	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	None	None	AEW

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	15	5.6	MC	D..	. . .	10	0	P2‡	$ 78	TAPL	AEW
Port Angeles, Wash. .	11	6.2	Mgr	C..	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	None	EdW
Port Chester, N. Y. . .	24	2.3	MC	D..	. . .	6	6	..3‡	1,200	None	IS
Portsmouth, N. H. . .	19	15.6	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	NP2	200	None	IS
Pottstown, Pa.	23	5.0	Mgr	D4	TS	20	0	P4‡	None	D	WX
Pottsville, Pa.	24	. . .	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4	1,200	CT	None
Prichard, Ala.	28†	4.0	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	600	None	AW
Princeton, N. J.	12	1.8	MC	D2	..N	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	S
Pullman, Wash.	12	2.7	MC	D4	TA	7	1	NP4‡	120	T	ISWX
Puyallup, Wash.	10	6.0	Mgr	C2	AS	7	1	NP4‡	120	None	AW
Radnor tp, Pa.	15	13.8	Com	D2	TN	7	0	P4‡	800	TA	S
Rahway, N. J.	21	4.0	MC	D..	NS	9	3	P2‡	1,500	None	ISW
Rantoul, Ill.	22†	. . .	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	180	K	ESW
Reading t, Mass.	14	10.0	RTM	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	None	TAK	EdW
Red Bank, N. J.	13	1.8	MC	D..	. . .	6	6	P3‡	None	A	ISW
Red Wing, Minn.	11	8.0	MC	D2	NS	9	1	NP2‡	50	T	AW
Redding, Calif.	12†	8.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	EdSW
Redlands, Calif.	21†	19.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	ASE
Reidsville, N. C.	12	4.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	300	None	SW
Rensselaer, N. Y. . . .	11	2.0	MC	D4	NA	10	1	P4	820	CTK	None
Renton, Wash.	16	4.0	MC	D..	. . .	12	12	NP2	800	TK	SWX
Richmond, Ky.	10	2.3	MC	D4	..S	12	0	P2	120	None	GdSW
Richmond Hgts., Mo. .	15	3.5	Com	D4	AN	4	4	NP4	1,800	None	None
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	12	1.5	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	1,200	None	S
Ridgewood, N. J.	17	7.3	Mgr	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	1,200	None	W
Ridley tp, Pa.	17	. . .	Com	C..	. . .	. .	. .	P4‡	. . .	DCTA	None
River Forest, Ill. . . .	11	2.3	MC	D..	. . .	6	6	NP4‡	None	K	Wd
River Rouge, Mich. . .	21	2.4	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	2,400	TAK	Wd
Robbinsdale, Minn. . .	11	3.0	MC	D2	AN	5	1	NP2	720	A	W
Rochester, N. H.	14	46.7	MC	D2	TA	12	0	P2‡	None	None	AW
Rock Hill, S. C.	25	7.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	800	None	EdW
Rock Springs, Wyo. . .	11	4.3	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	480	None	SX
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	22	3.4	MC	D4	AN	5	5	P2‡	1,200	None	EIW
Rocky River, Ohio . . .	11	4.0	MC	D2	NA	8	3	P2	150	DTL	I
Roselle, N. J.	18	2.6	MC	D..	. . .	6	1	P3‡	None	TA	None
Roselle Park, N. J. . .	12	1.2	MC	D..	. . .	6	0	P3‡	150	T	None
Roseville, Calif.	10†	2.5	Mgr	C2	TN	5	5	NP4‡	360	None	AEdISWd
Roseville, Mich.	16	6.6	Mgr	D..	AN	5	5	NP2‡	300	TK	W
Ross tp, Pa.	16	14.0	Mgr	C2	TN	9	0	P4‡	1,000	DT	None
Ruston, La.	10	6.0	MC	D4	. . .	5	1	NP4	120	None	ESW
Rutherford, N. J.	17	2.5	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	None	S
Rutland, Vt.	18	6.7	MC	D2	..A*	11	11	NP2‡	500	TA	WX
Rye, N. Y.	12	5.7	MC	D..	. . .	7	7	P4‡	None	None	None
Saco, Me.	10	37.1	MC	D..	. . .	7	0	P1	None	None	A
St. Augustine, Fla. . . .	14	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	PW
St. Charles, Mo.	14	7.5	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP2‡	480	TAPL	W
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	20	10.5	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	1,200	None	Wd
St. Joseph, Mich.	10	3.1	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	100	None	SWX
Salem, Ohio	13	3.3	MC	D..	. . .	7[1]	3	P2	125	DTL	EdSW
Salinas, Calif.	21†	8.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	SX
Salisbury, Md.	15	6.0	MC	D..	. . .	5	2	P4‡	900	None	IWX
Salisbury, N. C.	20	6.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	P2	1,200	None	SW
San Anselmo, Calif. . .	10†	2.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
San Benito, Tex.	13	5.7	Mgr	D2	AN	4	4	NP2‡	420	None	SW
San Bruno, Calif.	20†	7.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	360	TK	SW

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
San Buenaventura, Cal.	26†	7.3	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	$ None	None	ABSW
San Carlos, Calif. . . .	20†	5.2	MC	C..	. . .	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	SX
San Fernando, Calif. .	16†	2.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
San Gabriel, Calif. . .	22†	3.7	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	260	TK	A
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	17†	5.9	Mgr	D2	AN	4	4	NP4‡	500	None	SW
San Marino, Calif. . . .	13†	3.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	None
San Pablo, Calif.	18†	2.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
San Rafael, Calif. . . .	17†	8.2	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAKPL	None
Sanford, Fla.	12	5.6	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	IWX
Sanford t, Maine.	15	50.0	RTM	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Sanford, N. C.	10	4.5	Mgr	D2	TN	7	0	NP2	120	None	SW
Santa Clara, Calif. . . .	32†	9.6	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP4‡	240	KP	EdIW
Santa Cruz, Calif. . . .	23†	9.5	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP4‡	125	None	APSW
Santa Maria, Calif. . .	13†	4.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SWX
Santa Paula, Calif. . . .	12†	4.7	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	TK	S
Santa Rosa, Calif. . . .	18	9.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	W
Sapulpa, Okla.	13	5.0	Mgr	C2	AN	10	10	NP2	None	None	SWX
Sarasota, Fla.	19	24.1	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	ASWX
Saratoga Sprgs., N. Y.	15	27.9	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	NP2	500	None	ASW
Saugus t, Mass.	17	12.0	Mgr	. .	. . .	5	5	NP2	400	None	ASWd
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	18	15.9	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	400	None	AWX
Sayreville, N. J.	10	14.0	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	300	A	SWd
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	6.5	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	None	None	IWd
Scottsbluff, Neb.	13	2.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	200	None	WX
Sedalia, Mo.	20	10.0	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P2‡	600	TAPL	IS
Selma, Ala.	28†	12.7	MC	D4	NN	10[*]	10[2]	P4	480	None	W
Seminole, Okla.	12	2.1	MC	D..	. . .	8	0	P2‡	. . .	TK	ASW
Shaler tp, Pa.	16	10.5	Mgr	C2	N..	7	7	P4‡	1,000	DT	W
Shamokin, Pa.	17	0.8	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,125	T	None
Shawnee, Okla.	23	5.6	Mgr	D2	TN	7	7[2]	NP4‡	None	None	AW
Sheffield, Ala.	13†	5.2	Com	C..	. . .	3	3	NP3	1,200	None	AEdGdW
Shelby, N. C.	16	7.1	MC	D..	. . .	4	4	NP4‡	120	None	AEdSW
Shelbyville, Ind.	13†	4.0	MC	D..	. . .	7	2	P4	360	K	. . . .
Shelton, Conn.	13	32.5	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2	None	TA	None
Shenandoah, Pa.	16	1.0	MC	D..	. . .	15	0	NP4‡	None	D	None
Sheridan, Wyo.	12	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	0	NP4‡	10	None	SW
Sherman, Tex.	20	8.0	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	None	None	AISW
Shorewood, Wis.	16	1.6	Mgr	D3	AN	7	7	NP3‡	300	None	IWd
Sidney, Ohio	11	4.5	Mgr	C2	AN	7	3	NP2	150	None	IWS
Sikeston, Mo.	12	15.0	MC	D..	. . .	8	0	NP2‡	300	TAPL	ESWX
Snyder, Tex.	12	7.5	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Somerville, N. J.	12	2.2	MC	D..	. . .	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	S
S. Charleston, W. Va. .	17	. . .	MC	D..	. . .	8	2	P4	120	K	None
South Euclid, Ohio . . .	15	4.7	MC	D4	NS	7	7	NP4‡	1,000	None	S
S. Kingstown t, R. I. . .	10	63.5	TM	C2	AN	5	5	P2	488	TAK	None
S. Milwaukee, Wis. . .	13	4.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2	1,800	TKL	ISW
South Norfolk, Va. . . .	10	7.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	720	T	None
South Orange, N. J. . .	15	2.9	MC	D..	. . .	6	6	P2‡	None	None	W
S. Pasadena, Calif. . . .	19†	3.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
S. Portland, Me.	22	11.6	Mgr	C..	. . .	5	5	NP3‡	600	None	None
South River, N. J. . . .	11	3.0	MC	D..	. . .	6	0	NP3‡	None	. . .	ESW
S. St. Paul, Minn. . . .	16	5.5	MC	D..	. . .	7	7	NP2	50	TAK	SWX
Southbridge t, Mass. .	18	. . .	TM	D..	. . .	3	3	NP1	450	A	S
Springfield, Ore.	12†	3.2	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	None	None	Ed

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Springfield tp Delaware Co., Pa.	11	6.0	Com	C2	TN	7	0	P4‡	$ 300	DT	S
Springfield tp Mont. Co., Pa.	11	6.5	Com	C4	AN	6	6	P4‡	800	DT	None
State College, Pa.	17	4.0	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Statesville, N. C.	17	6.3	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	150	None	AEdSW
Staunton, Va.	20	9.1	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TA	BISW
Steelton, Pa.	13	3.3	MC	D..	...	10	0	P4‡	300	D	W
Sterling, Ill.	15†	2.7	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,200	None	....
Stevens Point, Wis.	17	8.0	MC	D..	TA	9	0	NP2‡	300	CTAKSL	SW
Stillwater, Okla.	20	9.0	MC	D3	AN	4	4	NP3	260	TK	ESW
Stoneham t, Mass.	13	...	TM	D..	...	3	3	NP1	100	TAK	None
Stoughton t, Mass.	11	16.3	Mgr	D1	..N	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	None
Stowe tp, Pa.	12	15.2	Com	C2	AN	9	0	P4‡	800	CT	None
Streator, Ill.	16	6.0	Com	D..	AN	5	5	NP4	1,800	None	IS
Struthers, Ohio	12	3.7	MC	D2	NA	7	3	NP2	840	DTL	None
Suffolk, Va.	12	1.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	TA	X
Summit, N. J.	18	6.1	MC	D2	NA	7	1	P3‡	None	K	I
Sumter, S. C.	20	6.6	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	200	None	SW
Sunbury, Pa.	16	2.2	Com	D..	...	5	5	..4	750	...	S
Sunnyvale, Calif.	35†	13.5	Mgr	C4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	None	AW
Susquehanna tp, Pa.	11	...	MC	D..	...	8	..	P4‡	None	DA	None
Swampscott t, Mass.	12	...	RTM	C..	...	..	..	NP1	500	TAKS	Wd
Sweetwater, Tex.	14	6.4	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP2‡	180	None	ASWX
Swissvale, Pa.	16	1.3	MC	D..	...	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Takoma Park, Md.	13	2.2	MC	D2	TN	7	7^2	NP2	300	None	None
Talladega, Ala.	18†	5.5	Com	D..	...	3	3	NP4	1,200	None	SWX
Tamaqua, Pa.	12	1.5	MC	D..	...	12	0	P4‡	300	DA	IW
Terrell, Tex.	12	6.4	Mgr	D2	...	4	1	P2‡	260	APL	ESW
Texarkana, Ark.	20†	6.0	MC	D2	NA	8	0	P2‡	240	TKL	ASWX
Texarkana, Tex.	25	8.7	MC	D2	TA	7	1	NP2	350	AKPL	SW
Texas City, Tex.	16	9.8	Com	D..	...	5	5	NP2	1,200	None	AIS
Thomasville, Ga.	14	13.2	Com	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	100	None	AEGSWX
Thomasville, N. C.	11	6.0	Mgr	D2	AN	6	2	NP2	400	None	SW
Tiffin, Ohio	19	5.0	MC	D..	...	7^1	3	P2	300	DTL	None
Tonawanda, N. Y.	15	3.6	MC	D..	...	7	1	P2	500	TL	ISW
Traverse City, Mich.	17	8.1	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP4‡	200	None	ESXW
Trinidad, Colo.	12	3.5	Mgr	C2	AN	11	1	NP2	180	None	EGW
Troy, Ohio	11	3.2	MC	D2	..S	7	3	P2	150	DTL	ESW
Tulare, Calif.	13†	3.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	DT	ASWX
Tupelo, Miss.	12	7.8	MC	D4	TA	7	1	NP4	900	AKSP	EdSW
Turtle Creek, Pa.	12	...	MC	C..	...	9	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Twin Falls, Idaho	18	5.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	900	None	BWX
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	2.7	Mgr	C..	...	9	9	NP2‡	400	None	AEdSW
Uniontown, Pa.	20	2.5	Com	D4	AN	5	4	P4‡	1,200	CT	AS
University Hts., Ohio	12	1.8	MC	D..	...	7^1	7	NP4‡	600	None	None
University Park, Tex.	24	3.7	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	None	Wd
Upland, Calif.	13†	13.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SW
Urbana, Ill.	23	3.9	MC	D..	...	14	0	P4‡	120	TK	None
Valdosta, Ga.	20	5.5	MC	D..	...	6	6	NP2	480	None	WX
Valparaiso, Ind.	13†	2.4	MC	D..	...	7	..	NP4	360	K	SW
Van Wert, Ohio	10	3.6	MC	D..	...	7^1	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
Vernon, Tex.	13	4.3	MC	D2	A..	5	0	NP2‡	300	None	AEW
Verona, N. J.	11	3.0	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	500	T	SWd
Victoria, Tex.	16	12.2	Mgr	D2	AN	4	4	NP2	600	TKPL	SW

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (in thousands)	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Villa Park, Ill.	16†	3.8	Mgr	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	$ 240	K	W
Vincennes, Ind.	19	3.1	MC	D4	TS	7	2	P4	360	TKS	W
Virginia, Minn.	12	8.9	MC	D2	NS	9	3	NP4‡	1,200	T	EGSWdX
Visalia, Calif.	15†	3.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	ASX
Wabash, Ind.	12†	3.7	MC	D..	. . .	7	1	P4	. . .	K	None
Wakefield t, Mass. . . .	20	7.7	TM	. .	. . .	5	5	NP1	100	TAK	AEW
Walla Walla, Wash. . .	24	6.1	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	4,000	None	SWX
Wallingford, Conn. . . .	12	4.1	MC	D..	. . .	6	6	P4‡	100	TAK	EdSW
Warren, Pa.	15	8.0	Mgr	D..	..S	18	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Washington, Ind.	11	4.3	MC	D4	NA	7	2	P4	360	TK	ESW
Wash. Court House, O.	11	3.0	Mgr	. .	. . .	7	7	NP4‡	120	None	S
Watertown t, Conn. . .	11	. . .	TM	C..	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	TA	. . . .
Watertown, S. D.	13	12.0	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	600	None	AEGISWX
Watertown, Wis.	12	9.0	Mgr	C2	TN	7	7	NP2‡	200	None	SWX
Waterville, Me.	18	13.8	MC	D..	. . .	21*	0	P2	None	A	. . . .
Watervliet, N. Y.	15	1.1	Mgr	D4	AN	3	3	P4‡	1,000	None	ISW
Watsonville, Calif. . . .	12	1.9	MC	D4	TS	8	8	NP4‡	600	DTAK	ASWX
Waukesha, Wis.	21	5.4	MC	D2	TA	15	0	NP2‡	600	CTAKL	SW
Waxahachie, Tex. . . .	11	3.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Waycross, Ga.	19	7.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	AWX
Wayne, Mich.	11†	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	AWd
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	2.7	Mgr	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Waynesboro, Va.	12	7.5	Mgr	C2	A..	5	1	NP4‡	300	T	W
Webster t, Mass.	13	. . .	TM	. .	. . .	3	3	P1	350	TAK	AW
Webster Groves, Mo. .	23	5.6	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	300	None	Wd
Weehawken tp, N. J. . .	15	. . .	Com	C..	. . .	5	5	P3‡	. . .	AKS	. . . .
Weirton, W. Va.	24	13.8	Mgr	D4	TN	7	0	NP4	100	None	. . . .
Wellesley t, Mass. . . .	21	. . .	RTM	D..	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAK	EdIW
Wenatchee, Wash. . . .	13	3.2	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	2,700	None	WX
West Chester, Pa. . . .	15	2.0	MC	D..	..A	7	7	P4‡	None	CA	SW
West Frankfort, Ill. . .	11	4.2	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	NP4	1,020	None	SW
West Lafayette, Ind. . .	13†	2.1	MC	D4	TA	7	2	P4	360	K	None
West Memphis, Ark. .	16†	2.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	240	TKL	EW
West Mifflin, Pa.	18	16.0	MC	D..	. . .	7	7	P4‡	300	D	. . . .
West Monroe, La. . . .	10	8.0	MC	D..	. . .	5	5	P4	300	None	SW
W. Springfield t, Mass. .	20	17.0	RTM	D3	. . .	3	3	P3‡	1,500	TAK	W
W. Univ. Place, Tex. .	17	2.0	Mgr	D2	A..	5	5	NP2	600	None	ASW
West Warwick t, R. I. .	19	. . .	TM	C..	. . .	5	5	P2	300	TAK	S
Westbrook, Me.	12	21.0	MC	D..	. . .	13	. .	..1	None	K	None
Westerly t, R. I.	12	29.2	TM	C2	AN	7	7	P2	300	TK	SW
Westfield, Mass.	21	46.3	MC	D..	. . .	11	6	NP2	300	None	EGWX
Westfield, N. J.	21	6.3	MC	D..	. . .	9	1	P2‡	1	None	None
Westport t, Conn. . . .	12	21.3	RTM	D2	. . .	3	3	P2	750	TAK	None
Wethersfield t, Conn. .	13	13.4	Mgr	C2	AN	9	9	P2	None	None	None
Wheaton, Ill.	16†	4.3	Com	D..	. . .	5	5	NP4	400	None	W
White Settlement, Tex.	11	9.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	150	None	. . . .
Whitefish Bay, Wis. . .	15	2.1	Mgr	D3	AN	7	7	NP3‡	300	TAK	IWd
Whitehall tp, Pa.	11	11.2	Com	C..	. . .	. .	. .	P4‡	. . .	CDTA	None
Willimantic, Conn. . . .	14	4.5	MC	D..	. . .	7	3	P2	300	TAK	W
Wilmette, Ill.	18	5.3	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	120	K	IW
Wilson, N. C.	23	6.8	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	125	None	EGSW
Winchester t, Mass. . .	16	6.5	RTM	D3	NN	. .	. .	NP3	None	TAK	AW
Winchester, Va.	14	3.4	Mgr	D4	AN	13	1	NP4‡	None	TAK	BSW
Windsor t, Conn.	12	29.6	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	P2	None	K	None
Winfield, Kan.	10	2.6	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP4	50	None	EGdISW

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Winnetka, Ill.	13†	3.8	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	$ None	None	EW
Winthrop t, Mass.	19	. . .	RTM	D..	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	. . .	TAK	Wd
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	13	10.0	MC	D2	T..	20	0	NP2‡	180	TKL	EdSW
Woburn, Mass.	20	13.0	MC	D2	NA	9	2	NP2	250	None	W
Wood River, Ill.	10	2.9	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	W
Woodbury, N. J.	11	2.3	MC	D2	NS	9	0	P3‡	None	None	SW
Woodland, Calif.	12†	2.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	TK	W
Wooster, Ohio	14	3.9	MC	D..	. . .	7[1]	3	P2	. . .	DTL	SW
Xenia, Ohio	13	4.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	SW
Yeadon, Pa.	11	1.6	MC	D..	. . .	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Ypsilanti, Mich.	18	3.4	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	300	None	GSW
5,000 to 10,000											
Abbeville, La.	9,338	1.9	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	480	P	EdSW
Abbeville, S. C.	5,395	5.9	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	240	None	EW
Aberdeen, Miss.	5,290	3.7	MC	D4	N...	5	0	P4	600	K	EdW
Abilene, Kan.	5,775	2.3	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	100	None	ASWX
Abington t, Mass.	7,152	. . .	TM	D3	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	400	TAK	SW
Alamo Heights, Tex.	8,000	1.7	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	1	None	W
Alamogordo, N. M.	6,783	7.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	0	NP4‡	130	None	SWX
Alamosa, Colo.	5,354	1.3	Mgr	D4	AN	6	2	NP4‡	120	None	SWX
Albertville, Ala.	5,397	2.7	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	240	None	EdIW
Alcoa, Tenn.	6,355	5.3	Mgr	C2	AN	3	3	NP6‡	None	None	EdS
Alexander City, Ala.	12,473†	. . .	MC	D4	NA	5	5	P4	240	None	EdGdSW
Alexandria, Ind.	5,768†	4.0	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	240	K	AW
Alexandria, Minn.	6,319	4.7	MC	D2	NN	5	0	NP2‡	None	T	ESW
Algona, Iowa	5,415	2.3	MC	D2	T..	6	2	NP2	100	None	ESW
Alliance, Neb.	7,891	1.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	AESWX
Alma, Mich.	8,341	4.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	200	None	SW
Alpine, Tex.	5,261	4.2	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	120	None	SW
Altus, Okla.	9,735	4.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	1	NP2	None	None	AEdSWX
Alva, Okla.	6,505	2.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	100	TKSP	SWdX
American Fork, Utah	5,126	. . .	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	200	TK	W
Amityville, N. Y.	6,164	2.1	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	None
Anacortes, Wash.	6,919	8.5	Mgr	C4	AN	7	4*	NP4‡	120	TKL	PW
Anadarko, Okla.	6,184	2.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	2	NP2	None	None	EISW
Andalusia, Ala.	9,162	9.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	150	None	EdGW
Angola, Ind.	5,081	4.0	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	240	K	SWX
Anoka, Minn.	7,396	3.6	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	188	None	EdSW
Antigo, Wis.	9,902	4.0	MC	D2	T..	12	0	NP2‡	180	None	SW
Aransas Pass, Tex.	5,396	24.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	1	None	PW
Archbald, Pa.	6,304	16.9	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Arkadelphia, Ark.	7,638†	1.8	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2	120	TKPL	None
Arlington, Tex.	7,692	21.9	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	ASW
Artesia, N. M.	8,244	1.9	MC	D2	TN	8	8[2]	NP4‡	60	None	SW
Asheboro, N. C.	7,701	3.5	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	P2	60	None	SW
Ashland, Ore.	7,739	4.8	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	75	TK	ESW
Ashland, Pa.	6,192	1.2	Mgr	D4	TS	15	0	P4‡	None	DA	W
Ashley, Pa.	5,243	1.1	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	None	None
Athens, Ala.	7,800†	. . .	MC	D4	AN	6	2	NP4	480	None	EdIWX
Athens, Tenn.	8,618	7.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	EdGdW
Athens, Tex.	5,194	4.0	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	1	None	SW
Atlantic, Iowa	6,480	2.0	MC	D4	. . .	6	2	NP4‡	48	T	ESWX
Atmore, Ala.	6,631†	6.8	MC	D4	AN	6	5	P4	75	None	GdSW
Attalla, Ala.	7,537	5.0	MC	D4	AA	6	1	NP4	. . .	None	Wd

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Auburn, Ind.	5,879	1.3	MC	D4	NN	5	1	P4	$ 240	K	EdSWX
Auburn, Wash.	6,497	1.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	NP4‡	120	TKL	SW
Audubon, N. J.	9,531	1.5	Com	C4	A..	3	3	NP4	750	None	None
Avalon, Pa.	6,463	0.8	Mgr	D4	TA	9	0	P4‡	300	C	A
Ayer t, Mass.	5,740	. . .	TM	D3	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	DTAKS	SW
Babylon, N. Y.	6,015	2.5	MC	C4	TA	4	. .	P4	300	. . .	. . . .
Bainbridge, Ga.	7,562	7.0	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	360	None	GdW
Baker, Ore.	9,471	5.7	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	SWX
Baldwin, Pa.	21,693†	16.0	Com	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Ballinger, Tex.	5,302	4.0	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	500	None	ASW
Bangor, Pa.	6,050	1.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	240	DA	None
Banning, Calif.	8,358†	7.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	EdSX
Baraboo, Wis.	7,264	3.6	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP3‡	240	TKL	SW
Barrington t, R. I. . . .	8,246	8.4	TM	C1	AN	5	5	P2	400	TAK	None
Barstow, Calif.	10,017†	2.9	MC	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	S
Bartow, Fla.	8,694	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	50	None	ESW
Batavia, Ill.	6,647†	1.9	MC	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	280	TK	EdSW
Batesville, Ark.	6,414	2.4	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	120	TKL	SX
Bath, N. Y.	5,416	4.5	MC	D1	TN	4	4	P2‡	150	TAK	EGSW
Bay, Ohio	6,917	4.5	MC	D4	NS	6[1]	6	NP4‡	120	D	S
Bay City, Tex.	9,427	4.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	400	L	AGdSW
Beardstown, Ill.	6,080	1.2	MC	D4	TS	10	0	P4‡	300	TKL	W
Beaufort, S. C.	5,081	2.6	Mgr	D4	TN	4	4	NP4	90	None	W
Beaver, Pa.	6,360	0.9	Mgr	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	None	AD	W
Bedford, Ohio	9,105	5.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	0	NP4‡	800	None	ISWd
Beech Grove, Ind. . . .	9,137†	2.2	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	180	TK	S
Beeville, Tex.	9,348	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	SWdX
Belfast, Me.	5,960	30.0	Mgr	D2	NN	5	0	NP2	None	None	None
Belle Glade, Fla.	8,616†	1.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	0	NP2‡	840	None	W
Bellefonte, Pa.	5,651	0.8	Mgr	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Bellevue, Ky.	9,040	0.9	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P2	130	TAKSPL	I
Bellevue, Ohio	6,906	2.1	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	W
Bellmawr, N. J.	5,213	3.7	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P..‡	None	None	SW
Belmont, Calif.	11,800†	3.5	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	SX
Belmont, N. C.	5,330	. . .	MC	. .	N..	5	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Belton, Tex.	6,246	4.2	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	1	None	SW
Belvidere, Ill.	9,422	2.8	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	150	TK	SWX
Benicia, Calif.	7,284	3.1	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Bennettsville, S. C. . .	5,140	2.6	MC	D2	TN	5	0	P2	300	None	EdSW
Bennington, Vt.	8,002	4.0	MC	D1	TA	7	7	P3‡	100	DTKL	W
Benton, Ark.	10,148†	2.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	. . .	TKL	EWX
Benton, Ill.	7,848	2.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Berkeley, Mo.	5,268	4.3	Mgr	D1	AN	7	2	NP2‡	120	None	None
Bethany, Okla.	5,705	1.8	Mgr	D2	AN	8	0	NP2‡	300	None	SW
Bethel t, Conn.	5,104	. . .	TM	D2	AN	3	3	P2	385	T	W
Bettendorf, Iowa	5,132	7.0	MC	D2	TS	5	2	P2‡	192	None	None
Big Rapids, Mich. . . .	6,736	6.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	SW
Big Stone Gap, Va. . . .	5,173	5.5	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	240	None	W
Blackfoot, Idaho	5,180	1.9	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP4‡	720	None	W
Blackwell, Okla.	9,199	4.0	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	600	None	AESWX
Blairsville, Pa.	5,000	0.9	Mgr	D4	TS	6	0	NP4‡	300	DA	W
Blakely, Pa.	6,828	3.9	MC	D6	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	Ed
Bluffton, Ind.	6,076	1.1	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	240	K	AESW
Bogota, N. J.	7,662	0.9	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	150	A	S
Bonham, Tex.	7,049	5.0	Mgr	C2	TN	5	0	NP2†	120	None	SWX

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Boonville, Mo.	6,686	2.8	MC	D4	TN	8	0	P2‡	$ 150	TKPL	IW
Boonton, N. J.	7,163	2.5	MC	D2	AS	9	1	P2‡	None	None	W
Boonville, Ind.	5,092	0.9	MC	D4	NN	5	5	..4	240	. . .	SW
Bordentown, N. J. . . .	5,497	1.0	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	750	None	SW
Bound Brook, N. J. . .	8,374	1.6	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	K	None
Bountiful, Utah	6,004	9.0	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	500	None	ESW
Brackenridge, Pa. . . .	6,178	0.5	MC	D4	TA	6	0	P4‡	. . .	D	EdW
Bradley, Ill.	7,380†	1.3	MC	D4	T..	6	6	NP2‡	160	None	W
Brady, Tex.	5,944	4.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	300	TAKP	EISW
Brazil, Ind.	8,434	2.3	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	100	TK	W
Brea, Calif.	5,870†	3.5	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Breckenridge, Tex. . .	6,610	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	150	None	ASW
Brenham, Tex.	6,941	4.8	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	EdSWX
Brentwood, Mo.	7,504	2.1	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	900	P	A
Brewer, Me.	6,862	18.0	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	AW
Brewton, Ala.	5,301†	3.8	MC	D4	AN	6	6	P4	180	None	GdW
Bridgeport, Pa.	5,827	0.7	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	120	D	S
Bridgeville, Pa.	5,650	1.0	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	. . . .
Brigham City, Utah . .	6,790	11.5	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	1,200	None	EW
Bristow, Okla.	5,400	1.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	60	TKP	ASWX
Broadview, Ill.	6,928†	1.6	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	120	K	WX
Bronxville, N. Y.	6,778	1.0	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	None	None	None
Brookfield, Mo.	5,810	2.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	SW
Brookhaven, Miss. . . .	7,801	2.3	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	600	AKP	AISWd
Brookings, S. D.	7,764	4.1	Com	D5	AN	5	5	NP5‡	750	None	AEISWX
Brooklyn, Ohio	6,317	4.3	MC	D2	N..	6[1]	6	NP2	. . .	TK	. . . .
Brownfield, Tex.	6,161	2.3	Mgr	D2	AN	6	6	NP2‡	120	None	EISWd
Brownsville, Pa.	7,643	1.0	MC	D4	TA	12	0	P4‡	120	DA	None
Bryan, Ohio	6,365	4.0	MC	D2	NA	5	5	NP4‡	96	None	ESW
Buchanan, Mich.	5,224	1.7	Mgr	C3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	125	None	SW
Buckhannon, W. Va. . .	6,016	1.5	MC	D2	AN	5	0	NP2‡	. . .	K	. . . .
Buena Vista, Va.	5,214	3.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	W
Burley, Idaho	5,924	2.0	MC	D2	TA	6	6[2]	NP4‡	600	None	EdWX
Cairo, Ga.	5,577	1.3	MC	D2	TN	5	1	NP2	120	None	ISW
Caldwell, N. J.	6,270	1.2	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	400	A	SWd
Calexico, Calif.	7,450†	1.7	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	WX
California, Pa.	7,527†	14.0	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Camden, S. C.	7,160†	4.0	Mgr	D4	TN	4	4	NP4‡	500	None	EdW
Cameron, Tex.	5,052	3.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	300	AKPL	W
Camp Hill, Pa.	5,934	1.5	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	S
Canandaigua, N. Y. . .	8,332	4.7	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P2	100	T	SW
Canon City, Colo. . . .	6,345	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	P4‡	180	None	W
Canton t, Mass.	7,465	. . .	TM	C1	AN	3	3	P3‡	600	TAK	AW
Canton, Miss.	7,048	3.0	MC	D4	TN	5	1	NP4	820	KP	AEdGdW
Canton tp, Pa.	7,165	. . .	MC	D4	TA	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	. . . .
Carlinville, Ill.	5,116	1.7	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	60	TK	SW
Carlsbad, Calif.	5,991†	8.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	S
Carlstadt, N. J.	5,591	4.5	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Carmi, Ill.	6,425†	1.5	MC	D4	TA	9	0	NP4	150	TKL	ESW
Carroll, Iowa	6,231	2.7	MC	D2	T..	6	2	NP2	176	T	WX
Carrollton, Ga.	7,753	3.1	MC	D2	T..	4	4	NP2	100	None	AW
Cartersville, Ga.	7,270	3.1	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5[2]	NP2	None	None	EdGdIW
Caruthersville, Mo. . .	8,614	1.8	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP2‡	150	TAPL	WX
Castle Shannon, Pa. . .	5,459	15.0	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	None	None
Catskill, N. Y.	5,392	1.5	MC	C1	TN	4	4	P3‡	200	TA	W

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Cayce, S. C.	5,391†	. . .	MC	D4	TN	6	0	NP4‡	$ 600	None	W
Cedar City, Utah	6,106	4.2	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	300	None	SW
Cedar Grove tp, N. J. .	8,022	4.3	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SWd
Cedarhurst, N. Y. . . .	6,051	1.1	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	S
Cedartown, Ga.	9,470	3.5	Mgr	C4	. . .	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	ASW
Celina, Ohio	5,703	3.1	MC	D2	NA	7	3	P2	150	DTL	ESW
Center Line, Mich. . .	7,659	2.3	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	100	None	W
Centerville, Iowa	7,625	4.0	MC	D2	TS	5	2	NP2	80	T	SWX
Centerville, Pa.	5,845	. . .	MC	D..	NN	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	None
Centralia, Wash.	8,657	3.8	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	2,500	None	ESW
Chapel Hill, N. C. . . .	9,177	1.8	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	150	None	S
Chariton, Iowa	5,320	4.0	MC	D4	TA	5	2	NP4‡	50	T	SWX
Charleroi, Pa.	9,872	0.7	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	600	DA	None
Charleston, Ill.	9,164	3.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Charleston, Mo.	5,501	1.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	SW
Charlotte, Mich.	6,606	4.5	MC	D1	TN	8	0	P2‡	100	TAK	SW
Chatham, N. J.	7,391	3.3	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SW
Chattahoochee, Fla. . .	8,473	4.0	MC	D2	NA	5	5	P2‡	12	None	EdSW
Cheboygan, Mich. . . .	5,687	6.8	Mgr	C..	AN	7	7	NP2‡	130	None	SW
Chehalis, Wash.	5,639	3.5	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	1,200	None	ASWX
Cherokee, Iowa	7,705	4.8	MC	D2	TA	5	2	NP2	25	TL	SW
Chester, Ill.	5,389	4.0	MC	D4	TN	6	0	NP4‡	180	TK	SWX
Chester, S. C.	6,893	3.1	Mgr	D2	TN	8	8[2]	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Cheviot, Ohio	9,944	1.5	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	600	DTL	AI
Childress, Tex.	7,619	4.5	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	240	P	ASW
Chillicothe, Mo.	8,694	2.5	MC	D2	T..	5	1	P2	270	DTAKPL	AEGdIW
Chino, Calif.	7,467†	5.0	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	ASW
Chisholm, Minn.	6,861	4.0	MC	D2	AN	5	1	NP2	300	None	AWd
Circleville, Ohio	8,723	3.0	MC	D2	NA	7	3	NP2	300	DTL	SW
Cisco, Tex.	5,230	3.9	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	150	None	ASWX
Claremont, Calif. . . .	9,758†	3.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	None
Claremore, Okla. . . .	5,494	1.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	1	P2	None	None	ESW
Clarinda, Iowa	5,086	1.7	Mgr	D4	TS	4	2	NP4‡	144	T	ASWX
Clarkston, Wash.	5,617	4.0	MC	D4	NN	7	2	NP4‡	120	TKL	S
Clarksville, Ind.	7,300†	1.6	MC	C..	A..	5	5	P4	360	K	None
Clawson, Mich.	5,196	2.4	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	100	None	W
Clearfield, Pa.	9,357	1.8	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	240	D	X
Cleveland, Miss.	6,747	3.5	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	240	KP	SW
Cleveland, Tex.	5,183	2.7	MC	D2	TA	5	0	..2‡	None	TK	SW
Clifton Forge, Va. . . .	5,795	1.6	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TA	AW
Clifton Heights, Pa. . .	7,549	0.7	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	300	D	SX
Clinton, Ill.	5,945	1.7	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	W
Clinton, Ind.	7,223†	3.0	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	120	TK	SW
Clinton, Mo.	6,075	2.8	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P2‡	75	TAPL	None
Clinton, N. C.	7,001†	3.0	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	200	None	. . . .
Clinton, Okla.	7,555	3.5	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2‡	600	None	SW
Clinton, S. C.	7,168	3.1	MC	D2	AN	7	0	NP2	300	None	EdSW
Cloquet, Minn.	7,685	4.0	MC	D2	NA	5	2	NP2	600	T	WX
Coaldale, Pa.	5,318	2.1	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Coalinga, Calif.	6,021†	2.7	MC	C2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	240	TK	GdSW
Coldwater, Mich.	8,594	4.2	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	None	TK	EW
Coleman, Tex.	6,530	2.8	Mgr	D2	TN	4	0	NP2‡	120	None	ESWX
College Station, Tex. .	7,925	4.2	Mgr	D2	AN	7	0	NP2‡	None	None	EdSWd
Collingdale, Pa.	8,443	0.9	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Colonial Heights, Va. .	6,077	8.5	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4‡	100	T	ISW

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Colorado City, Tex.	6,774	2.7	Mgr	C2	TN	7	7	NP2‡	$ 120	None	ISW
Columbia, Miss.	6,124	...	MC	D4	T..	5	1	P4	600	KP	W
Columbia Hgts., Minn.	8,175	3.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	420	None	Wd
Columbus, Neb.	8,884	6.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	500	TK	ASW
Commerce, Tex.	5,889	2.2	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	EISW
Concordia, Kan.	7,175	2.2	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	100	None	SWX
Conroe, Tex.	7,298	5.2	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	SW
Conway, Ark.	8,610	3.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	120	TKL	ESW
Conway, S. C.	6,073	3.4	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP2	300	None	W
Cookeville, Tenn.	6,924	3.0	Com	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	36	None	AEdGdSW
Coos Bay, Ore.	6,223	2.2	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Corbin, Ky.	7,744	7.5	Mgr	D4	AN	3	3	P2	500	None	EdW
Cordele, Ga.	9,462	2.5	Mgr	..	A..	5	5	NP5‡	240	None	W
Corinth, Miss.	9,785	4.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5[2]	NP4	600	TP	GdSW
Corry, Pa.	7,911	5.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	600	CT	S
Covina, Calif.	13,968†	3.9	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	420	TK	W
Covington, Ga.	5,192	3.1	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP2‡	100	None	EdGdW
Covington, La.	5,113	4.5	MC	D4	NN	6	6	..4	...	None	....
Covington, Va.	5,860	5.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	TA	ASW
Crafton, Pa.	8,066	1.9	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Creston, Iowa	8,317	4.6	MC	D2	TN	7	2	NP2	60	T	SW
Crestview, Fla.	7,495†	3.1	MC	D2	NS	11	..	NP2‡	120	K	ASW
Creve Coeur, Ill.	5,499	2.0	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	W
Crockett, Tex.	5,932	4.1	MC	D2	TA	5	5	..2	...	...	....
Crookston, Minn.	7,352	2.9	MC	D2	N..*	9	1	NP4‡	60	None	None
Crown Point, Ind.	7,329†	1.9	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	180	C	ESW
Crystal City, Tex.	7,198	2.4	Mgr	D2	TN	2	2	NP2	60	None	GdSWX
Crystal Lake, Ill.	5,976†	4.0	Mgr	D4	TN	6	0	NP4‡	144	TK	SW
Cuero, Tex.	7,498	9.0	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	600	None	EdISW
Cullman, Ala.	8,437†	3.7	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	120	None	ISW
Cushing, Okla.	8,414	2.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	480	None	ESW
Dalhart, Tex.	5,918	2.3	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	72	None	WX
Dansville, N. Y.	5,253	2.5	MC	D2	AN	5	..	P2	...	None	SW
Danville, Ky.	8,686	4.0	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P2	None	None	SW
Danville, Pa.	6,994	1.3	MC	D4	T..	12	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Darlington, S. C.	6,619	2.4	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	120	None	SW
Dayton, Ky.	8,977	1.2	MC	D4	TS	6	6[2]	P2	120	TAKPL	I
De Land, Fla.	8,652	4.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	1	P2	400	None	ISWX
De Pere, Wis.	8,146	4.2	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	360	TKSL	SW
De Ridder, La.	5,799	1.8	Com	D4	AA	3	3	P4	...	None	SW
De Soto, Mo.	5,357	1.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	SW
Decatur, Ind.	7,271	2.7	MC	D4	TA	5	5[2]	P4	240	K	EW
Decorah, Iowa	6,060	2.5	MC	D2	TS	7	2	NP2	120	T	SWX
Deer Park, Ohio	7,241	2.5	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	None
Delphos, Ohio	6,220	1.5	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	SW
Delray Beach, Fla.	8,337†	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	W
Deming, N. M.	5,672	3.0	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P4	None	None	AGdSW
Demopolis, Ala.	5,004	...	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	240	None	AGdSWX
Depew, N. Y.	7,217	4.8	MC	D2	AA	7	7	P2‡	400	None	Wd
Derry t, N. H.	5,826	25.7	TM	C..	AN	3	3	NP3‡	700	DTKS	AW
Derry tp, Pa.	9,993	...	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Detroit Lakes, Minn.	5,787	1.5	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP2	None	TAK	ESWX
Devils Lake, N. D.	6,427	3.1	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	480	None	IS
Dickinson, N. D.	7,469	2.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	720	None	SW
Dickson City, Pa.	8,948	3.0	MC	D4	TA	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Dillon, S. C.	5,171	2.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	$ 100	None	W
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	6,268	2.2	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	600	None	None
Dolton, Ill.	13,102†	2.5	MC	H4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	Wd
Donna, Tex.	7,171	1.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡*	1	None	SW
Douglas, Ariz.	9,442	2.2	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2	300	None	SW
Douglas, Ga.	7,428	3.1	Mgr	D2	AN	4	0	NP2	300	None	EdWX
Dover, Del.	6,223	2.0	Mgr	D2	TN	8	8[2]	NP2‡	150	None	EISW
Dover, Ohio	9,852	3.4	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	AEW
Dowagiac, Mich.	6,542	2.1	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2	100	. . .	W
Doylestown, Pa.	5,262	2.8	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Dracut t, Mass.	8,666	21.0	TM	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	450	TAKS	W
Drumright, Okla.	5,028	1.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	1	NP2‡	1	None	W
Dudley t, Mass.	5,261	. . .	TM	. .	. . .	. .	. .	P..	. . .	TAK	SW
Dumas, Tex.	6,127	2.0	MC	D4	TN	4	4	NP2‡	600	None	GdSWX
Dunbar, W. Va.	8,032	1.0	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	100	TK	A
Dunellen, N. J.	6,291	1.1	MC	D2	TS	6	6	NP3‡	None	None	S
Dunn, N. C.	6,316	2.4	Mgr	D2	TN	4	0	NP4‡	360	None	SW
Duquoin, Ill.	7,147	3.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	800	None	SW
Durango, Colo.	9,494†	2.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	1,200	None	SWX
Duryea, Pa.	6,655	9.0	MC	D4	TB	10	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Eagle Pass, Tex.	7,276	7.2	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	60	None	SW
Easley, S. C.	6,316	3.1	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	420	None	EdSW
East Alton, Ill.	7,290	2.5	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	240	K	WdX
East Aurora, N. Y.	5,962	2.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P2‡	600	None	ASW
East Gary, Ind.	8,078†	6.2	MC	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
E. Grand Forks, Minn.	5,049	2.4	MC	D2	NS	6	2	NP2	200	T	EdW
E. Grand Rapids, Mich.	6,403	3.4	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2‡	240	T	W
East Palestine, Ohio	5,195	1.0	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2‡	48	DTL	ESW
East Pennsboro tp, Pa.	5,582	13.0	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . .	DA	None
East Peoria, Ill.	8,698	6.4	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	1,200	None	SWd
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	5,259	0.4	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	None
East Ridge, Tenn.	9,645	6.3	Com	C2	TN	5	5	NP2	None	K	None
East Rochester, N. Y.	7,022	1.1	MC	H2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	SW
East Rockaway, N. Y.	7,970	1.0	MC	D4	T..	4	4	P4‡	1,000	None	None
East Rutherford, N. J.	7,438	3.8	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3	None	None	S
East Stroudsburg, Pa.	7,274	2.5	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	DA	W
Eastlake, Ohio	7,486	6.5	MC	D2	NS	7	3	NP4‡	300	None	Wd
Edgewood, Pa.	5,292	0.7	Mgr	D4	NS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	W
Edina, Minn.	9,744	16.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1,200	None	W
Edmond, Okla.	6,086	3.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5[2]	NP4	300	T	EdISW
Edwardsville, Ill.	8,776	2.6	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	300	TK	SWd
Edwardsville, Pa.	6,686	1.2	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Effingham, Ill.	6,892	1.9	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	600	None	None
El Campo, Tex.	6,237	. . .	Mgr	C2	A..	7	7	NP2‡	60	None	SW
El Monte, Calif.	9,713†	2.3	MC	C4	A..	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	AW
El Paso De Robles, Cal.	6,252†	3.0	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SW
Elberton, Ga.	6,772	3.1	Mgr	D4	TA	5	0	NP2‡	120	None	AEdGdW
Elizabethtown, Ky.	5,807	1.5	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP2	125	None	SW
Elizabethtown, Pa.	5,083	1.5	MC	D4	NS	6	0	P4‡	240	None	S
Elk City, Okla.	7,962	2.5	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4[2]	NP4‡	None	None	ISWX
Elkins, W. Va.	9,121	4.0	MC	D2	TN	10	0	P4‡	240	None	WX
Elko, Nev.	5,393	5.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	900	None	SW
Elkton, Md.	5,245	1.2	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	None	None	W
Ellensburg, Wash.	8,430	1.9	Mgr	C..	AN	7	4	NP4‡	120	None	EdSW
Elmira Heights, N. Y.	5,009	1.2	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	None

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Elsmere, Del.	5,314	1.0	Com	C2	AA	5	5	NP2‡	$ 120	None	None
Ely, Minn.	5,474	2.6	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	300	None	EdSW
Emmaus, Pa.	7,780	2.6	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	25	DA	W
Emporia, Va.	5,664	2.5	Mgr	D2	TN	9	9	NP2	None	T	WX
Ennis, Tex.	7,814	3.4	Mgr	D2	AN	4	4	NP2‡	120	P	AISW
Enterprise, Ala.	7,288	9.0	MC	D4	NA	5	. .	NP4	50	TKSPL	ASW
Ephrata, Pa.	7,027	1.9	Mgr	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	A	ESW
Escondido, Calif.	10,064†	3.5	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SWd
Estherville, Iowa	6,719	4.2	MC	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	250	T	ESWX
Etna, Pa.	6,750	0.6	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	EW
Eufaula, Ala.	8,001†	2.8	MC	D4	NA	8	0	NP4	120	None	W
Eunice, La.	8,184	2.7	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	120	P	GdS
Eveleth, Minn.	5,872	4.7	MC	D3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	SW
Excelsior Springs, Mo.	5,888	. . .	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	90	None	SWX
Exeter t, N. H.	5,664	17.0	Mgr	D1	AN	3	3	P3‡	600	TK	W
Exeter, Pa.	5,130	4.8	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Fairborn, Ohio	7,847	2.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Fairbury, Neb.	6,395	1.4	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	400	TK	EW
Fairfield, Calif.	11,661†	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	W
Fairfield, Ill.	5,997†	2.0	MC	D4	TA	10	0	NP4‡	250	TK	ESW
Fairfield, Iowa	7,299	2.4	MC	D2	TN	6	2	NP2	144	None	SW
Fairfield t, Me.	5,811	15.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	60	K	None
Fairmont, Minn.	8,193	2.4	MC	D4	TN	7	1	NP4‡	78	None	EISW
Fairport, N. Y.	5,267	1.6	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	200	None	Ed
Fairview, N. J.	8,661	0.8	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3	None	T	None
Fairview Park, Ohio. .	9,311	4.0	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	480	DTL	. . . .
Falfurrias, Tex.	6,712	2.0	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	. . .	. . . .
Falls Church, Va. . . .	8,797†	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	600	TAL	Wd
Falls City, Neb.	6,203	2.5	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	200	TK	AEW
Fayetteville, Tenn. . .	5,447	1.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	. . .	None	. . . .
Festus, Mo.	5,199	0.6	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP2‡	144	TAKPL	SW
Fitzgerald, Ga.	8,130	1.7	MC	D2	TA	9	5	NP2‡	24	None	EdW
Flagstaff, Ariz.	6,771	2.4	MC	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	300	None	ISWX
Flat River, Mo.	5,308	1.4	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP4‡	240	TKPL	None
Flora, Ill.	5,255	2.3	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	600	None	ESW
Florence tp, N. J. . . .	7,455	9.7	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	. . .	AKS	SW
Ford City, Pa.	5,352	. . .	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Forest Hills, Pa.	6,301	1.5	MC	D4	TS	7	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Forrest City, Ark. . . .	7,607	. . .	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	300	TKL	ASW
Fort Atkinson, Wis. . .	6,280	2.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	ASWX
Fort Kent t, Me.	5,343	. . .	Mgr	C1	NN	5	5	NP..	100	AK	None
Fort Morgan, Colo. . .	5,315	1.1	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP4‡	520	None	EdGdISW
Fort Payne, Ala.	6,226	5.0	MC	D4	AN	6	6	P4	180	None	GdISW
Fort Valley, Ga.	6,820	4.9	MC	D..	N..	6	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	G
Forty Fort, Pa.	6,173	3.4	MC	D4	TA	9	0	NP4‡	None	D	None
Fountain Hill, Pa. . . .	5,456	4.0	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	DA	None
Frackville, Pa.	6,541	0.6	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	300	. . .	. . . .
Franklin, Ind.	7,316	2.0	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	K	AS
Franklin, La.	6,144	1.3	MC	D4	NA	5	5	NP4	24	None	EIW
Franklin t, Mass. . . .	8,037	. . .	TM	H1	AN	3	3	NP1‡	100	DTKS	SW
Franklin, N. H.	6,552	28.1	MC	D1	TA	9	0	P3‡	None	None	. . . .
Franklin, Ohio	5,388	0.9	Mgr	D2	NA	6[1]	0	..2	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Franklin, Tenn.	5,475	1.8	MC	D2	TN	8	8[2]	NP2‡	96	None	SW
Frederick, Okla.	5,467	2.5	MC	D2	TB	8	0	P2‡	175	TKSP	SWX
Fredonia, N. Y.	7,095	6.0	MC	D1	TN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	SW

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Freehold, N. J.	7,550	1.5	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P2‡	$ None	TA	SW
Freeland, Pa.	5,909	10.0	MC	D4	TA	12	0	P4‡	120	D	None
Freeport, Tex.	6,012	6.4	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	400	None	SW
Front Royal, Va.	8,115	4.5	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	600	None	EdSW
Frostburg, Md.	6,876	2.0	Com	D2	T..	4	4	NP2	300	None	W
Gaffney, S. C.	8,123	3.1	MC	D2	AN	7	1	NP2	. . .	None	EdIW
Galax, Va.	5,248	3.0	Mgr	C2	A..	7	7	NP4‡	150	None	W
Galena Park, Tex.	7,186	3.5	Com	D2	AN	5	5	P2	300	None	ISW
Galion, Ohio	9,952	4.2	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	150	DL	ESWX
Gallatin, Tenn.	5,107	1.5	MC	D2	TA	7	7	NP2	60	AK	EdSWd
Gallipolis, Ohio	7,871	1.0	Mgr	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	None	None	W
Gallup, N. M.	9,133	4.9	MC	C4	N..	5	5	P4‡	None	T	EdSW
Garden City, Mich.	9,012	6.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	1,500	None	Wd
Gardiner, Me.	6,649	14.4	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	P2	None	None	W
Geneva, Ill.	6,418†	4.0	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	360	TK	AEdSW
Georgetown, Ky.	5,516	4.5	MC	D4	TA	8	8	P2	120	TAKPL	SWX
Georgetown, S. C.	6,004	1.6	MC	D2	N..	5	0	P2	. . .	None	ESW
Gettysburg, Pa.	7,046	6.0	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	SW
Gladewater, Tex.	5,305	8.6	Com	D2	AN	3	3	..2	. . .	None	. . . .
Glascow, Ky.	7,025	2.5	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP2	60	None	SW
Glassboro, N. J.	5,867	9.1	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Glassport, Pa.	8,707	1.5	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	300	D	I
Glen Ridge, N. J.	7,620	1.4	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	Wd
Glen Rock, N. J.	7,145	3.0	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP3‡	None	TA	None
Glencoe, Ill.	8,647†	4.2	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	None	None	IW
Glendale, Ariz.	8,179	2.7	Mgr	C2	. . .	7	7	NP2	300	None	SW
Glendive, Mont.	5,254	3.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	250	T	WX
Glendora, Calif.	15,033†	4.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Glenolden, Pa.	6,450	0.8	MC	D4	NS	7	7	P4‡	240	None	None
Globe, Ariz.	6,419	1.5	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	P2	300	None	SW
Golden, Colo.	5,238	2.1	Mgr	C2	AN	9	1	NP2	160	None	Wd
Golden Valley, Minn.	5,551	11.9	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	720	None	None
Gonzales, Tex.	5,659	1.5	MC	D2	TA	4	0	NP2‡	240	A	EdSW
Grafton, W. Va.	7,365	4.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	60	None	SWdX
Graham, N. C.	5,026	2.4	Mgr	C2	AN	6	6	NP2	300	None	W
Graham, Tex.	6,742	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	120	None	SWX
Grand Haven, Mich.	9,536	5.4	Mgr	D1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	250	T	ESWX
Grand Rapids, Minn.	6,019	4.0	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	420	TK	AEdWd
Grandview Heights, O.	7,659	1.3	MC	D4	NA	7[1]	7	NP4‡	None	T	None
Grants Pass, Ore.	8,116	3.7	Mgr	D2	T..	8	0	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Grass Valley, Calif.	5,283	1.0	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	120	None	SWd
Gt. Barrington t, Mass.	6,712	. . .	TM	C1	. . .	3	3	P1	500	DTAK	W
Great Neck, N. Y.	7,759	1.3	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2‡	300	None	S
Greenbelt, Md.	7,074	5.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	500	None	AIS
Greencastle, Ind.	8,311†	1.3	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	180	TK	SWX
Greeneville, Tenn.	8,721	3.2	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2‡	1,200	None	S
Greenfield, Ind.	8,085†	2.1	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	180	K	EdSW
Greensburg, Ind.	6,619	1.3	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	K	SW
Greenville, Ala.	6,781	5.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	300	None	W
Greenville, Mich.	6,668	4.1	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP2‡*	250	None	W
Greenville, Ohio	8,859	2.1	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	210	DTL	SW
Greenville, Pa.	9,210	1.1	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	300	D	AIS
Greer, S. C.	5,050	2.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	..2	. . .	None	EdSW
Grenada, Miss.	7,388	1.9	Mgr	D4	TN	6	2	NP4	300	None	W
Grinnell, Iowa	6,828	2.2	Mgr	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	250	None	SW

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Grosse Pointe, Mich. .	6,283	2.6	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	$ None	TAK	Wd
Gr. Pte. Farms, Mich.	9,410	2.7	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	600	None	W
Groton, Conn.	7,036	5.3	MC	D2	TN	6	. .	P3‡	None	TK	EdSW
Grove City, Pa.	7,411	2.3	Mgr	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	DA	ESW
Guilford t, Conn.	5,092	46.2	TM	D2	AN	. .	. .	. . .	6,000	TAK	None
Guntersville, Ala. . . .	6,131†	9.1	Com	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	EdIW
Guttenberg, N. J.	5,566	0.2	MC	D2	AN	6	6	P2‡	500	None	None
Haddon Heights, N. J. .	7,287	1.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	AS
Haines City, Fla.	5,630	6.4	Mgr	C3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	600	None	SW
Haledon, N. J.	6,204	1.7	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Haltom City, Tex. . . .	5,760	15.0	Mgr.	D2	TN	7	7	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Hamburg, N. Y.	6,938	1.5	MC	D4	AA	5	1	NP2	1,200	None	W
Hamlet, N. C.	5,061	1.7	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	60	None	None
Hammond, La.	8,010	4.0	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	4,500	None	SW
Hammonton, N. J. . . .	8,411	44.0	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	72	TS	SW
Hancock, Mich.	5,223	1.7	MC	D1	TN	8	0	P2‡	50	TK	Wd
Hanover t, N. H.	6,259	. . .	TM	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	DT	None
Hapeville, Ga.	8,560	2.2	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP2‡	600	None	AW
Harriman, Tenn.	6,389	1.7	MC	D2	N..	6	6	P2	360	TL	AEdGdSW
Harrison, Ark.	5,617†	4.0	MC	D2	NN	8	8[2]	NP2	30	TKL	WX
Harrodsburg, Ky. . . .	5,262	4.0	MC	D4	TS	4	0	P4	50	None	SW
Hartford City, Ind. . . .	7,253	1.7	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	240	TK	SW
Hartsville, S. C.	5,658	1.9	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	300	None	SW
Hasbrouck Hgts., N. J.	9,181	1.5	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	S
Hastings, Mich.	6,096	5.6	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	300	TK	SW
Hastings, Minn.	6,560	8.8	MC	D2	AN	7	3	NP2	None	None	SW
Hastings-on-Hud., N.Y.	7,565	2.0	Mgr	D..	TA	4	4	P2‡	300	None	None
Haverstraw, N. Y. . . .	5,818	2.0	MC	D4	TN	4	4	P4‡	900	None	S
Havre, Mont.	8,086	1.2	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2	72	T	WX
Havre De Grace, Md. .	7,809	2.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	300	None	W
Hays, Kan.	8,625	2.3	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	50	None	SW
Hazard, Ky.	6,985	3.1	Mgr	D4	AA	5	5	NP2‡	500	None	AWd
Hellertown, Pa.	5,435	2.0	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	W
Henderson, Tex.	6,833	11.3	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	420	None	SW
Hendersonville, N. C. .	6,103	2.2	MC	D4	TN	4	4	P4	300	None	I
Henryetta, Okla.	7,987	. . .	Mgr	C1	AN	5	1	NP2	None	None	SW
Hereford, Tex.	5,207	2.0	Mgr	D2	AN	4	4	NP2	300	None	ISW
Herkimer, N. Y.	9,400	2.0	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	500	None	EISW
Herrin, Ill.	9,331	4.0	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	240	TK	SW
Highland, Ind.	12,305†	12.4	MC	C4	AN	5	5	P4	2,400	K	Wd
Highland Park, N. J. .	9,721	1.8	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SWd
Hillsboro, Ohio	5,126	7.6	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	140	DTL	SW
Hillsboro, Ore.	5,142	3.1	Mgr	D2	TS	6	0	NP4‡	60	None	SWdX
Hillsboro, Tex.	8,363	4.1	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2‡	130	None	SW
Hillsborough, Calif. . .	6,685†	6.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	Wd
Hillsdale, Mich.	7,297	4.1	Mgr	D2	AN	8	0	NP2‡	300	TK	ESW
Hinsdale, Ill.	11,324†	3.1	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	None	None	IW
Hinton, W. Va.	5,780	3.9	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2	25	None	None
Hobart, Okla.	5,380	. . .	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2	300	TKSP	ISWX
Holdenville, Okla. . . .	6,192	. . .	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	56	TKP	SWd
Hollidaysburg, Pa. . . .	6,483	1.6	Mgr	D4	TS	7	0	P4‡	None	None	SW
Honesdale, Pa.	5,662	4.3	MC	D4	TS	7	7	NP4‡	300	DA	None
Hoopeston, Ill.	5,992	1.6	MC	D4	TN	7	0	NP4‡	240	TK	W
Hope, Ark.	8,605	4.1	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	AESWX
Hopkins, Minn.	7,595	4.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	100	None	W

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Hot Springs, S. D.	5,030	3.0	Mgr	D2	AN	9	1	NP2‡	$ 60	None	ASX
Houlton t, Me.	8,377	36.0	Mgr	C1	TN	7	7	NP3‡	150	None	EdWX
Hudson Falls, N. Y.	7,236	1.8	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	None	None	SW
Hugo, Okla.	5,984	2.3	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	100	TP	SW
Humboldt, Tenn.	7,426	3.7	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	50	None	EdW
Huntingdon, Pa.	7,330	1.7	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P2	None	None	W
Huntington Bch., Calif.	9,986	13.0	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TKPL	A
Huntsville, Tex.	9,820	. . .	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	12	TK	SWX
Ilion, N. Y.	9,363	2.4	MC	D1	A..	5	5	P2‡	500	TA	EdSW
Indianola, Iowa	5,145	3.3	MC	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	120	T	ESW
Indio, Calif.	7,830†	6.3	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	IW
Int'l Falls, Minn.	6,269	3.0	MC	D2	TS	7	1	NP2‡	390	TK	AWd
Iola, Kan.	7,094	1.6	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AEGSW
Ionia, Mich.	6,412	1.9	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2	40	TK	W
Ipswich t, Mass.	6,895	33.0	Mgr	C3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	EW
Iron Mountain, Mich.	9,679	6.4	MC	D2	TN	10	0	P2	60	TK	W
Ishpeming, Mich.	8,962	9.5	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP3‡	100	None	W
Jacinto City, Tex.	6,856	1.8	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	720	P	AISW
Jackson, La.	6,772	1.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	120	None	GdW
Jackson, Ohio	6,504	2.6	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	AEdSW
Jacksonville, Tex.	8,607	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	ASWX
Jacksonville Bch., Fla.	6,430	7.6	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	120	K	AEdSW
Jasper, Ala.	8,589	4.0	Mgr	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AGdSW
Jasper, Ind.	5,215	1.5	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	240	TK	EGdSW
Jefferson, Pa.	5,534†	. . .	Mgr	C4	AN	7	0	P4‡	300	D	. . . .
Jenkins, Ky.	6,921	11.8	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP2	None	None	None
Jenkintown, Pa.	5,130	0.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Jersey Shore, Pa.	5,595	1.2	MC	D4	TS	. .	. .	P4‡	None	None	None
Jerseyville, Ill.	6,915†	4.2	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	100	None	SW
Jim Thorpe, Pa.	6,091	. . .	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	. . . .
Kalispell, Mont.	9,737	2.5	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	680	T	SW
Kane, Pa.	5,706	4.0	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Kaukauna, Wis.	8,337	3.5	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	480	TAKL	EISWX
Keansburg, N. J.	5,559	4.0	Mgr	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	300	None	IPSWX
Kelso, Wash.	7,345	1.4	MC	D4	NS	7	1	NP4‡	120	TK	SWX
Kendallville, Ind.	6,119	2.0	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	240	TK	ESW
Kenner, La.	5,535	10.0	MC	C4	TA	5	5	NP4	180	P	None
Kennett, Mo.	8,685	2.8	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP2‡	48	TAPL	ESW
Kenton, Ohio	8,475	2.4	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	Wd
Kermit, Tex.	6,912	2.5	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Kerrville, Tex.	7,691	3.6	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Keyport, N. J.	5,888	1.5	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	500	TA	SWX
Keyser, W. Va.	6,347	4.0	MC	D2	NN	3	3	NP2‡	450	None	W
Kilgore, Tex.	9,638	4.1	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
Kileen, Tex.	7,045	3.3	Mgr	D2	TN	7	3	NP2	None	None	Wd
Kingsmountain, N. C.	7,206	4.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	120	None	EdGdSW
Kingsford, Mich.	5,038	4.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	250	None	Wd
Kinloch, Mo.	5,957	. . .	MC	D2	N..	10	0	..2‡	None	P	. . . .
Kittanning, Pa.	7,731	0.8	MC	D4	T..	8	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Kittery t, Me.	8,380	. . .	TM	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Knoxville, Iowa	7,625	2.2	MC	D2	TS	5	2	NP2	48	T	SW
Kosciusko, Miss.	6,753	6.0	MC	D4	TA	5	0	P4	. . .	None	AEGdW
Kulpmont, Pa.	5,199	0.9	MC	D4	T..	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
La Follette, Tenn.	5,797	4.1	Com	H2	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	EdW
La Grande, Ore.	8,635	4.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	780	None	ISW

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
La Grange Park, Ill.	10,322†	2.6	MC	C4	TA	6	6[2]	NP4‡	$ None	K	W
La Habra, Calif.	14,710†	5.5	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	TK	W
La Junta, Colo.	7,712	1.6	Mgr	C2	TN	6	1	NP2	None	None	EWX
La Verne, Calif.	5,268†	2.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Ladue, Mo.	5,386	8.4	MC	D2	TS	6	0	NP2‡	None	P	None
Laguna Beach, Calif.	7,861†	3.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	AS
Lake City, Fla.	7,571	4.0	MC	D2	TN	5	1	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Lake City, S. C.	5,112	2.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	300	None	SW
Lake Forest, Ill.	8,963†	15.2	Mgr	D1	TS	8	0	P2‡	None	CT	IW
Lake Wales, Fla.	6,821	5.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	300	None	S
Lamar, Colo.	6,829	2.0	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	240	TK	AEW
Lancaster, N. Y.	8,665	2.7	MC	D2	AN	7	1	P4‡	900	None	ASWd
Lancaster tp, Pa.	6,859	9.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	5,000	DT	S
Lancaster, S. C.	7,159	2.3	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	300	None	SW
Lanett, Ala.	7,434	. . .	MC	D4	AA	6	6	NP4	150	None	EdWd
Lansdale, Pa.	9,762	2.5	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4	None	D	ES
Lansford, Pa.	7,487	1.5	MC	D4	TN	9	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Lapeer, Mich.	6,143	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	W
Larchmont, N. Y.	6,330	1.8	MC	D2	AN	4	4	P2‡	None	None	IW
Larksville, Pa.	6,360	3.9	MC	D4	T..	7	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Las Vegas (city), N.M.	7,494	10.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P4‡	None	None	SX
Las Vegas (town), N.M.	6,269	. . .	MC	D2	TA	4	4	P2‡	None	K	S
Laurens, S. C.	8,658	6.6	MC	D2	A..	7	1	P2	180	None	EdSW
Laurinburg, N. C.	7,134	4.1	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	EdSW
Lawrence tp, N. J.	8,499	. . .	Com	. .	. . .	3	3	P3‡	500	K	None
Lawrenceburg, Tenn.	5,442	1.8	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	. . .	None	ESW
Lawrenceville, Ill.	6,328	1.2	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP4‡	100	TK	X
Le Mars, Iowa	5,844	3.6	MC	D2	T..	5	2	P2	50	TA	None
Lead, S. D.	6,422	1.5	Com	D5	AN	3	3	NP5‡	1,000	None	None
Lebanon, Ind.	9,023†	4.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	240	TK	EdSW
Lebanon t, N. H.	8,495	. . .	Mgr	C2	AN	9	3	P2	None	None	AW
Lebanon, Mo.	6,808	4.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	AESWX
Lebanon, Ore.	5,873	1.4	MC	D2	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	None	S
Lebanon, Tenn.	7,913	3.7	MC	D2	TA	4	0	NP2	300	None	EdSW
Leesburg, Fla.	7,395	6.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	600	None	AEdSWX
Lehighton, Pa.	6,565	4.0	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	120	DA	EdSW
Lenoir, N. C.	7,888	4.2	MC	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	120	. . .	ISWX
Lenoir City, Tenn.	5,159	1.2	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	25	KPL	EdWd
Leonia, N. J.	7,378	1.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Levelland, Tex.	8,264	2.3	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	300	None	SW
Lewisburg, Pa.	5,268	2.0	Mgr	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Lewisburg, Tenn.	5,164	2.7	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	None	EdGdSW
Lewistown, Mont.	6,573	1.3	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	144	T	AISWX
Lexington, Mo.	5,074	1.7	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	240	TAPL	AX
Lexington, Neb.	5,068	1.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	EdSWX
Lexington, Va.	5,976	1.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	None	None	ISW
Liberal, Kan.	7,134	2.0	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	100	None	WX
Libertyville, Ill.	6,561†	4.1	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	200	K	SW
Lincoln Heights, Ohio	5,531	. . .	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	300	D	AWd
Lincolnton, N. C.	5,423	2.0	MC	D2	TN	4	0	P2	250	None	EdW
Lincolnwood, Ill.	10,490†	3.0	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	120	K	Wd
Lindenhurst, N. Y.	8,644	6.5	MC	D2	AB	5	5	P2‡	600	None	P
Lindsay, Calif.	5,492†	1.6	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	W
Linton, Ind.	5,973	1.9	MC	D4	T..	5	1	P4	. . .	K	EdGdSW
Litchfield, Ill.	7,208	2.0	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	100	TK	SW

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Lititz, Pa.	5,568	1.6	Mgr	D4	NS	5	1	P4‡	$ None	DA	SW
Little Falls, Minn.	6,717	4.0	MC	D2	NS	9	1	NP2	100	TA	W
Little Falls tp, N. J.	6,405	4.0	Com	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	1,000	K	S
Little Falls, N. Y.	9,541	4.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2	240	TAK	IW
Littlefield, Tex.	6,540	3.8	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	120	None	WX
Livermore, Calif.	7,023†	3.0	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	TAK	S
Livingston, Mont.	7,683	1.9	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P2	144	T	AWX
Livingston tp, N. J.	9,932	14.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	P4‡	1,000	None	SWd
Lockhart, Tex.	5,573	3.5	Mgr	D2	TN	3	3	NP2	600	None	EdSWX
Lockland, Ohio	5,736	1.8	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Logan, Ohio	5,972	1.3	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	SW
Logan, W. Va.	5,079	1.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	P2	60	None	None
Lompoc, Calif.	5,520	3.0	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	EdSW
London, Ohio	5,222	2.3	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	..	..2	...	...	....
Longmeadow t, Mass.	6,508	...	TM	C1	...	3	..	P3‡	800	DTAK	AWd
Longmont, Colo.	8,099	...	MC	D2	NN	6	0	NP2	240	TK	AESW
Louisville, Miss.	5,282	3.5	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	480	KP	AEdISW
Loveland, Colo.	6,773	2.4	MC	D2	NN	8	0	NP2	120	TK	AESWX
Loves Park, Ill.	8,068†	1.4	MC	D4	AA	11	1	NP4‡	180	TK	None
L. Penns Neck tp, N. J.	7,376	...	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	...	...	W
Loyalock tp, Pa.	5,535	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
Ludington, Mich.	9,506	2.5	Mgr	D2	TS	8	3	NP2‡	50	TK	SWX
Ludlow, Ky.	6,374	...	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP2	130	TAKL	IWd
Ludlow t, Mass.	8,660	28.5	RTM	C1	A..	3	3	NP3‡	500	TAKS	S
Lumberton, N. C.	14,448†	5.1	Mgr	C2	TN	4	4	NP2	300	None	EdWX
Luzerne, Pa.	6,176	2.0	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	150	D	None
Lyndhurst, Ohio	7,359	4.2	MC	D4	TA	7	7	NP4‡	400	None	None
Lyons, Ill.	9,061†	...	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	48	K	W
McCook, Neb.	7,678	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	200	T	ASW
McMinnville, Ore.	6,635	2.6	MC	D2	NS	6	0	NP4‡	None	K	EW
McMinnville, Tenn.	7,577	...	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	350	P	....
McPherson, Kan.	8,689	2.4	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AESWX
Madison, Ill.	7,963	1.9	MC	D4	T..	10	0	P4‡	390	TK	....
Madison tp, N. J.	7,366	4.0	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3‡	None	T	EdW
Madison, S. D.	5,153	2.3	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP3‡	None	None	AESW
Magnolia, Ark.	9,255†	6.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	...	TKL	SW
Malone, N. Y.	9,501	2.5	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	SW
Malvern, Ark.	9,243†	...	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	...	...	....
Malverne, N. Y.	8,086	1.5	MC	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	900	None	None
Mandan, N. D.	9,374†	4.6	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4‡	1,500	None	AW
Manistee, Mich.	8,642	2.8	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP2‡	150	None	ASWX
Manistique, Mich.	5,086	3.5	Mgr	H2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	50	None	W
Mansfield t, Mass.	7,184	7.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	EdISWX
Manville, N. J.	8,597	2.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Maple Shade tp, N. J.	6,560	...	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	...	...	W
Marianna, Fla.	5,845	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	K	S
Marion, Iowa	5,916	4.0	MC	D2	N..	6	2	NP2	150	...	W
Marion, S. C.	6,834	1.0	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P4‡	200	None	W
Marion, Va.	6,982	3.5	Mgr	D2	NN	7	7	NP4‡	48	K	SW
Marlin, Tex.	7,099	2.2	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP2‡	120	TAKPL	SW
Marshall, Mich.	5,777	4.0	Com	D2	AN	5	5[2]	NP4‡	130	None	ESWX
Marshall, Minn.	5,923	2.0	MC	D1	NN	6	6[2]	NP2‡	100	TK	ESW
Marshall, Mo.	8,850	2.6	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P2‡	225	TPL	ESW
Martinez, Calif.	8,769†	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	SWd
Martinsville, Ind.	5,991	4.0	MC	D..	T..	5	1	P4	100	K	W

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Marysville, Calif.	7,826	2.5	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	$ 150	None	ISX
Maryville, Mo.	6,834	2.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	SW
Maryville, Tenn.	7,742	3.0	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	72	None	EdSW
Mauch Chunk tp, Pa.	5,081	. . .	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . .	DA	None
Maumee, Ohio	5,548	4.6	MC	D2	TN	7	7	P2	240	K	Wd
Mayfield, Ky.	8,990	4.0	MC	D4	T..	6	0	NP2	106	TPL	AEdW
Mayfield Heights, Ohio	5,807	6.0	MC	D2	NS	6[1]	6	NP4‡	360	None	None
Maynard t, Mass.	6,978	5.7	TM	C1	AN	3	3	P3‡	300	TAK	SW
Maysville, Ky.	8,632	1.1	Mgr	D4	AN	3	3	NP2	500	None	None
Maywood, N. J.	8,667	1.3	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	T	AS
Mechanicsburg, Pa.	6,786	1.7	Mgr	D4	TS	5	0	P4‡	None	DA	S
Mechanicville, N. Y.	7,385	1.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	500	None	ISW
Media, Pa.	5,726	0.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	SW
Medina, N. Y.	6,179	3.7	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	300	None	W
Medina, Ohio	5,097	5.3	MC	D4	NA	7[1]	7	NP4‡	450	. . .	ISW
Melvindale, Mich.	9,483	2.7	MC	D2	AA*	7	7	NP2	250	TAK	SX
Mendota, Ill.	5,129	9.0	MC	D4	TA	8	. .	NP4‡	240	T	SW
Menomonie, Wis.	8,245	11.0	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2	420	None	Wd
Merrill, Wis.	8,951	5.3	MC	D2	TA	16	0	NP2	600	TKSL	BISW
Metropolis, Ill.	7,784†	3.5	MC	D4	TN	10	0	NP4‡	300	TK	EW
Metuchen, N. J.	9,879	2.8	MC	D2	T..	6	0	P3‡	None	T	S
Mexia, Tex.	6,627	3.0	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	ASW
Miami Shores, Fla.	7,839†	4.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	None
Miami Springs, Fla.	10,138†	4.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	900	None	Wd
Miamisburg, Ohio	6,329	. . .	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	EW
Middlesex, N. J.	5,943	4.0	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	None	T	S
Middletown, Pa.	17,752†	1.3	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	DA	AEd
Midland, Pa.	6,491	1.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	I
Midland Park, N. J.	5,164	1.3	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	None	A	None
Miles City, Mont.	9,243	10.0	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2	288	T	WX
Milford, Del.	5,179	3.0	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP4‡	None	None	EdSW
Mill Valley, Calif.	9,436†	2.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	S
Milledgeville, Ga.	8,835	5.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	180	None	W
Millinocket t, Me.	5,890	6.0	Mgr	D3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	A
Millvale, Pa.	7,287	0.6	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Milton, Pa.	8,578	4.0	Mgr	D4	TS	15	0	P4‡	None	DA	S
Milwaukie, Ore.	5,253	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Minden, La.	9,787	3.9	MC	D2	NN	5	5	NP2	360	P	ESW
Mineral Wells, Tex.	7,801	3.7	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	2,400	AKPL	ASWX
Minersville, Pa.	7,783	1.0	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	120	None	W
Monaca, Pa.	7,415	2.0	Mgr	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	300	DA	W
Monahans, Tex.	6,311	2.5	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	240	None	SWX
Monongahela, Pa.	8,922	1.8	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	300	DTA	I
Monroe, Wis.	7,037	2.7	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	400	TAKL	ISW
Monroeville, Pa.	7,841†	. . .	MC	D4	TN	7	0	P4‡	300	D	. . . .
Montague t, Mass.	7,812	19.0	TM	D3	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	. . .	TAK	B
Montevideo, Minn.	5,459	2.0	Mgr	D2	NN	5	5	NP4‡	125	None	ISWX
Montpelier, Vt.	8,599	8.5	Mgr	D1	T..	6	0	NP2‡	150	TAK	WX
Moorestown tp, N. J.	9,123	15.0	Com	C1	TN	4	4	P3‡	600	AK	SW
Mooresville, N. C.	7,121	4.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP4‡	60	None	SW
Morehead City, N. C.	5,144	1.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	. . .	None	None
Morgan City, La.	9,759	1.3	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	240	None	EGdPWX
Morganton, N. C.	8,311	4.2	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	180	None	EdW
Morrilton, Ark.	5,483	. . .	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2	180	TKPL	AS
Morris, Ill.	6,926	2.6	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	60	TK	W

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Morris tp, N. J.	7,432	16.0	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	$ 600	TK	None
Morrisville, Pa.	6,787	1.3	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	A	W
Morton Grove, Ill.	14,796	9.0	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	250	AK	WX
Mount Airy, N. C.	7,192	2.4	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4‡	200	None	SW
Mount Carmel, Ill.	8,732	3.5	Com	D4	AN	5	5[2]	NP4	600	None	SW
Mount Healthy, Ohio	5,533	1.1	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	..	..2	...	...	....
Mount Holly tp, N. J.	8,206	2.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4	None	None	None
Mount Kisco, N. Y.	5,907	2.5	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	W
Mount Oliver, Pa.	6,646	0.4	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Mount Pleasant, Iowa	5,843	3.0	Mgr	D2	TA	6	2	NP2	96	T	ESW
Mount Pleasant, Pa.	5,883	0.8	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Mount Pleasant, Tex.	6,342	3.6	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	SWX
Mount Prospect, Ill.	11,894†	5.0	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	120	K	W
Mount Sterling, Ky.	5,294	1.5	MC	D4	TA	8	8	P2	60	TKL	....
Mount Vernon, Ind.	6,150	1.4	MC	D4	T..	5	1	P4	240	K	GdWX
Mount Vernon, Wash.	5,230	2.6	MC	D4	NS	7	1	NP4‡	120	TKL	S
Mountain Brook, Ala.	10,937†	5.5	Mgr	D4	N..	5	5	NP4	None	None	None
Muhlenberg tp, Pa.	7,001	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
Murphysboro, Ill.	9,241	3.6	MC	D4	T..	10	0	P4‡	180	TK	None
Murray, Ky.	6,035	...	MC	D4	T..	6	6	NP2	120	None	EdSW
Murray, Utah	9,006	7.5	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4‡	1,800	D	ESW
Nanty-Glo, Pa.	5,425	1.9	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Naperville, Ill.	7,013	2.1	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	EdSW
Napoleon, Ohio	5,335	4.0	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	P2	120	TK	EW
Narberth, Pa.	5,407	7.5	Mgr	D4	NS	7	7	P4	None	D	None
Natchitoches, La.	9,914	...	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4	600	None	EW
Navasota, Tex.	5,188	4.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	60	None	SW
Nazareth, Pa.	5,830	1.7	MC	D4	TN	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Nebraska City, Neb.	6,872	3.6	Com	C2	AN	3	3	NP2	1,200	None	AEGdPSX
Negaunee, Mich.	6,517†	15.0	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP3‡	150	None	EdSW
Neosho, Mo.	5,790	4.7	Mgr	C3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	ASWd
Nevada, Mo.	8,009	5.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	SX
New Brighton, Pa.	9,535	1.0	Mgr	D4	TS	10	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
New Canaan t, Conn.	8,001	22.2	TM	D2	TN	..	..	...	...	TK	IS
New Castle, Del.	5,396	1.8	MC	D2	NN	5	5	NP2	60	TK	EdISW
New Cumberland, Pa.	6,204	1.5	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
New Hyde Park, N. Y.	7,349	1.0	MC	C2	N..	4	..	P..	300	...	....
New Milford, N. J.	6,006	3.0	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	None	None	S
New Smyrna Bch., Fla.	5,775	16.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	0	P2	200	None	EGdW
New Ulm, Minn.	9,348	7.6	Mgr	D4	NA	5	1	NP4‡	100	TK	EGdSWX
Newark, Del.	6,731	5.5	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2‡	250	None	EdSW
Newberry, S. C.	7,546	6.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	420	None	EdSWd
Newington t, Conn.	9,110	13.7	TM	D2	...	..	..	...	...	TK	None
Newnan, Ga.	8,218	3.1	MC	D2	TN	8	8	P2‡	100	None	AEdISW
Newport, Ark.	6,819†	2.3	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	240	TKL	SWX
Newport t, N. H.	5,131	1.6	Mgr	D1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	650	TK	AW
Newport tp, Pa.	9,347	...	Com	C4	AN	6	0	P4‡	600	DT	I
Newport, Vt.	5,217	6.7	MC	D1	TA	4	4	NP2‡	None	TAK	W
Newton, N. J.	5,781	3.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Newton, N. C.	6,039	8.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	90	None	EdSW
Niles, Ill.	13,949†	...	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	180	K	SW
Noblesville, Ind.	7,800†	1.1	MC	D4	NA	5	0	P4	240	K	S
Nogales, Ariz.	6,153	3.0	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP2	None	None	ASWX
Normal, Ill.	11,528†	4.0	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	120	None	W
North Andover t, Mass.	8,485	29.0	TM	C1	...	3	3	NP1	296	DTAKSPL	WX

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
North Atlanta, Ga.	5,930	8.5	MC	D1	AN	7	7	NP1	$ None	None	None
North Augusta, S. C.	8,937†	8.5	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP2‡	300	None	W
North Bend, Ore.	7,200†	4.7	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	90	None	APSWX
N. Brunswick tp, N. J.	6,450	13.1	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	. . .	. . .	W
North Chicago, Ill.	16,881†	4.0	MC	D4	TA	10	0	NP4‡	400	K	WX
N. College Hill, Ohio	7,921	1.3	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	500	DTL	None
North Lake, Ill.	11,589†	4.0	MC	D4	TN	10	0	P4*	200	TK	. . . .
North Olmstead, Ohio	6,604	12.1	MC	D2	N..	6[1]	6	NP2	120	DTL	B
North Pelham, N. Y.	5,046	0.7	MC	D2	A..	5	5	P2‡	300	None	None
North Riverside, Ill.	6,080†	2.0	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	90	K	Wd
N. Sacramento, Calif.	9,235†	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	60	TK	SX
North Strabane tp, Pa.	5,465	. . .	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . .	DA	None
North Tarrytown, N. Y.	8,740	2.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P2‡	1,200	None	SWd
N. Versailles tp, Pa.	9,821	. . .	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	800	DCTA	Wd
Northampton, Pa.	9,332	2.9	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	. . .	DA	SW
Northbrook, Ill.	8,148†	4.1	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	23	K	Wd
Northfield, Minn.	7,487	3.5	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP3‡	None	. . .	W
Norwalk, Ohio	9,775	5.0	MC	D2	N..	7[1]	3	P2	144	DTL	ESW
Norwich, N. Y.	8,816	2.2	MC	D2	T..	6	0	P4‡	300	A	W
Norwood, Pa.	5,246	1.0	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	S
Nyack, N. Y.	5,889	0.6	MC	D2	A..	5	5	P2‡	600	None	SW
Oak Park, Mich.	5,267	5.7	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	400	None	Wd
Oakdale, La.	5,598	1.0	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	None	None	W
Oakmont, Pa.	7,264	1.5	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Oakwood, Ohio	9,691	2.9	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	Wd
Oberlin, Ohio	7,062	2.7	Mgr	. .	A..	7	7	NP2‡	120	None	ESW
Ocean City, N. J.	6,040	6.9	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	3,000	. . .	None
Oceanport, N. J.	7,588	2.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	None	None
Oconomowoc, Wis.	5,345	4.5	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	600	None	EdISW
Oconto, Wis.	5,055	6.5	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	300	TAKL	SW
Oelwein, Iowa	7,858	2.0	MC	D2	TS	6	2	P2	120	T	SW
O'Hara tp, Pa.	8,090†	. . .	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	. . .	DCTA	Wd
Olathe, Kan.	5,593	2.3	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	. . .	None	SW
Old Forge, Pa.	9,749	3.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	180	C	None
Old Town, Me.	8,261	38.0	Mgr	C1	TN	7	7	NP3‡	None	None	None
Olney, Ill.	8,612	4.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Olyphant, Pa.	7,047	8.0	MC	D4	TS	4	0	P4‡	300	C	Ed
Opalocka, Fla.	9,392†	4.5	Mgr	H2	A..	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	W
Opp, Ala.	5,089†	. . .	MC	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	480	None	AEdW
Orange t, Mass.	5,894	. . .	TM	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAK	AW
Oregon City, Ore.	7,682	2.5	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP6‡	None	None	SW
Orem, Utah	8,351	25.0	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	400	None	IW
Oroville, Calif.	5,387	1.2	MC	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	T	AISX
Orrville, Ohio	5,153	4.0	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	480	DTL	ESW
Osceola, Ark.	5,006	0.8	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	. . .	TKL	WX
Owego, N. Y.	5,350	2.7	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2‡	300	T	None
Oxford t, Mass.	5,851	. . .	TM	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	TAK	None
Oxford, N. C.	6,685	3.9	Mgr	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	60	None	SW
Oxford, Ohio	6,944	1.0	MC	D2	TN	6[1]	6	NP2	120	K	ASW
Ozark, Ala.	5,238	. . .	MC	D4	AN	6	1	P4	180	None	GW
Pacific Grove, Calif.	10,741†	2.1	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	S
Palatka, Fla.	9,176	4.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	None
Palisades Park, N. J.	9,635	1.0	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P3‡	None	A	None
Palmerton, Pa.	6,646	2.6	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	None
Palmyra, N. J.	5,802	1.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3‡	None	AK	S

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Palmyra, Pa.	5,910	1.4	Mgr	D4	NS	7	7	P4‡	$ 120	DA	S
Pana, Ill.	6,178	...	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	120	TK	SW
Paragould, Ark.	9,668	3.7	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP2‡	96	TKL	ESW
Paramus, N. J.	6,268	10.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	750	TA	None
Paris, Ill.	9,778†	2.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	400	None	SW
Paris, Ky.	6,912	...	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	300	P	ESW
Paris, Tenn.	8,826	3.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	AEdSW
Patchogue, N. Y.	7,361	2.4	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	600	None	IS
Pauls Valley, Okla.	6,896	1.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Paulsboro, N. J.	7,842	2.9	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SW
Pawhuska, Okla.	5,331	1.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	0	NP3‡	260	None	ESW
Pecos, Tex.	8,054	6.0	MC	D2	AN	6	6	NP2‡	250	None	ASW
Pelham Manor, N. Y.	5,306	1.3	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	None	None	I
Penn tp, Pa. (York Co.)	5,263	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
Penn Yan, N. Y.	5,481	1.9	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	300	None	EdSW
Penns Grove, N. J.	6,669	0.9	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3‡	500	TK	None
Peoria Heights, Ill.	6,578†	1.7	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	120	K	W
Pequannock tp, N. J.	5,254	6.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	P4‡	600	None	W
Perry, Iowa	6,174	2.6	MC	D2	TA	5	2	P2	240	None	SW
Perry, Okla.	5,137	1.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	250	TKSP	ESW
Peru, Ill.	8,653	2.4	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	260	TK	ESWX
Petoskey, Mich.	6,468	3.5	Mgr	D1	AN	5	1	NP2‡	100	TK	ESW
Pharr, Tex.	8,690	4.3	Com	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	600	None	SW
Picayune, Miss.	6,707	4.9	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	GdW
Pierre, S. D.	5,715	7.2	Com	D5	AN	5	5	NP5‡	500	None	AEWX
Pikeville, Ky.	5,154	4.0	Mgr	D4	TS	4	4	NP2	500	None	GdW
Pine Lawn, Mo.	6,425	0.6	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	60	P	None
Pineville, La.	6,423	2.5	MC	H4	T..	5	0	P4	120	None	W
Pipestone, Minn.	5,269	...	Com	D2	AN	5	5	...	480	None	....
Pitcairn, Pa.	5,857	0.4	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	E
Pitman, N. J.	6,960	2.3	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Plainville t, Conn.	9,994	9.0	TM	..	...	3	3	...	...	...	....
Plant City, Fla.	9,230	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	GSW
Plaquemine, La.	5,747	0.8	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	120	P	EGdSW
Platteville, Wis.	5,751	3.0	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2‡	240	TAKL	ASW
Plymouth, Ind.	7,334†	1.4	MC	D4	TS	5	1	P4	240	K	W
Plymouth, Mich.	6,637	2.1	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	180	None	W
Pompano Beach, Fla.	9,416†	8.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	0	NP2‡	2,400	None	W
Pontiac, Ill.	8,990	1.5	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	400	TK	S
Port Clinton, Ohio	5,541	1.6	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	240	DTL	SWX
Port Hueneme, Calif.	8,750†	3.5	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TAK	WX
Port Jervis, N. Y.	9,372	2.6	MC	D2	TA	9	1	P2	360	T	IW
Port Levaca, Tex.	5,599	10.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	2	NP2‡	600	None	IPSW
Port Neches, Tex.	5,448	3.8	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	120	None	SW
Port Townsend, Wash.	6,888	7.1	MC	D4	TA	7	0	NP4‡	120	TKL	W
Portage, Wis.	7,334	7.5	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	490	TA	SW
Portales, N. M.	8,112	2.5	MC	D2	T..	8	0	NP4‡	120	None	SWX
Porterville, Calif.	7,802†	2.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	SWX
Portland t, Conn.	5,186	...	TM	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	...	TK	W
Portland, Ind.	7,064	1.5	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	100	K	EW
Potsdam, N. Y.	7,491	8.0	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	AW
Prairie Du Chein, Wis.	5,392	3.1	MC	D2	TA	11	0	NP2	180	TAKPL	W
Pratt, Kan.	7,523	2.5	Com	H3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	...	None	AESWX
Prescott, Ariz.	10,587	6.4	Mgr	D2	A..	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SWX
Presque Isle, Me.	9,954	72.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	150	None	None

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Price, Utah	6,010	2.5	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	$ 300	None	AEdW
Princeton, Ill.	5,765	1.9	Mgr	D4	T..	4	. .	NP4	600	None	EdSWd
Princeton, Ind.	7,673	1.5	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	240	K	SW
Princeton, Ky.	5,388	2.3	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP2	260	None	S
Princeton, W. Va.	8,279	4.7	Mgr	C1	TN	6	3	NP4‡	240	None	S
Prospect Park, N. J.	5,242	0.7	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Prospect Park, Pa.	5,834	0.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Pulaski, Tenn.	5,762	1.5	MC	D4	TA	6	0	NP4‡	75	TK	EdWX
Pulaski, Va.	9,202	4.4	Mgr	D2	TN	8	8	NP4‡	180	None	WX
Punxsutawney, Pa.	8,969	3.0	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	X
Putnam, Conn.	8,181	3.4	MC	D2	NN	9	1	P2	None	T	SW
Quakertown, Pa.	5,673	1.5	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	ES
Quincy, Fla.	6,505	4.4	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	None	None	EdGdSW
Radford, Va.	9,026	5.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TA	BEIW
Rankin, Pa.	6,941	0.4	MC	D4	TS	7	7	NP4	600	D	IWd
Raritan, N. J.	5,131	2.0	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	. . .	None	. . . .
Raton, N. M.	8,241	3.2	Mgr	C4	AN	5	0	NP4‡	240	None	ESWX
Ravenna, Ohio	9,857	2.9	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	200	DTL	SW
Rawlins, Wyo.	7,415	. . .	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2‡	. . .	None	W
Raymondville, Tex.	9,136	1.6	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
Rayne, La.	6,485	2.7	MC	D4	TS	5	5	P4	600	P	EWX
Reading, Ohio	7,836	. . .	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	EIW
Red Lion, Pa.	5,119	0.9	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	240	D	A
Red Oak, Iowa	6,526	3.0	MC	D2	TA	5	2	NP2	96	T	WX
Reedley, Calif.	5,167†	1.7	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	T	SW
Rhinelander, Wis.	8,774	2.5	MC	D2	TA	16	0	P2	100	L	SWX
Rialto, Calif.	15,359†	7.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	TK	. . . .
Rice Lake, Wis.	6,898	6.9	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	250	KL	EdWX
Richwood, W. Va.	5,321	3.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	50	None	AW
Ridgefield, N. J.	8,312	2.8	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	None	None	None
Ridgway, Pa.	6,244	2.6	Mgr	D4	TS	5	0	P4‡	150	A	IW
Ripon, Wis.	5,619	3.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP4‡	250	C	S
River Edge, N. J.	9,204	1.8	MC	D2	TB	6	6	P3‡	None	A	S
River Grove, Ill.	7,070†	. . .	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	360	K	. . . .
River Oaks, Tex.	7,097	4.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	None
Riverdale, Ill.	10,017†	3.4	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	Wd
Riverdale, Md.	5,530	. . .	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	300	T	None
Riverside, Ill.	9,836†	. . .	Mgr	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	None	K	W
Riverside tp, N. J.	7,199	1.5	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	720	A	None
Roanoke, Ala.	5,392	5.0	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	120	None	AGdSWX
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	8,156	2.9	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	None	None	None
Robinson, Ill.	6,407	1.9	MC	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	60	TK	SX
Robstown, Tex.	7,278	3.0	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	EGdS
Rochelle, Ill.	5,988†	1.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	ESW
Rochester, Pa.	7,197	0.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	CA	I
Rock Falls, Ill.	10,208†	. . .	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	360	TK	EdS
Rockland, Me.	9,234	11.0	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP3‡	200	None	AX
Rockland t, Mass.	8,960	10.0	TM	D3	. . .	3	3	NP3‡	300	DTKS	W
Rockville, Conn.	8,016	2.7	MC	D2	TA	12	4	P4‡	None	TAK	S
Rockville, Md.	6,934	6.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	900	None	SW
Rogers, Ark.	5,222†	. . .	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Rolla, Mo.	9,354	2.8	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	120	P	EdSWX
Roseburg, Ore.	8,390	3.7	Mgr	D2	TA	8	0	NP4	None	None	SX
Rosenberg, Tex.	6,210	5.7	Mgr	D2	AN	6	6	NP2	240	None	ISW
Roseville, Minn.	6,437	17.5	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	720	TAK	None

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Rumford t, Me.	9,954	65.0	Mgr	C3	NN	5	5	NP3‡	$ 285	TAK	None
Rushville, Ind.	6,761	1.3	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	75	TK	EdSWd
Rusk, Tex.	6,598	4.0	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2‡	24	KL	SW
Russell, Kan.	6,483	3.2	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	100	None	EISWX
Russellville, Ala.	6,012	9.0	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4‡	120	None	AEdISW
Russellville, Ark.	8,166	5.6	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	240	TKL	S
Saddle River tp, N. J.	7,955	...	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	400	K	Wd
St. Albans, Vt.	8,552	...	MC	D1	TA	6	0	P3‡	None	TK	ASW
St. Albans, W. Va.	9,870	3.7	MC	D4	TN	10	2	NP4	100	None	SWd
St. Bernard, Ohio	7,066	1.5	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	1,000	DTL	EI
St. Charles, Ill.	7,716†	3.6	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	450	TK	EdSWX
St. Clair, Pa.	5,856	1.3	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	300	D	Ed
St. Johnsbury, Vt.	7,370	2.2	Mgr	C..	A..	6	6	NP3‡	25	DTAKL	W
St. Marys, Ohio	6,208	2.1	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	ESW
St. Marys, Pa.	7,846	1.7	Mgr	D4	TS	7	4	P4‡	300	DA	X
St. Peter, Minn.	7,754	3.2	MC	D1	NN	6	0	NP3‡	200	T	W
Salamanca, N. Y.	8,861	5.7	MC	D2	TA	5	0	P2	300	None	EW
Salem, Ill.	6,159	3.5	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	EGdSW
Salem, N. J.	9,050	2.7	MC	D3	AN	9	1	P4‡	500	T	SW
Salem, Va.	6,823	4.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	EdIW
San Marcos, Tex.	9,980	7.3	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Sand Springs, Okla.	6,994	1.0	Com	D2	AN	3	3	P2	None	None	SW
Sanger, Calif.	8,212†	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	ISW
Saranac Lake, N. Y.	6,913	2.1	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	ISW
Savanna, Ill.	5,058	4.0	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Sayre, Pa.	7,735	...	MC	D4	T..	10	0	P4‡	None	DA	IX
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	6,597	1.3	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	300	DA	EdSW
Scotch Plains tp, N. J.	9,069	9.1	Com	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	600	K	None
Scotia, N. Y.	7,812	1.4	MC	D4	TN	4	4	P4‡	600	None	SW
Scott tp, Pa.	8,686	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4‡	...	DCTA	None
Scottdale, Pa.	6,249	1.1	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Searcy, Ark.	6,445†	4.0	MC	D2	AS	9	1	..2	120	KPL	ASW
Sebring, Fla.	5,006	8.0	MC	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	....
Secaucus, N. J.	9,750	6.1	MC	D2	AA	7	1	P2‡	300	...	....
Seguin, Tex.	9,733	4.3	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	240	TAKL	AESW
Selma, Calif.	6,806	1.0	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	T	S
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	6,634	3.9	MC	D2	AN	5	1	P2‡	600	None	W
Sewickley, Pa.	5,836	1.2	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	IW
Seymour t, Conn.	7,832	14.8	TM	D2	...	..	..	...	...	TAK	None
Seymour, Ind.	11,683†	2.2	MC	D4	N..	7	7[2]	P4	240	K	X
Sharon Hill, Pa.	5,464	0.8	MC	D4	TN	7	7	P4‡	600	D	....
Sharpsburg, Pa.	7,296	0.7	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	EW
Sharpsville, Pa.	5,414	2.5	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Shawano, Wis.	5,894	1.8	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2	480	TKL	AEdSWX
Shelby, Ohio	7,971	2.6	MC	D2	TA	5[1]	1	NP2	480	L	ESW
Shelbyville, Tenn.	9,456	5.3	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6[2]	NP4‡	100	None	EdW
Shelton, Wash.	5,045	2.6	Com	D3	AA	3	3	NP3	250	None	ISW
Shenandoah, Iowa	6,938	1.5	Mgr	D2	TA	5	2	P2	240	T	W
Shillington, Pa.	5,059	0.8	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	W
Shippensburg, Pa.	5,722	1.2	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	W
Sierra Madre, Calif.	8,752†	3.5	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	W
Silver City, N. M.	7,022	4.5	Mgr	D1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	ISW
Skowhegan t, Me.	7,422	64.0	Mgr	H1	TN	7	7	NP1	75	TAKS	A
Slaton, Tex.	5,036	2.1	Com	D2	AN	5	1	NP2‡	180	None	SWX
Smithfield, N. C.	5,574	2.0	MC	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	180	None	EdW

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Solvay, N. Y.	7,868	1.6	MC	D4	AN	7	1	P4‡	$ 960	None	EdW
Somerset, Ky.	7,097	1.6	MC	D4	TA	12	0	NP2	72	None	GdS
Somerset t, Mass.	8,566	8.0	TM	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	750	DTAK	W
Somerset, Pa.	5,936	1.8	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	SW
Somersworth, N. H.	6,927	10.1	MC	D2	TA	10	0	P2	None	None	W
South Amboy, N. J.	8,422	1.8	MC	D2	NS	5	1	P2‡	None	K	SW
South Boston, Va.	6,057	2.4	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	120	None	W
South Haven, Mich.	5,629	2.3	MC	D2	TS	6	0	P2‡	50	TAK	ESWX
S. Plainfield, N. J.	8,008	9.0	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	None
S. Salt Lake, Utah	7,704	2.0	Mgr	D4	AN	6	6	P4‡	450	None	ASW
S. Sioux City, Neb.	5,557	3.2	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	200	K	EdW
South Williamsport, Pa.	6,364	1.8	MC	D4	TS	9	0	NP4‡	None	None	None
Spanish Fort City, Utah	5,230	2.0	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4‡	150	T	EdIWX
Sparks, Nev.	8,203	2.4	Mgr	D4	TA	5	0	NP4	600	TKL	None
Sparta, Wis.	5,893	2.3	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	360	K	ASW
Speedway, Ind.	8,449†	2.6	MC	C4	AN	5	0	NP4	240	K	SW
Spencer, Iowa	7,446	4.0	MC	D2	TA	7	2	NP2	100	None	ESWX
Spencer t, Mass.	7,027	38.4	TM	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAK	ASW
Spring Garden tp, Pa.	8,338	...	Com	C2	AN	5	..	P4‡	600	DTA	None
Springdale, Ark.	7,328†	4.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	130	TKL	SW
Springfield tp, N. J.	7,214	5.0	Com	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	1,000	K	None
Springfield, Tenn.	6,506	1.3	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	720	None	EdGdSW
Springfield t, Vt.	9,190†	44.0	Mgr	..	...	5	5	NP3‡	250	DTAKP	W
Springville, Utah	6,475	...	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P2‡	420	K	EWX
Stamford, Tex.	5,819	4.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	P	ASWX
Starkville, Miss.	7,107	2.9	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	600	KP	EWX
Statesboro, Ga.	6,097	3.1	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	500	None	SWX
Stephenville, Tex.	7,155	6.0	MC	D2	TN	8	8[2]	NP2‡	48	None	ASWX
Sterling, Colo.	7,534	2.2	Mgr	C2	AN	7	1	P4‡	300	None	ASWX
Stillwater, Minn.	7,674	2.8	MC	D4	A..	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	W
Storm Lake, Iowa	6,954	2.8	MC	D2	TN	6	2	NP2	100	None	SW
Stroudsburg, Pa.	6,361	1.7	Mgr	D4	TS	5	0	NP4‡	300	DA	S
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	7,054	7.3	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	500	None	EdSWd
Sturgis, Mich.	7,786	3.0	Mgr	C1	AN	9	1	NP2‡	500	None	AESW
Stuttgart, Ark.	9,151†	2.1	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2‡	300	TKL	SW
Sugarcreek tp, Pa.	5,814	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
Sullivan, Ind.	5,423	1.4	MC	D4	TN	5	5[2]	P4	240	K	None
Sulphur, La.	5,996	2.3	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	...	P	SW
Sulphur Springs, Tex.	8,991	9.0	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Summit, Ill.	8,957	2.0	MC	D4	T..	6	6	P4‡	72	None	W
Susanville, Calif.	5,338	1.2	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	T	None
Swansea t, Mass.	6,121	22.7	TM	D3	A..	3	3	NP3‡	...	DTAK	None
Swatara tp, Pa.	9,350	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4‡	...	DCTA	S
Swoyersville, Pa.	7,795	1.7	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Sycamore, Ill.	5,912	1.4	MC	D4	T..	10	0	NP4‡	160	TK	SWd
Sylacauga, Ala.	9,606	...	MC	D4	A..	6	6	NP4	600	None	AEdGdSW
Tallmadge, Ohio	5,821	17.0	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	7	NP2	300	TK	None
Tallulah, La.	7,758	...	MC	D4	AN	4	4	NP4	300	P	None
Tarboro, N. C.	8,120	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	240	None	AEW
Tarentum, Pa.	9,540	1.1	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	600	D	AEIW
Tarrant City, Ala.	7,571	2.4	MC	D4	NA	7	1	P4	300	None	AEd
Tarrytown, N. Y.	8,851	3.2	MC	D2	A..	7	7	P2‡	600	None	SW
Taylor, Pa.	7,176	10.0	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	600	D	None
Taylor, Tex.	9,071	10.2	Mgr	C2	TN	5	5	NP2	30	None	SWX
Taylorville, Ill.	9,188	1.6	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP4‡	200	TK	W

Table VI—Governmental Data for Cities over 5,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
						Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Tell City, Ind.	6,516†	1.3	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	$ 240	T	EW
Tempe, Ariz.	7,684	3.1	Mgr	C2	TN	7	7	P4‡	300	None	ISW
Tenafly, N. J.	9,651	4.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
The Dalles, Ore.	9,864†	4.0	Mgr	D2	TN	5	1	NP4‡	None	None	AWX
Thibodaux, La.	7,730	1.7	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	4,200	None	EGdISW
Thief River Falls, Minn.	6,926	2.0	MC	D2	N..	6	2	NP2	300	T	AESW
Thomaston, Ga.	6,580	1.5	MC	D2	TA	5	5	P2‡	600	None	EdSW
Three Rivers, Mich.	6,785	3.2	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4[2]	NP2‡	100	None	EdW
Throop, Pa.	5,861	5.0	MC	D4	TS	4	0	P4‡	300	None	None
Tifton, Ga.	6,831	2.8	Mgr	C1	NN	5	1	NP3‡	None	None	SWX
Tinicum tp, Pa.	5,314	4.3	MC	C2	TN	5	3	NP4‡	600	AT	S
Tipton, Ind.	5,633	1.2	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	200	TK	ESW
Titusville, Pa.	8,923	2.6	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	500	CT	IW
Toccoa, Ga.	6,781	3.4	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	500	None	GdIW
Tooele, Utah	7,269	9.0	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	300	None	ASWX
Toppenish, Wash.	5,265	1.1	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	1,000	None	IW
Toronto, Ohio	7,253	...	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	NP2	225	DTA	W
Totowa, N. J.	6,045	5.0	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SW
Tracy, Calif.	10,602†	3.7	Mgr	C..	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SWX
Trenton, Mich.	6,222	6.7	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	500	TAK	Wd
Trenton, Mo.	6,157	2.5	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP2‡	100	TAPL	ESW
Troy, Ala.	8,555	4.9	Com	C1	AN	3	3	NP3	900	None	EdGWX
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	5,991	0.6	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2‡	600	None	None
Tucumcari, N. M.	8,419	5.5	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	ESWX
Tullahoma, Tenn.	7,562	...	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	123	None	EdSW
Tupper Lake, N. Y.	5,441	2.0	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	600	None	EdW
Turlock, Calif.	6,745†	1.9	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	ASW
Tuscumbia, Ala.	8,193†	4.5	Com	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	1,800	None	EdGdW
Tuskegee, Ala.	6,712	6.3	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	600	None	EdW
Tyrone, Pa.	8,214	...	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	None	DA	ISW
Uhrichsville, Ohio	6,614	1.5	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Ukiah, Calif.	10,350†	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	TK	EdGSWX
Union, S. C.	9,730	4.0	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P2	480	None	EdGdSW
Union City, Tenn.	7,665	2.3	Com	D6	AN	3	3	NP6‡	3,600	None	EW
Upper Arlington, Ohio	9,024	6.6	Mgr	C4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	600	None	Wd
U. Chichester tp, Pa.	6,997	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4	...	DCTA	None
Upper Moreland tp, Pa.	16,729†	7.6	Com	C2	AN	5	..	P4‡	600	T	None
U. Penns Neck tp, N. J.	6,717	17.9	Com	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	1,000	K	None
Urbana, Ohio	9,335	4.5	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	200	DTL	W
Uvalde, Tex.	8,674	3.3	Mgr	D2	TA	5	5	NP2	24	None	GdSW
Uxbridge t, Mass.	7,007	...	TM	D3	...	3	3	NP3‡	100	TAK	W
Vacaville, Calif.	9,018†	1.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	60	TK	....
Valley City, N. D.	6,851	2.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	780	None	AESWX
Van Buren, Ark.	6,413	1.8	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	120	TKL	W
Van Buren t, Me.	5,094	6.0	Mgr	D..	NN	5	..	NP2‡	150	TAKP	None
Vandalia, Ill.	5,471	3.0	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP4	240	TK	W
Vandergrift, Pa.	9,524	1.2	MC	D4	TA	18	0	NP4‡	None	D	I
Venice, Ill.	6,226	1.9	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	240	TK	GdS
Ventor City, N. J.	8,158	3.1	MC	D4	TS	7	1	P3‡	1,500	K	SW
Vermillion, S. D.	5,337	1.4	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	300	None	EW
Vidalia, Ga.	5,819	7.0	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP4‡	...	None	WX
Vienna, W. Va.	6,020	4.0	MC	D2	...	5	..	NP2	120	K	SW
Ville Platte, La.	6,633	1.0	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	...	GdS
Vinita, Okla.	5,518	2.2	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	48	TKSP	SW
Virginia Beach, Va.	5,390	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	K	ISWd

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Wadsworth, Ohio	7,966	2.7	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	$ 450	DTL	EdSW
Wahpeton, N. D.	5,125	1.5	MC	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	60	T	SWX
Wallington, N. J.	8,910	0.9	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Walsenburg, Colo. . . .	5,596	. . .	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	None	KT	W
Wapakoneta, Ohio . . .	5,797	1.9	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	EdSW
Ware t, Mass.	7,517	. . .	TM	D1	. . .	3	3	NP1	300	TAKS	W
Warminister tp, Pa. . .	7,127	. . .	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . .	DA	None
Warner Robins, Ga. . .	17,653†	7.9	MC	D4	TN	4	4	NP4	25	None	I
Warren t, R. I.	8,513	6.4	TM	C2	AN	5	5	P2	385	TAK	None
Warrensburg, Mo. . . .	6,857	2.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	100	None	None
Warsaw, Ind.	6,965†	1.9	MC	D4	TN	5	0	P4	192	K	X
Wasco, Calif.	6,291†	1.3	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Washington, Iowa	5,902	2.3	MC	D4	TN	6	. .	NP4‡	120	None	SW
Washington, Mo.	6,850	2.5	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P2‡	105	TAPL	AW
Washington, N. C. . . .	9,698	1.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	P2	600	None	ESWX
Washington Park, Ill. .	5,840	1.0	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	120	K	None
Waupun, Wis.	6,725	1.8	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	300	TAKS	AESW
Waverly, Iowa	5,124	4.0	MC	D2	TA	7	2	NP2	200	None	ESW
Waverly, N. Y.	6,037	1.1	MC	D2	A..	7	1	P2‡	300	TAS	W
Waynesburg, Pa.	5,514	2.7	Mgr	D4	TS	6	. .	P4	None	DA	SW
Waynesville, N. C. . . .	5,295	4.3	MC	D4	TN	3	3	NP4	480	. . .	EdIW
Weatherford, Tex. . . .	8,093	4.8	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	None	ESW
Webb City, Mo.	6,919	3.9	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P2‡	96	TKPL	None
Webster City, Iowa . .	7,611	3.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	250	None	EGdSWX
Welch, W. Va.	6,603	2.3	MC	D2	TN	5	2	P2	200	None	None
Wellington, Kan.	7,747	4.0	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	900	None	AESW
Wellsburg, W. Va. . . .	5,787	0.9	MC	D4	TN	8	0	P4‡	100	TKP	W
Wellston, Mo.	9,396	. . .	MC	D4	T..	12	0	NP2‡	600	TAL	None
Wellston, Ohio	5,691	5.9	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	ESW
Wellsville, N. Y.	6,402	2.1	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	400	None	EISW
Wellsville, Ohio	7,854	3.0	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	IW
Weslaco, Tex.	7,514	2.4	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	SW
West Bend, Wis.	6,849	2.7	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	675	AK	ISW
West Deptford tp, N. J.	5,446	. . .	MC	C1	TN	3	3	P3‡	600	K	Wd
W. Des Moines, Iowa .	5,615	3.0	MC	D4	TA	5	. .	NP4‡	35	T	W
West Hazleton, Pa. . .	6,988	0.8	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	D	None
West Helena, Ark. . . .	6,107	2.8	MC	D2	TS	8	. .	NP2‡	. . .	TKL	Wd
West Milwaukee, Wis.	5,429	0.7	MC	D2	A..	7	7	NP2‡	360	TAK	EdWd
West Pittston, Pa. . . .	7,230	0.8	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	None	None	None
West Point, Miss. . . .	6,432	3.0	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP2	360	KP	EdSW
West Reading, Pa. . . .	5,072	0.6	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	240	None	SWd
West St. Paul, Minn. .	7,955	5.0	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2	420	None	None
West View, Pa.	7,581	1.3	Mgr	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	None	C	W
West York, Pa.	5,756	0.5	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	None
Westbury, N. Y.	7,112	2.5	MC	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	750	None	None
Westchester, Ill.	12,710†	3.5	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	P4	130	K	Wd
Western Springs, Ill. .	9,097†	2.1	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	None	K	W
Westminster, Md. . . .	6,140	0.9	MC	D2	NS	5	5	NP2‡	350	None	S
Weston, W. Va.	8,945	2.0	MC	D2	..N	4	. .	P2	300	KSPL	None
Westwego, La.	8,328	2.9	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	P	W
Westwood, N. J.	6,766	2.2	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP3‡	None	A	S
Wewoka, Okla.	6,747	. . .	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	None	ASW
White Oak, Pa.	6,159	7.5	MC	D4	TS	7	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Whitehall, Pa.	7,342	3.2	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Whitewater, Wis.	5,101	3.8	Mgr	. .	. . .	8	8	NP2‡	240	. . .	SW

TABLE VI—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen and Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Whiting, Ind.	9,669	1.7	MC	D4	TA	7	2	P4	$ 600	K	W
Whitman t, Mass. . . .	8,413	6.7	TM	D1	TN	4	4	NP1	200	TAK	None
Wickliffe, Ohio	5,002	6.0	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	0	NP2	1,200	TK	None
Wildwood, N. J.	5,475	1.2	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	3,000	None	PSW
Wilkes-Barre tp, Pa. .	5,267	. . .	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	. . .	DCTA	None
Williamsburg, Va. . . .	6,735	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	300	TA	ISW
Williamson, W. Va. . .	8,624	3.0	MC	D3	AN	5	1	P3	600	None	IW
Williamstown t, Mass.	6,194	46.9	Mgr	. .	. . .	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	W
Williston, N. D.	10,886†	1.8	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	None	W
Williston Park, N. Y. .	7,505	0.6	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	W
Willmar, Minn.	9,410	2.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP4‡	300	T	AESW
Willoughby, Ohio	5,602	. . .	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	1	NP2	1,200	None	W
Wilmerding, Pa.	5,325	0.4	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Wilmington, Ohio	7,387	2.9	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	500	DTL	S
Wilson, Pa.	8,159	1.2	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	DA	I
Winchendon t, Mass. .	6,585	6.0	TM	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAK	ASW
Winchester, Ind.	5,467	1.3	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	240	. . .	S
Winchester, Ky.	9,226	1.7	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P2	1,000	None	ISW
Windber, Pa.	8,010	2.0	MC	D4	NS	7	7	NP4‡	None	DA	None
Winnfield, La.	5,629	. . .	MC	D4	TS	5	5	NP4	None	None	EdWdX
Winooski, Vt.	6,734	1.3	MC	D2	AA	4	4	NP2‡	300	None	W
Winslow, Ariz.	6,518	1.7	Mgr	D2	AN	6	6	NP4‡	600	None	S
Winsted, Conn.	8,781	. . .	TM	C2	TN	4	4	NP2	400	K	SW
Winter Haven, Fla. . .	8,605	10.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	SW
Winter Park, Fla. . . .	8,250	4.6	Mgr	D3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	200	None	S
Winton, Pa.	6,280	6.3	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Wood-Ridge, N. J. . . .	6,283	1.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	500	TA	S
Woodstock, Ill.	8,234†	2.4	Mgr	D4	AN	4	4	NP4‡	500	TK	ESW
Woodward, Okla.	5,915	1.9	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	T	ASWX
Worthington, Minn. . .	7,923	2.5	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP2‡	300	T	ESWX
Wyoming, Ohio	5,582	3.5	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	60	None	IW
Wytheville, Va.	5,513	3.4	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	SW
Yankton, S. D.	7,709	3.5	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP3‡	None	None	AWX
Yazoo City, Miss. . . .	9,746	. . .	MC	D2	TN	4	0	P4‡	600	. . .	. . . .
Yoakum, Tex.	5,231	2.4	Mgr	C1	TN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	EdSW
York, Neb.	6,178	1.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	300	TK	ASW
Yuba City, Calif.	10,294†	2.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Yuma, Ariz.	9,145	2.4	MC	D4	AA	5	5	NP4	150	TAKL	None
Zion, Ill.	10,790†	5.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	300	None	W

[1] Most Ohio cities operating under the mayor-council form of government have two chief elected officials—a mayor and the president of the council. The president of the council votes in case of a tie, and the mayor never votes. Neither of these officials is included in the number of councilmen shown.

[2] Councilmen are nominated by wards but elected at large.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA: The city has both a mayor and president of the council. The president of the council votes only in case of a tie, and the mayor never votes. Neither official is shown in the number of councilmen.

AUSTIN, TEXAS: All councilmen are elected at large, but council seats are numbered; candidates file for and are elected to specific seats.

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA: The mayor is chief executive for the city and for the parish (county) of East Baton Rouge. The seven city councilmen together with two councilmen elected by voters both inside and outside the city comprise the governing body for the parish.

BOULDER, COLORADO: Eight councilmen serve four-year terms and one councilman serves a two-year term.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK: Nine councilmen elected by wards serve two-year terms; six elected at large serve four-year terms.

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE: Twelve aldermen elected by wards serve two-year terms; three elected at large serve four-year terms.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA: The mayor has power to veto council resolutions.

DALLAS, TEXAS: All councilmen elected at large, but six must reside in specific areas.

DANBURY, CONNECTICUT: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of eight councilmen and four aldermen.

DONNA, TEXAS: Two councilmen serve one-year terms; three councilmen serve two-year terms.

EVERETT, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen elected by wards and seven aldermen elected at-large.

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA: City has four legislative commissioners and three executive commissioners.

GREENVILLE, MICHIGAN: The first three councilmen with the highest number of votes serve two-year terms, the fourth councilman serves a one-year term.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA: Voters in primary election select six candidates for each political party from six municipal districts. In the general election nine councilmen are elected at-large.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA: The city also has a commission consisting of a mayor and four commissioners elected for four-year terms to exercise authority over city departments. The nine-member city council passes ordinances and adopts the budget.

MELVINDALE, MICHIGAN: The mayor cannot vote on appropriation ordinances, although he does have full veto power.

MOUNDSVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA: Four councilmen serve two-year terms; four councilmen serve four-year terms.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK: In addition to the council there is the Board of Estimate, consisting of the mayor, the elected comptroller, the president of the council, and the five borough presidents (each having) weighted voting power) which has responsibility for certain financial legislation.

NORTH LAKE, ILLINOIS: Five councilmen serve two-year terms; five councilmen serve four-year terms.

NORWALK, CONNECTICUT: The Second Taxing District generates and distributes electricity; the First and Second Taxing Districts own and operate a water supply and distribution system.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK: The council selects one of its own members or any citizen as mayor for a two-year term. If the mayor selected is not a councilman he has no voting right.

RUTLAND, VERMONT: The mayor can veto all actions of council except those involving the acquisition of land for public purposes or suspension or removal of city officers; he can vote only on actions involving acquisition of land for public purposes or suspension or removal of city officers.

SELMA, ALABAMA: The city has both a mayor and president of the council. The president of the council votes only in case of a tie, and the mayor never votes. Neither official is shown in the number of councilmen.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen elected by wards and eight aldermen elected at-large.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: The governing board of the District of Columbia consists of three members, two of whom are appointed by the President with confirmation by the Senate, and one army engineer who is detailed for four years. There are no elected officers.

WATERVILLE, MAINE: The city has a bicameral council consisting of 14 councilmen and seven aldermen.

State Municipal Leagues in 1957

BY PATRICK HEALY, JR.

Executive Director, American Municipal Association, Washington, D. C.

STATE leagues and associations of municipalities trace their origins to the last decade of the 19th century. California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin were the pioneers launching state municipal leagues in this period. They began at the start of an important era, the emergence of cities and towns as the population centers of the nation. This trend has accelerated to the point where approximately two-thirds of the total population now resides in urban areas.

Trade associations were not new in the 1890's, but the banding together of municipal governments to represent the public interest in matters of state policy affecting the lives of their constituent citizens was a new development. Through the years as the cities grew, the municipal association movement spread, until today 45 associations perform a variety of services to assist member municipalities in discharging their statutory obligations. At the same time they focus attention upon particular problems of municipal government at the state level.

State league members in 1957 include over 12,650 cities, villages, towns, and other municipalities. These corporate bodies contributed over $2,150,000 to finance their state service organizations. Leagues in Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, and New Jersey have budgets of over $100,000, while California has one of slightly more than $200,000. Other leagues with sizeable budgets include Alabama, Florida, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Impressive gains have been made over the past year by many of the state associations in performing a level of service to attract more nonmembers to join and participate in state-wide activities. The Pennsylvania League of Cities and the South Carolina Municipal Association report "100 per cent" membership, with each enrolling their full complement of 50 and 239 eligibles respectively. Other states rapidly reaching this goal include Alaska, Arizona, California, Maryland, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming, with less than 15 eligibles to be obtained.

Alabama, California, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and Wyoming reported gains of 10 or more new members during 1957, while Indiana, Minnesota, and West Virginia numbered more than 20 additions. All-time high memberships were reported in Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Florida, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania League of Cities, South Carolina, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming and Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities. Illinois noted the greatest number of members with 837, but Iowa, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Texas all registered over 500 members.

With membership figures such as these, it is not surprising that the state associations note high proportions of urban coverage. California, Maryland, New York, South Dakota, Virginia, and Washington all represent over 99 per cent of the total urban population in the state. Close behind with figures of over 97 per cent are Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Texas, Utah, and Wisconsin.

Organizational Developments. In a continuing attempt to improve the quality of service to constituent municipalities, the state associations are evaluating their organizational structure and the types of programs performed. In the past year, the League of Arizona Cities and Towns was completely reorganized to follow a plan developed by the American Municipal Association in a special report. This new plan outlining levels of service activity has been initiated with a full-time executive director .

The Colorado Municipal League completed its first full year's operation as an independent agency. A new dues schedule inaugurated to finance this activity increased revenues over 50 per cent without the loss of a single member. The New Hampshire Municipal Association rounded out its first full year of operation with an established association office, full-time director, and program of activities, financed by a foundation grant. The League of North Dakota Municipalities expanded its operations to include organized park districts as eligible members and subsequently enrolled 19 such districts.

The Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs was completely reorganized in 1957, and dues were increased approximately 250 per cent. A full-time paid staff, headed by an executive director, was authorized with an office in the state capital. The Pennsylvania League of Cities is now sharing office facilities with the Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs to carry out recommendations of their members to study the feasibility of a single state association for Pennsylvania.

The League of Texas Municipalities adopted a new dues schedule with an increase ranging from 30 per cent for small jurisdictions to 100 per cent for the larger cities. The new revenues will allow an increase in staff to accelerate research and informational services. The League of Oregon Cities announced a dues increase during the year, its first since 1947. Tennessee and South Carolina revised their dues schedules upward, the latter by 50 per cent, to supply additional funds for staff expansion. Staff increases were also noted in Utah and West Virginia.

Leagues have traditionally been successful in obtaining quality personnel to handle their complex programs. California, Kansas, and Michigan now employ over 18 full-time persons each. However, more typical leagues average approximately five full-time employees and one or two part-time or retainer employees. At the end of the year 171 full-time employees were noted on the state league staffs with another 88 persons employed part-time.

Legislative Activities. One of the major activities of the state associations is the program of municipal legislation at the state level. Legislatures were in session in 1957 in 44 states. The Arkansas Municipal League was successful in its main legislative program, to give cities a more equitable share of highway user taxes. Indiana maintained the distribution formula from the shared state gasoline tax for their municipal interests. Colorado, Maryland, South Dakota, and Tennessee scored conspicuous success with limited legislative objectives. Other leagues scoring well with larger legislative programs were Alaska, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, North Carolina, and Oregon.

Illinois was successful in promoting the creation of a permanent municipal problems commission to maintain liasion with localities and to further state-municipal understanding. A similar program was initiated in North Carolina with the appointment of a commission to study problems of municipal government throughout the state. The South Dakota Municipal League secured legislative approval for a constitutional amendment for municipal home rule, patterned on "model" provisions developed by the American Municipal Association.

Considerable legislative attention was focused on urban renewal, redevelopment, and housing. New laws authorizing municipalities to engage in urban renewal were enacted in Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia; existing laws were extended to encompass all municipalities in California, Indiana, Kansas, North Carolina, and Oregon. North Dakota authorized cities above 2,500 population to levy property taxes for urban renewal purposes, and Arkansas authorized housing authorities to act as the agent of municipalities for administering urban renewal plans. Montana and Kansas authorized public housing, limited in the latter case to first class cities, in connection with urban renewal.

The Kansas League was instrumental in the passage of a new general improvement and special assessment act, providing a single procedure for all cities and all types of public improvements. The statute codified all the previous laws dealing with the authority of cities to license trades and occupations for regulation or taxation. Other states successfully providing codification of general laws relating to municipalities were Maine, New Jersey, and Washington.

Michigan was successful in promoting state action on a legislative package of recommendations resulting from highway engineering and fiscal studies. Slight increases in distribution of gas and weight tax revenues to cities and villages were realized, and several fringe benefits resulting in reduced costs on trunk line construction and greater flexibility in the administration of municipal street programs were included in the bill.

Minnesota adopted a new law creating a metropolitan planning commission for the Minneapolis-St. Paul five-county area; the chairman of the commission is the director of the league. Creation of an interim study commission in local government was secured in Missouri. Important annexation revisions were noted by the Oregon and New York leagues.

One of the important services performed by the leagues was calling attention to legislative bills detrimental to municipal interests. New York was successful in defeating a proposed constitutional change that would have eliminated city and village courts. Typical of bad legislation that cities opposed appeared in the state of Washington, where the legislature added new financial burdens on cities by over $1 million annually while turning down their request for authority to broaden the local tax base.

One of the important legislative gains in Ohio was the new apportionment of money to local governments from state sales tax receipts. Other associations winning increased state revenues for their municipalities were Montana, Minnesota, Oregon, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

Conferences. Annual conferences of state leagues serve as an opportunity for municipal officials to exchange ideas, learn new techniques in administration, and develop goals for the ensuing year. Annual conferences last up to three days and may bring together, as in the case of New Jersey, as many as 4,000 registrants. California numbered over 3,600 in attendance, while Illinois, Texas, Utah, and the Pennsylvania Association of Boroughs reported over 1,100 persons for their annual meetings. All-time high registration was noted in Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania League of Cities, South Carolina, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania Association of Boroughs.

District Organization, Regional Meetings. Wisconsin has the largest number of league districts with 32, followed by Kentucky with 18; California and Colorado each have 13. Louisiana organized eight districts during the year. Florida, Michigan, Pennsylvania League of Cities, and South Carolina also made use of district organizations to strengthen league membership and further legislative contacts.

Regional meetings continue to be an important activity of state municipal leagues. One of the highly developed programs is in California, where 97 sessions held during the year attracted over 10,000 municipal representatives from every municipality in the state. Honors for the largest number of meetings go to the Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs with 120 sessions drawing over 6,000 officials. Louisiana, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, and Washington all report successful series of regional meetings.

Functional Affiliates. Maine, Michigan, Missouri, South Dakota, and Virginia all registered new affiliate groups in 1957. This type of service has long been connected with the league movement, as it offers the opportunity to strengthen the organizations concerned by providing an increased level of service. California, Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, Minnesota, New Jersey, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, and Wisconsin are other leagues with affiliate groups.

Training Activities. Many state leagues have consistently provided in-service training programs. Officials in small communities appreciate this opportunity to keep pace with new developments in their areas of interest that are not usually possible in their small personnel budgets. Most leagues conducting such programs provide police and fire training. Arkansas and Virginia held extensive fire training sessions with 17 individual meetings listed in Arkansas and 26 meetings in Virginia drawing over 1,000 firemen. Schools for assessors have become increasingly popular, with Maine, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and Wisconsin holding these meetings.

Minnesota and New Jersey conducted training schools for new mayors, managers and councilmen in 1957. The Texas league continued its popular programs for traffic court judges and traffic engineers, while the Wis-

TABLE VII
STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Name and Title of Executive Director[1]	Year of First Effort to Co-operate[2]	Year First Organized[3]	Number of Member Cities
Alabama	Alabama League of Municipalities, 24 South Hull St., Montgomery	Ed E. Reid, ED	1914	1930	253
Alaska	League of Alaska Cities, Box 1764, Palmer	Mrs. Lucy Mick, ES	1950	1950	17
Arizona	League of Arizona Cities and Towns, 846 Security Bldg., Phoenix	John J. DeBolske, ED	1925	1937	51
Arkansas	Arkansas Municipal League, 416 Maple St., North Little Rock	Glenn Zimmerman, ED	1917	1934	320
California	League of California Cities, Hotel Claremont, Berkeley	Richard Carpenter, ED	1898	1898	348
Colorado	Colorado Municipal League, 2300 Broadway, Boulder	Jay T. Bell, ED	1917	1923	187
Florida	Florida League of Municipalities, 301 Exchange Building, Jacksonville	Gordon T. Butler, ES	1922	1922	266
Georgia	Georgia Municipal Association, 603 Fulton Federal Bldg., Atlanta	Elmer George, ED	1916	1934	290
Idaho	Idaho Municipal League, Center Building, Weiser	Robertson W. Smith, ED	1918	1941	107
Illinois	Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth St., Springfield	A. L. Sargent, ED	1899	1914	837
Indiana	Indiana Municipal League, Room 401, City Hall, Indianapolis	W. Vincent Youkey, ES	1891	1899	357
Iowa	League of Iowa Municipalities, Tama Building, Burlington	Max A. Conrad, ES	1898	1898	786
Kansas	League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol Federal Bldg., Topeka	A. E. Pritchard, Jr., ED	1910	1910	497
Kentucky	Kentucky Municipal League, University of Kentucky, Lexington	Carl B. Wachs, ES	1929	1929	98
Louisiana	Louisiana Municipal Association, 539 Reymond Building, Baton Rouge	Mrs. Gladys Hughes, S	1935	1937	215
Maine	Maine Municipal Association, 97 Water Street, Hallowell	Frank G. Chapman, ES	1936	1936	394
Maryland	Maryland Municipal League, Box 276, College Park	Edmund C. Mester, ES	1937	1948	133
Michigan	Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State Street, Ann Arbor	John H. Huss, D	1899	1899	407
Minnesota	League of Minnesota Municipalities, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis	C. C. Ludwig, ES	1903	1913	643
Mississippi	Mississippi Municipal Association, 203 Lamar Life Bldg., Jackson	Evelyn McGahey, ES	1918	1936	250
Missouri	Missouri Municipal League, 214 Guitar Bldg., Columbia	Bruce J. Carl, ED	1914	1927	218
Montana	Montana Municipal League, Box 456, Shelby	Alfred F. Klingler, ED	1910	....	92
Nebraska	League of Nebraska Municipalities, 303 Continental Bldg., Lincoln	A. G. Wurst, ES	1910	1910	278
Nevada	Nevada Municipal Association, Box 857, Sparks	Claude Cauble, ES	....	1950	16
New Hampshire	New Hampshire Municipal Association, 3 North State St., Concord	Richard Marden, ED	....	1955	21
New Jersey	New Jersey State League of Municipalities, 603 Trenton Trust Bldg., Trenton	Robert H. Fust, ED	1915	1915	521
New York	New York State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk Street, Albany	Addison Mallery, ES	1910	1910	345

Table VII—State Municipal Leagues—Continued

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Name and Title of Executive Director[1]	Year of First Effort to Co-operate[2]	Year First Organized[3]	Number of Member Cities
North Carolina	North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh Bldg., Raleigh	Mrs. Davetta L. Steed, ED	1908	1922	348
North Dakota	League of North Dakota Municipalities, 408 1/2 Main Avenue, Bismarck	Mrs. Hugh McCreery, ES	1912	1927	265
Ohio	Ohio Municipal League, 60 East Broad Street, Columbus	John P. Coleman, Jr., ED	1912	1952	471
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Municipal League, Box 1214, Oklahoma City	David Fudge, ED	1913	1913	145
Oregon	League of Oregon Cities, Box 5177, Eugene	Herman Kehrli, ES	1913	1913	205
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities Association, 1717 Main St., Northampton	Claude C. Fogleman, ST	....	1943	131
	Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, Suite 506, State St. Bldg., Third and State Streets, Harrisburg	Charles F. LeeDecker, ED	1900	1936	487
	Pennsylvania League of Cities, Suite 506, State St. Bldg., Third and State Streets, Harrisburg	John N. O'Neil, ED	1900	1900	50
South Carolina	Municipal Association of South Carolina, Room 301, Palmetto Bldg., Columbia	J. N. Caldwell, ES	1936	1939	239
South Dakota	South Dakota Municipal League, Aberdeen	J. G. Barger, ED	1925	1935	301
Tennessee	Tennessee Municipal League, Life and Casualty Tower, 18th Floor, Nashville	Herbert J. Bingham, ES	1913	1940	217
Texas	League of Texas Municipalities, 1705 Congress Avenue, Austin	Stephen J. Matthews, ED	1913	1913	585
Utah	Utah Municipal League, The Newhouse Hotel, Salt Lake City	Tom McCoy, ED	1907	....	184
Virginia	League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Building, Richmond	Harold I. Baumes, ES	1905	1905	190
Washington	Association of Washington Cities, 250 Smith Hall, University of Washington, Seattle	Chester Biesen, ES	1910	1910	245
West Virginia	West Virginia League of Municipalities, Box 936, Morgantown	Eugene R. Elkins, ED	1917	1935	119
Wisconsin	League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson Street, Madison	Ed Johnson, ES	1898	1898	470
Wyoming	Wyoming Association of Municipalities, University of Wyoming, Laramie	H. P. Sturm, ES	....	1952	82

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[1] Titles abbreviated as follows: ED, Executive Director; ES, Executive Secretary; ST, Secretary-Treasurer; S, Secretary; D, Director.

[2] The date in this column refers in most instances to the beginning of a loosely knit organization of cities on a corporate basis for the purpose of presenting municipal problems before the legislature.

[3] This date is the year when an active service organization, as now known, was established.

consin league noted success with its training program for attorneys.

Under the auspices of the American Municipal Association-American Association of State Highway Officials Joint Committee on Highways, six state associations sponsored state-wide meetings to acquaint state, county, and municipal officials with the plans and problems of the new multi-billion dollar federal aid highway program. The programs were developed to explain the broad implications of the federal aid highway act and focus attention on particular state-wide problems. Over 1,500 officials turned out in Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, South Dakota, Utah, and West Virginia for these meetings.

Research and Publications. Research on municipal problems continues to be a function of all state leagues and associations of cities. Many leagues noted expanding programs of research during 1957. New York and Wisconsin issued reports on conducting meetings of local governing bodies; the latter also issued a report on the duties of elected officials. Michigan outlined procedures to be followed in holding local caucuses. Budgeting techniques were studied in Washington, and Tennessee issued a major work on the public relations aspects of annual reporting.

Many leagues offered a number of specialized reports in the finance field, including tax rates, fees, service charges, and special assessment studies. Notable reports were made in Indiana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Kansas, Oregon, Utah, and Virginia. Municipal salary studies were made by California, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Oregon, Texas, Virginia and Washington, with preference given to police and fire personnel. The Iowa League published second and third additions to their mayors' and councilmen's manuals.

Developing model ordinances continued to be a service of the state associations to their constituents. Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Utah, and Wisconsin all developed models during 1957. Over 40,000 inquiries were processed by the state associations during 1957, as this day-to-day service continues to prompt increased number of questions from member municipalities. California, Iowa, New Jersey, South Dakota, Texas, and Virginia processed the greatest volume.

Magazines and Periodicals. More than 150,000 municipal officials receive copies of their state league magazines. Each year the magazines are entered in competition to recognize progress made in publication over the year and receive advice from experts on means to further improve this method of communication. Texas was declared the winner in 1957 for magazines with a circulation over 5,000; Iowa was the runner-up. In the smaller, less than 5,000, circulation class, Tennessee was the winner with Maine the runner-up. Ohio was cited with a special award.

Among the states publishing regular newsletters are Alaska, Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming. When state legislatures are in session, leagues issue bulletins to keep members informed on the status of municipal legislation.

Specialized Services. Ordinance codification is one of the important specialized services available to local officials in Kansas, Oregon, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin. South Dakota was authorized to recodify municipal special assessment procedures during the year. Charter writing and analysis is provided in Colorado, Michigan, and Oregon. Virginia has adopted a special consulting service on problems of utility rate cases; Wyoming provides special financial consulting services.

League group insurance programs continued to mature during 1957, and Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Louisiana, Maryland, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, and Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities made impressive gains in coverage. The California league annually conducts examinations for applicants for the position of administrative assistant to city managers in California cities. The Michigan League assists its member municipalities in recruitment by providing personnel examinations.

League field services are very highly developed in many states with full-time personnel spending the bulk of their time in city halls assisting local officials with particular problems. League representatives in Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Montana, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, and Washington travelled more than 10,000 miles in each state calling upon member municipalities.

An increased number of legal opinions by the state leagues were reported in 15 states with over 4,300 opinions written during the year. Leaders in this legal service include Arkansas, California, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities.

Awards, Recognition. The Maine Association offers an official pin to all member city officials. Several leagues have established scholarship awards for achievement by young people in college endeavor, including Arizona, Colorado, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Texas. California co-sponsored a city employee safety contest.

Contests for improvement in city annual reports are conducted by several leagues including Maine, Michigan, and Tennessee. Three Pennsylvania associations participate in the annual report contest conducted by the Institute of Local Government of Pennsylvania State University; a similar arrangement is in effect in New Hampshire through the state university.

Summation. The state municipal association movement progressed steadily during 1957 with the awakening of interest in the formation of new leagues, reorganization of others, and continuing the development of programs and services in all leagues. The associations not only have responded to the need for higher quality services but also have branched out to undertake new activities to meet the demand of municipal officials who require an alert, progressive state association if they are to properly discharge their day-to-day responsibilities. This "right arm" continues to enjoy the respect and confidence of municipal officials and proved once again, in 1957, that it can handle this complex job.

Part Two

MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

Personnel Developments in 1957

Salaries of Chief Municipal Officials

Professional Organizations of Officials

Personnel Data for Cities over 10,000

Personnel Administration

Developments in 1957

BY KENNETH O. WARNER

Director, Public Personnel Association, Chicago

THE year 1958 is an important anniversary date in public personnel administration. Seventy-five years ago, in 1883, three of the leading merit systems in the United States were established. That year saw the passage of the Pendleton Act, which marked the beginning of the present system of personnel administration in the federal government. Civil service systems also were established in the same year for the state of New York and the city of New York. Thus in 1883 the foundations of the merit system were laid at the national, state, and municipal levels.

A study of the section, "Municipal Personnel Data" shows how municipal merit systems have grown in number from this beginning. A substantial number of municipalities now apply merit principles in the selection and retention of all or part of their employees, and there is a steady growth in the acceptance of these principles in municipalities and in all parts of the country.

The merit system has been brought to the municipal level in a number of ways. More often than not its establishment in a municipality has required at least permissive legislation by the state. In other states a civil service system is mandatory for certain kinds of employees, if not for all. Whether the program is permissive or mandatory, however, in most states the municipality is left largely on its own in establishing and conducting a personnel program.

At least four States are exceptions to this rule. In New York, New Jersey, California, and Michigan, positive steps have been taken to assist municipalities in the conduct of their personnel programs. Among this group, improvement of personnel administration at the municipal level is a responsibility of the central personnel agency for the state government, with the exception of Michigan, where the services are provided by the Michigan Municipal League. All of these programs are worth examining with a view to their adaptability to other states.

New York. Legal and constitutional requirements made civil service mandatory in the municipalities of New York State in the late 19th century, although the state's service program did not get under way until 1941. Under state law a municipality has three options: (1) a state-administered personnel program, (2) a county-administered personnel program, or (3) a personnel program administered by a civil service commission of its own. Whichever option is in effect, the resources and facilities of the municipal service division of the New York State Civil Service Department are at the disposal of the municipality.

The goals of the municipal service division for each municipality it serves are as follows:

1. Clear, understandable, modern civil service rules.
2. A definitive job specification for each kind of work performed by the local unit of government.
3. Each job filled by a competent and qualified employee.
4. Each job filled by a reasonably satisfied employee.

The municipal service division is able to provide assistance to municipalities in the realization of all these goals. The Division prepares classification and pay plans and sees them through the process of adoption by the municipality's governing body; it prepares and scores examinations and prepares eligible lists; designs forms; develops and installs grievance procedures; and in effect is ready to provide any kind of personnel service.

Although the principal emphasis has always been on service rather than control, the division actually serves as the central personnel agency for a number of jurisdictions and thus does exercise control functions for these jurisdictions. The Division proposes rules, maintains the classification plan, holds examinations, maintains employee records, certifies payrolls, and handles grievances. In this group are five counties with their 74 towns and 38 villages, one city by local choice, and the five counties which are coterminous with New York City.

The work of the division is done through visits to the municipalities, correspondence, and telephone calls. Additional activities include the preparation of "how-to-do-it" manuals, circulars and digests, and monthly training bulletins. Regional group meetings are occasionally held for the instruction of local commissioners and staff.

New Jersey. The New Jersey Civil Service Commission has provided services to local jurisdictions since 1908. Under the provisions of state law, municipalities are not required to come under the state system but may elect to do so by referendum. Nearly all the counties, over 100 municipalities, and a small number of school districts have elected to come under the jurisdiction of the state commission.

In the field of classification and pay, the state commission prepares and installs classification plans and handles day-to-day maintenance problems. The commission also develops recommended pay plans, although the individual jurisdictions alone have the power of adoption. In this field alone, the commission services jurisdictions having more than 60,000 employees.

The commission also prepares and administers examinations for local jurisdictions. Many examinations for local positions are held concurrently with those for state positions, and the same examination may frequently be used for both the state and the local jurisdictions. This makes it possible for the successful candidate to appear on as many as four lists—state, county, city, and school district—by taking only one examination. The state commission handles certification for the municipalities it services. Much of this activity is carried on through the two branch offices which work with local appointing authorities in placement activities.

The commission enforces state-mandated requirements on conditions of employment covering such subjects as attendance, hours of work, and leaves of absence. The basic control function, certifying municipal payrolls, also is handled by the state.

California. A state law enacted in 1935 authorized municipalities to establish merit systems and gave them the authority to contract with each other or with any state department for the performance of personnel services. A limited program was provided to municipalities by the state up to 1942 when the "cooperative personnel services" was established. The stated policies of the cooperative personnel services are as follows:

1. The state personnel board will assist municipalities as long as this assistance does not infringe upon the functions which the Board is required by law to perform.
2. A high quality of service must be rendered to contracting agencies.
3. The services given are to supplement existing local facilities.
4. Services are to be rendered on an advisory basis only.
5. The program must be self-supporting.

Cooperative personnel services offers an extensive service program to contracting agencies, including complete recruitment and selection service for county welfare departments; such parts of the selection process as the contracting agency is unable to provide for itself including preparation of written, oral, and performance examinations, the scoring of examinations, and recommending critical scores; preparation of classification and salary plans; and assistance in the preparation and review of ordinances, rules, and regulations and forms and procedures.

Services rendered are set forth in a contract between the state personnel board and the municipality. Usually an estimate of the cost is given to the jurisdiction in advance. Those in charge of the program feel that many advantages accrue to the state as well as to the jurisdictions served. Examination materials prepared for local jurisdictions frequently are useful in examining for state positions and vice versa. Salary data collected in connection with the preparation of municipal pay plans are frequently of use to the state in revising its own pay plan. Procedures and techniques developed at the local level often can be adapted to state use. Probably the biggest dollars-and-cents saving is in the reduction of examination costs.

Michigan. The Michigan program of personnel services to municipalities is conducted by the Michigan Municipal League. The 1930's saw the development of considerable interest in municipal personnel administration, and municipalities naturally turned to the Municipal League for advice. As the need for this kind of service grew, it became necessary to establish a special division of the League under the name of Municipal Personnel Service. This was done in 1938.

The services offered by the Municipal Personnel Service cover the entire range of public personnel activities as follow:

1. The preparation of classification and pay plans. This activity received especially heavy emphasis during the early days of Municipal Personnel Service. At present almost all Michigan cities of over 10,000 population have formal classification and pay plans, of which about 90 per cent have been prepared by Municipal Personnel Service.

2. The preparation and administration of examinations. At present this activity is most important in terms of total workload. Examinations prepared cover every field of municipal activity. Services offered include not only preparation of examinations but also scoring, establishment of critical or passing scores, and certification of eligible lists. Municipal Personnel Service occasionally administers the entire recuirtment and examination process for high-level administrative and technical positions.

3. Other technical work. The Service is prepared to give assistance in the preparation of charter provisions, ordinances, and rules and regulations. It also provides assistance in the maintenance of classification and pay plans, the conduct of salary surveys, and the general operation and maintenance of local personnel systems.

4. Personnel Research. Most of the research done is in the field of examinations, with particular emphasis on the development of new examination material.

5. Information Service. The Municipal Personnel Service publishes an annual salary survey covering over 100 municipalities and 100 classes of positions. Studies on labor relations, turnover, pay, classification, service ratings, training, and similar subjects are published regularly.

The Service is operated on a self-supporting basis through fees which are charged to municipalities.

Professional Organization. The national professional organization in public personnel administration is the Public Personnel Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37). Services offered to members include the Test Service, the Advisory Service, and the Publications Service. The Association also sponsors and conducts each year four regional conferences on public personnel administration and an international conference.

The Association now has ready-to-use entrance-level tests for Policeman (2 forms), Firefighter (2 forms), Office Worker, General Classification, Engineering Aide, and Truck Driver, which may be purchased by public personnel agencies. Technical publications prepared during 1957 included *Employee Evaluation, How to Prepare a Sound Pay Plan, How to Recruit and Select Policemen and Firemen, Physical Condition Tests in the Selection of Public Employees*, and *The Placement Interview* (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

Salaries of Municipal Officials

THE salary data for selected administrative officials in Table VIII are based on information supplied early in 1958 by municipal officials. The names of the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief in cities over 10,000 population are given in Table XXIII, and mayor and city clerk in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population in Table XXIV. Names of city managers are given in Table XXII. Salary data for the officials in Table VIII are also reported in the 1949 through 1957 Year Books, and with the exception of planning director in the 1946, 1947, and 1948 Year Books.

As far as possible Table VIII excludes (1) salaries of part-time officials, (2) salaries of acting officials, (3) those paid in whole or in part by fees, and (4) all salaries below $2,000.

Mayors' salaries, however, are included in the averages and distributions regardless of amount except when mayors are unpaid or receive $1 per year. The salaries of attorney and health officer are included whether designated as part-time or not, as long as the salary is not below $2,000 as a minimum, because so many of these officials customarily carry on private practices while holding public office.

In cases where an individual held more than one position, the total salary received from the several positions was considered and this salary classified under the first of his positions as shown in Table VIII. For example, if an individual was reported holding the positions of city clerk, treasurer, and purchasing agent, he was classified as city clerk, and the total salary was included under "city clerk." Cost-of-living bonuses were included where known.

Table VIII does not include salaries for city officials where four or less cities reported. These exclusions are mayor (commission cities), mayor (council-manager cities), city manager and director of finance in cities over 500,000 population, and mayor (commission cities) in cities of 250,000 to 500,000.

Some interesting comparisons can be made between the rank order of median average salaries of selected officials in the several population groups. City managers and superintendents of schools are the two highest paid positions in all but the first population group (cities over 500,000) where the mayor is first and the superintendent of schools second. Other high-salaried positions in cities of 250,000 to 500,000, 100,000 to 250,000, and 50,000 to 100,000 are the mayors in mayor-council cities, health officers, and directors of public works. In the groups 25,000 to 50,000 and 10,000 to 25,000 the directors of public works, finance directors, engineers, and planning directors follow the city managers and superintendents of schools.

TABLE VIII

SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS IN CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION: 1958

The annual salaries of selected municipal officials as of January 1, 1958 for individual cities were supplied to the Year Book directly by city officials in January and February, 1958. Only salaries of $2,000 or more have been included except for mayors whose salaries are reported regardless of amount. The lower quartile, the median, and the upper quartile are found by arranging all salaries in order of increasing size, and counting from the lowest salary one-fourth, and one-half, and three-fourths of the total number of cases. For further explanation of quartiles, medians, and mean averages, see the section "How To Use the Year Book." Further explanation of this table appears on preceding page.

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1958	Distribution of 1958 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES OVER 500,000							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	13	$22,477	$10,000	$20,000	$25,000	$25,000	$40,000
City Clerk	10	12,143	7,108	9,293	11,998	14,404	18,000
Controller	14	15,533	8,400	10,000	14,500	19,466	30,000
Auditor	5	12,642	9,000	....	12,150	....	19,289
Treasurer	12	13,541	9,500	12,075	14,000	15,000	18,000
Engineer	9	15,110	10,000	....	16,200	....	18,876
Director of Public Works	11	16,764	9,999	14,766	15,756	20,000	25,000
Superintendent of Streets	12	12,208	8,892	9,625	11,069	14,690	18,000
Fire Chief	15	14,734	9,984	12,300	14,083	16,668	25,000
Police Chief	15	15,167	11,025	12,492	13,500	18,500	25,000
Planning Director	14	14,689	9,984	11,908	14,172	18,000	25,000
Personnel Officer	13	13,465	7,500	9,965	12,840	15,799	25,000
Attorney	14	17,214	9,999	13,767	16,200	20,325	25,000
Health Officer	13	15,115	9,984	11,976	14,124	18,895	22,500
Superintendent of Parks	11	13,909	7,596	9,984	12,840	18,300	25,000
Recreation Director	10	12,729	8,500	10,208	12,447	15,150	18,500
Librarian	12	14,044	9,840	12,929	13,719	16,452	18,500
Superintendent of Schools	12	25,250	16,000	20,000	23,500	31,875	35,000
Purchasing Agent	14	13,701	8,500	10,223	12,518	16,855	20,000
CITIES WITH 250,000 to 500,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	9	15,522	11,500	....	14,000	....	25,000
Mayor (coun.-mgr. cities)	8	5,048	1,000	....	5,770	....	15,000
City Manager	9	22,749	17,290	....	22,500	....	28,000
City Clerk	17	8,380	5,520	6,333	8,340	9,729	15,000
Director of Finance	10	11,771	7,200	9,663	11,750	14,334	15,360
Controller	11	9,919	7,200	7,980	9,500	11,424	15,000
Auditor	12	10,997	6,900	9,681	10,593	12,599	14,170
Treasurer	11	8,794	6,900	7,955	8,616	10,000	10,824
Engineer	15	11,913	7,200	9,600	10,839	14,184	18,660
Director of Public Works	11	13,627	10,440	12,000	13,740	15,340	16,560
Superintendent of Streets	13	8,167	6,000	7,157	8,130	8,893	10,915
Fire Chief	21	10,797	7,200	9,363	10,500	12,348	15,348
Police Chief	21	11,075	7,200	9,453	10,839	12,598	15,348
Planning Director	21	11,072	7,104	9,766	10,600	13,116	15,347
Personnel Officer	18	9,555	7,200	7,875	8,970	11,863	12,624
Attorney	20	13,775	6,860	11,703	13,715	15,000	20,580

TABLE VIII—SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1958	Distribution of 1958 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 250,000 to 500,000 POPULATION – Continued							
Health Officer	15	$14,189	$10,839	$13,200	$14,040	$15,000	$18,000
Superintendent of Parks	19	10,118	7,200	8,200	9,601	12,000	15,066
Recreation Director	17	8,216	5,200	6,276	7,444	9,984	13,260
Librarian	16	10,268	7,200	9,226	10,717	11,492	12,036
Superintendent of Schools	17	19,067	7,200	18,000	20,000	22,500	30,000
Purchasing Agent	21	8,613	6,660	7,188	8,244	10,136	11,448
CITIES WITH 100,000 to 250,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	17	12,465	6,500	10,100	12,000	15,000	20,000
Mayor (commission cities)	8	8,625	7,000	....	8,750	....	10,000
Mayor (coun.-mgr. cities)	17	3,011	300	900	1,800	4,200	6,000
City Manager	22	20,286	15,994	17,875	20,000	23,028	25,000
City Clerk	42	7,783	4,908	6,570	7,450	8,893	13,520
Director of Finance	20	10,580	6,000	8,736	10,704	11,375	15,600
Controller	20	8,398	4,500	6,700	8,071	9,845	12,300
Auditor	20	8,213	4,708	6,835	7,960	9,795	12,833
Treasurer	32	7,903	5,000	6,970	7,530	8,823	12,980
Engineer	42	9,822	4,943	7,602	9,900	10,980	16,140
Director of Public Works	20	10,432	5,000	8,843	10,804	12,471	13,500
Superintendent of Streets	32	7,290	4,372	6,342	7,357	8,148	9,720
Fire Chief	45	8,629	4,800	7,123	8,490	10,170	12,605
Police Chief	44	8,734	4,800	7,309	8,670	10,183	12,605
Planning Director	34	8,978	5,000	7,685	9,000	10,205	13,520
Personnel Officer	26	8,352	5,115	7,178	8,645	9,584	11,016
Attorney	45	10,054	4,800	7,550	10,400	12,300	15,048
Health Officer	37	10,395	3,424	7,410	10,920	12,908	15,847
Superintendent of Parks	36	7,561	4,660	6,105	7,105	8,994	11,674
Recreation Director	35	7,276	4,300	5,592	7,500	8,268	12,300
Librarian	32	8,077	5,370	6,720	7,920	9,600	11,970
Superintendent of Schools	25	15,599	10,000	12,208	16,000	18,000	20,500
Purchasing Agent	34	7,492	4,200	6,294	7,317	8,900	11,500
CITIES WITH 50,000 to 100,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	31	9,411	1,050	6,500	10,000	12,000	17,500
Mayor (commission cities)	12	7,533	3,500	5,500	7,350	8,800	12,500
Mayor (coun.-mgr. cities)	53	1,901	300	815	1,500	2,400	7,500
City Manager	59	15,517	10,000	13,599	15,000	17,000	22,764
City Clerk	94	6,843	3,900	5,330	6,711	8,025	10,515
Director of Finance	38	9,370	6,000	7,447	9,485	10,856	14,000
Controller	30	7,729	4,800	6,000	7,310	9,069	12,500
Auditor	26	6,918	3,900	5,731	6,615	8,103	10,332
Treasurer	55	7,136	3,600	5,760	6,720	8,400	10,800
Engineer	81	8,603	4,320	6,914	8,200	9,633	17,976
Director of Public Works	54	9,954	6,000	8,363	9,412	11,597	15,732
Superintendent of Streets	71	6,610	3,600	5,340	6,552	7,810	11,220
Fire Chief	99	7,827	4,620	6,560	7,559	8,929	12,456
Police Chief	97	7,869	4,500	6,600	7,680	8,927	12,456
Planning Director	55	8,250	5,400	7,000	7,800	9,240	12,480
Personnel Officer	39	7,665	4,550	6,000	7,360	8,750	12,160
Attorney	97	8,559	3,000	6,000	8,495	10,350	17,976
Health Officer	60	8,199	2,500	5,090	8,150	11,015	14,500
Superintendent of Parks	68	7,253	3,840	5,689	7,014	8,460	11,127
Recreation Director	59	6,768	3,900	5,424	6,500	8,300	12,008
Librarian	60	7,014	3,300	5,647	6,748	8,400	10,164
Superintendent of Schools	44	14,712	9,000	12,996	14,500	16,750	20,360
Purchasing Agent	62	6,324	3,600	5,399	6,086	7,095	10,344

TABLE VIII—SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1958	Distribution of 1958 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 25,000 to 50,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	73	$5,686	$ 300	$4,000	$5,700	$7,500	$13,500
Mayor (commission cities)	24	5,213	1,800	2,625	5,650	7,150	9,000
Mayor (coun.-mgr. cities)	96	1,521	75	435	1,200	1,950	7,500
City Manager	117	12,897	6,800	10,848	12,238	15,000	21,000
City Clerk	185	6,405	3,000	5,232	6,200	7,500	12,500
Director of Finance	61	8,090	4,980	6,636	8,000	9,321	12,888
Controller	41	7,468	4,000	6,145	7,000	8,325	16,000
Auditor	47	6,468	3,868	5,280	6,500	7,200	9,732
Treasurer	111	6,116	3,250	5,000	6,000	7,000	10,000
Engineer	169	8,079	3,978	6,895	7,938	9,423	13,524
Director of Public Works	79	8,503	4,860	7,000	8,100	10,000	13,500
Superintendent of Streets	154	5,958	3,600	5,154	5,798	6,534	10,560
Fire Chief	203	6,800	3,800	5,732	6,537	7,600	11,875
Police Chief	205	6,963	4,020	5,864	6,665	7,800	12,000
Planning Director	57	7,233	4,800	6,110	7,200	8,257	10,344
Personnel Officer	33	6,861	4,500	5,861	6,500	7,753	10,344
Attorney	198	6,353	2,415	4,490	5,825	7,884	15,000
Health Officer	113	5,655	2,106	3,750	5,100	7,025	13,200
Superintendent of Parks	125	6,067	3,600	5,150	5,866	6,813	9,600
Recreation Director	110	6,440	3,600	5,365	6,100	7,506	12,000
Librarian	132	5,751	2,976	4,800	5,800	6,522	9,612
Superintendent of Schools	96	11,543	5,100	10,000	11,500	12,738	19,000
Purchasing Agent	70	5,928	3,000	4,890	5,748	6,837	9,282
CITIES WITH 10,000 to 25,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	193	3,126	100	1,200	2,500	5,000	13,000
Mayor (commission cities)	54	2,412	100	1,200	1,525	3,050	7,200
Mayor (Coun.-mgr. cities)	208	749	10	260	600	1,160	3,000
City Manager	270	10,212	4,900	8,400	9,958	11,850	21,500
City Clerk	429	5,563	2,075	4,500	5,400	6,500	16,500
Director of Finance	84	7,028	4,200	6,000	7,170	7,907	10,800
Controller	29	6,204	3,480	4,792	6,020	7,430	10,600
Auditor	71	5,225	3,000	4,200	5,004	6,000	11,000
Treasurer	201	5,299	2,400	4,369	5,200	6,188	10,100
Engineer	314	7,299	3,600	6,000	7,200	8,281	17,500
Director of Public Works	159	7,222	3,780	5,750	7,000	8,500	16,500
Superintendent of Streets	357	5,279	2,700	4,494	5,100	5,910	12,075
Fire Chief	412	5,735	3,000	4,883	5,500	6,435	9,600
Police Chief	522	5,935	3,120	5,030	5,700	6,700	10,200
Planning Director	49	6,939	4,000	6,154	7,056	7,764	10,344
Personnel Officer	17	6,691	3,740	5,456	6,000	7,924	10,800
Attorney	442	3,957	2,000	2,662	3,600	4,800	12,000
Health Officer	158	3,815	2,000	2,127	3,300	4,920	12,000
Superintendent of Parks	191	5,272	2,520	4,380	5,175	5,875	9,600
Recreation Director	148	5,641	3,588	4,880	5,480	6,500	11,295
Librarian	259	4,705	2,220	3,900	4,668	5,400	8,100
Superintendent of Schools	140	10,138	4,500	8,500	9,800	11,500	23,000
Purchasing Agent	64	5,530	3,468	4,800	5,520	6,093	9,920

Professional Organizations of Municipal Officials

TWENTY-THREE national organizations of chief municipal officials who generally are appointed are listed in this section. One of them is the American Society for Public Administration which cuts across all levels of government as well as all municipal functions. All 23 organizations hold annual conferences, most of them carry on some research, and all are interested in improving the administration of municipal activities. All of the 23 organizations have full-time secretariats.

Most of these organizations have individual memberships, and several also have agency, institutional, or service memberships or fees. The latter type of membership is based on the population of the jurisdiction in three instances (city attorneys, municipal finance officers, and public works directors), and on the annual revenue of the agency in two other organizations (librarians and utility directors). The agency memberships of several other organizations have varied bases, such as number of permanent dwelling units managed (housing officials), annual purchasing volume (purchasing agents), and administrative costs of the agency (welfare officials).

Individual membership dues are inadequate in most instances to finance the cost of specialized individual service requested by cities. The Public Personnel Association has a service fee, in addition to individual memberships, based on the number of employees under the jurisdiction of the personnel agency. The American Society of Planning Officials and the International City Managers' Association provide information services with fees based on the population of the municipality.

The advisory aids available through the secretariats of their national organizations give local officials an excellent method of obtaining quickly expert advice and factual information on a given problem. The information secured in this way enables local officials to improve local administration organization and practice and thus improve the quality of the service rendered to the people of their city. The organizations housed at 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, together with the National Municipal League, are represented on the governing board of Public Administration Service which provides a field consulting service for governments on a cost basis.

These voluntary associations of public officials provide many of the services which in other countries would be the responsibility of the central government. They arrange annual and regional conferences, publish newsletters and magazines, answer inquiries, conduct in-service training courses, provide a placement service for members, and formulate service and cost standards for various municipal activities. All of these national organizations perform a useful service in keeping their members in touch with progressive developments in their respective professions.

The 23 organizations are listed in the order of their establishment with the name of the secretary or director and address. Periodicals and special reports and books issued by each organization are listed in the "Sources of Information" at the end of each section of this Year Book. It is significant that 11 of the 23 organizations described below are 50 or more years old.

American Association of School Administrators (1865). Finis E. Engleman, executive secretary, 1201 16 Street, N.W. Washington 6, D. C.

American Public Health Association (1872). Berwyn F. Mattison, M.D., executive director, 1790 Broadway, New York 19.

International Association of Fire Chiefs (1873). B. Richter Townsend, general manager, 232 Madison Avenue, New York 16.

American Library Association (1876). David H. Clift, executive secretary, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11.

American Water Works Association (1881). Harry E. Jordan, secretary, 2 Park Avenue, New York 16.

International Association of Chiefs of Police (1893). Leroy Wike, executive secretary, 618 Mills Building, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

American Public Works Association (1894). Donald F. Herrick, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

American Institute of Park Executives, Inc. (1898). Alfred B. LaGasse, executive secretary, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia.

Public Personnel Association (1906). Kenneth O. Warner, director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Municipal Finance Officers Association (1906). Joseph F. Clark, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

National Recreation Association (1906). Joseph Prendergast, executive director, 8 West 8 Street, New York 11.

International City Managers' Association (1914). Orin F. Nolting, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Building Officials Conference of America (1915). Paul E. Baseler, executive secretary, 1525 East 53 Street, Chicago 15.

American Public Welfare Association (1930). Loula Dunn, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

Institute of Traffic Engineers (1930). David M. Baldwin, executive secretary, 2029 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (1933). John D. Lange, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

American Society of Planning Officials (1934). Dennis O'Harrow, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

National Association of Assessing Officers (1934). Albert Noonan, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (1934). Charles S. Rhyne, general counsel, 839 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

American Society for Public Administration (1939). Robert J. M. Matteson, executive director, 6042 South Kimbark Avenue, Chicago 37.

American Public Power Association (1941). Alex Radin, general manager, 1757 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

National Institute of Governmental Purchasing (1944). Albert H. Hall, executive director, 1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

National Institute of Municipal Clerks (1947), 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Municipal Personnel Data

TABLE IX represents data for 1,035 cities over 10,000 population on organization for personnel management and personnel policies and practices. This article and accompanying tables summarize the data in Table IX for cities over 10,000 except for the immediately following section which deals with employment and payrolls for all municipal governments in the United States as reported by the Bureau of the Census in advance release G-CGA No. 6 for the report, *Public Employment in April, 1957,* part of the 1957 Census of Governments.

Employment and Payrolls. Table 1 shows United States Bureau of the Census estimates of the distribution of total municipal government and payrolls for April, 1957. This table, taken in aggregate, shows that 1,539,000 paid persons were employed by the nearly 17,000 municipal governments in the United States. April payrolls for that group totaled $461 million. This represents 54,000 more employees and a $11 million payroll increase over the totals for October, 1956, as discussed in the 1957 Year Book.

Of these 1,539,000 municipal employees, 1,263,000 or 82 per cent were full-time. The remaining 276,000 were part-time employees, large numbers of whom are employed in small cities as elected officials and paid volunteer firemen. If all part-time employees are considered in relation

TABLE 1

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS: APRIL, 1957

Function	No. of Employees (in thousands)			April Payroll (in thousands)		Average Monthly Earnings, Full-time Employees
	Total	Full-time	Full-time Equivalent	Total	Full-time	
Education, total	220	182	192	$85,090.4	$80,137.3	$441
Highways	109	99	102	30,682.9	29,890.5	303
Public Welfare	19	18	18	5,864.5	5,753.1	321
Health	27	22	24	8,143.1	7,427.0	335
Hospitals	107	101	104	25,247.2	24,598.7	244
Police	215	193	198	73,315.2	71,693.3	371
Fire	164	121	122	47,611.0	47,108.1	390
Sewage Disposal	38	35	36	11,005.2	10,780.5	306
Other Sanitation	80	77	78	23,901.4	23,653.9	307
Parks and Recreation	65	51	54	16,157.1	15,060.5	296
Housing and Redevelopment	10	9	9	3,279.4	3,243.9	347
Air Transportation	4	4	4	1,194.1	1,177.6	315
Water Transportation	5	5	5	1,919.6	1,865.2	410
Correction	5	5	5	1,964.8	1,944.5	382
Local Libraries	32	22	21	6,658.0	6,012.9	273
General Control	179	93	94	36,372.4	33,687.6	361
Local Utilities, total	185	177	179	63,920.5	63,251.4	359
"All Other"	77	50	53	18,673.5	17,887.3	356
Municipalities, total[1]	1,539	1,263	1,297	461,000.3	445,173.3	352

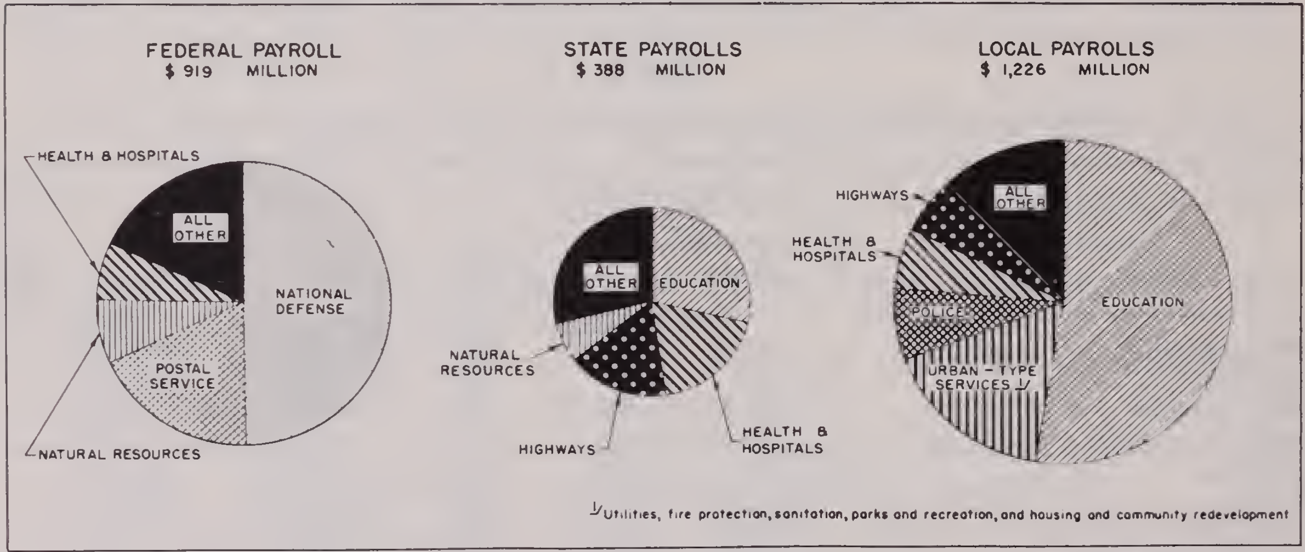
[1] Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

to rates of pay for full-time work, their number is equivalent to 34,000 full-time employees. The full-time equivalent total of city employment, therefore, was 1,297,000 persons in April, 1957.

Individual cities differ widely in the range of their responsibilities. Certain important services needed in urban areas may or may not be handled by the municipal government, depending on where state legislation or local option has placed responsibility for their performance.

In terms of city employment and payrolls, the most important of the "variable" functions is education. There are certain other functions also which may require a considerable number of city employees where they are municipally undertaken, but which are not usually so assigned. These include health, hospital, and public welfare services (for which counties rather than cities have primary responsibility in most instances), housing and community redevelopment, air and water transportation facilities, and utilities other than water supply—transit, electric, and gas supply systems—which in many urban areas are privately rather than publicly owned and operated.

"Common" city functions include the traditional services of police and fire protection, sanitation, water supply, recreation, general control, and a residual "all other" that covers minor activities not included elsewhere. Only about two-thirds of all municipal employees are engaged in common city functions. Table 1 shows both the variable and common city functions for April, 1957.



1/ Utilities, fire protection, sanitation, parks and recreation, and housing and community redevelopment

Source: Bureau of the Census

GOVERNMENTAL PAYROLLS–FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL
BY FUNCTION: APRIL, 1957

Personnel Organization and Management. Table 2 summarizes the extent of civil service coverage and types of employees covered. In this section and in Table IX, the term "civil service" has the traditional meaning of a semi-autonomous lay board responsible for recruiting and examining potential employees, certifying them for employment, and hearing appeals from suspension, dismissal, and other administrative actions. From Table 2 it can be seen that 71.5 per cent or 738 of the 1,032 report-

TABLE 2
EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE

Population Group	Number Cities Reporting	Number Cities Without Civil Service	Number Cities with Civil Service: Total	All Employees Covered	All Except Limited Groups[1]	Police, Fire, Others[2]
Cities over 500,000	18	0	18	11	7	0
250,000 to 500,000	22	0	22	11	11	0
100,000 to 250,000	63	5	58	28	22	8
50,000 to 100,000	121	13	108	50	22	36
25,000 to 50,000.	253	48	205	82	26	87
10,000 to 25,000.	555	228	327	111	33	183
All cities over 10,000	1,032	294	738	293	131	314

[1] Civil Service coverage not extended to one or more employee groups: library, unskilled laborers, police, fire, and utilities.

[2] Civil Service coverage for one or more employee groups only: library, unskilled laborers, police, fire, and utilities.

ing cities have formal civil service. Only 293 or 39.7 per cent of these 738 cities, however, cover all employees. The ratio was approximately the same in 1956.

Select groups, such as policemen or firemen, are covered in 42.5 per cent (314) of the cities with civil service, and the remainder (131) cover all employees except limited groups. About 41.1 per cent or 228 of the 555 reporting cities under 25,000 population have no formal civil service system. There was no appreciable change from the data listed in the 1957 Year Book.

Table 3 indicates that 176 of the 823 reporting cities (or 21.4 per cent) have full-time personnel officers with 106 appointed by the chief executive and 70 appointed by the city council or civil service board. In 1956, 175 (or 22.3 per cent) of the 784 reporting cities had full-time personnel officers. It may be noted that the figures this year show that 60.2 per cent of the full-time personnel officers are appointed by the chief executive, while the 1957 Year Book listed 58.8 per cent (or 104 out of 175) selected in this manner. Not included in this table is Providence, Rhode Island,

TABLE 3
RESPONSIBILITY FOR PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Full-Time Officer Appointed by Mayor or Manager	Full-Time Officer Appointed by Council or CS Board	City Manager	Mayor	Clerk, Council, or Other Official
Cities over 500,000	18	7	10	0	0	1
250,000 to 500,000	22	12	8	0	0	2
100,000 to 250,000	53	23	18	0	2	9
50,000 to 100,000	97	34	13	17	3	30
25,000 to 50,000.	198	22	18	60	11	87
10,000 to 25,000.	436	8	3	221	23	181
All cities over 10,000	823	106	70	298	39	310

TABLE 4
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Reporting Cities Having Work Week of: 37½ Hours or Less		38-39½ Hours		40 Hours		40½-43½ Hours		44 Hours and Over	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Cities over 500,000	18	5	27.8	0	0.0	13	72.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	21	4	19.0	0	0.0	15	71.4	2	9.6	0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000	63	20	31.7	4	6.3	38	60.3	0	0.0	1	1.7
50,000 to 100,000	121	40	33.1	10	8.2	59	48.8	2	1.7	10	8.2
25,000 to 50,000	253	81	32.0	16	6.3	127	50.2	8	3.2	21	8.3
10,000 to 25,000	557	127	22.8	36	6.5	252	45.2	38	6.8	104	18.7
All cities over 10,000	1,033	277	26.8	66	6.4	504	48.7	50	4.8	136	13.3

which has a full-time personnel officer appointed by several officials.

Residence Requirements. Table IX shows the residence requirements imposed by the reporting cities. Of the 1,028 reporting cities, 51.3 per cent (527 cities) indicated that candidates for city employment are required to be city residents. However, in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group, the percentage was only 44.3 (244 of 551 cities).

Those cities that indicated residence requirements for employees after appointment constituted 54.8 per cent (565 of 1,031 cities) of the total. The 1957 Year Book listed 52.2 per cent of the cities (548 of 1,050 cities) as having such residence requirements.

Hours Worked Per Week. The length of the regular work week for city hall office personnel in 1,033 cities is summarized in Table 4. Employees in 81.9 per cent of the cities (847) have weekly schedules of 40 hours or less while 13.3 per cent work 44 hours or more. Figures in Table 4 reveal that all but 15 of the 223 cities over 50,000 population work 40 hours or less per week.

Saturday Work Schedule. Table 5 shows the pattern of Saturday work for city hall administrative and clerical employees. In 18.4 per cent (189)

TABLE 5
SATURDAY WORK SCHEDULE FOR CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Full Staff Half Day		Skeleton Staff Half Day		No Saturday Work	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Cities over 500,000	15	0	0.0	3	20.0	12	80.0
250,000 to 500,000	22	0	0.0	2	9.1	20	90.9
100,000 to 250,000	62	2	3.2	8	12.9	52	83.9
50,000 to 100,000	120	12	10.0	18	15.0	90	75.0
25,000 to 50,000	255	33	12.9	48	18.8	174	68.3
10,000 to 25,000	555	142	25.6	126	22.7	287	51.7
All cities over 10,000	1,029[1]	189	18.4	205	19.9	635	61.7

[1] Gadsden, Alabama; Winfield, Kansas; New York, New York; and Houston, Texas have a skeleton force all day on Saturday, and Hickory, North Carolina, and North Braddock, Pennsylvania, have a full staff all day on Saturday.

of the 1,029 cities reporting, a full staff works a half day on Saturday. This compares with over 41 per cent in 1953, 34 per cent in 1954, 27 per cent in 1955, and 23 per cent in 1956. The trend of eliminating Saturday work is still continuing, although not as rapidly as in previous years. In 1957 the percentage of cities that do not work on Saturdays increased to 61.7 per cent. Cities working with a skeleton staff half day on Saturday decreased to 19.9 per cent.

Six additional cities not counted in Table 5 work a full day on Saturday: a skeleton force all day in Gadsden, Alabama; Winfield, Kansas; New York, New York; and Houston, Texas; and a full staff all day in Hickory, North Carolina, and North Braddock, Pennsylvania.

Overtime Pay. Table 6 compares the methods of overtime payment in cities and contrasts the practices for administrative and clerical workers with those for labor and trades workers. Approximately 69 per cent of the reporting cities have some plan for paying overtime for office workers, while 94 per cent have some plan for employees in labor and trade categories.

TABLE 6

METHODS FOR PAYING OVERTIME

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Cities With Some Plan		Compensatory Time Off	Straight Time	Time and One-Half	One and One-Half and Double[1]	No Plan For Paying Overtime	
		Number	Per Cent					Number	Per Cent
A. ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL									
Cities over 500,000	17	17	100.0	12	2	2	1	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	21	20	95.2	18	0	1	1	1	4.8
100,000 to 250,000	63	52	82.5	31	11	8	2	11	17.5
50,000 to 100,000	120	95	79.2	61	19	12	3	25	20.8
25,000 to 50,000.	249	121	68.7	98	41	22	10	78	31.3
10,000 to 25,000.	553	348	62.9	193	102	41	12	205	37.1
All cities over 10,000	1,023	703	68.7	413	175	86	29	320	31.3
B. LABOR AND TRADES									
Cities over 500,000	16	16	100.0	1	6	3	6	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	22	22	100.0	3	9	7	3	0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000	58	56	96.6	2	18	24	12	2	3.4
50,000 to 100,000	118	110	93.2	12	34	41	23	8	6.8
25,000 to 50,000.	245	231	94.3	17	91	76	47	14	5.7
10,000 to 25,000.	548	511	93.2	53	243	150	65	37	6.8
All cities over 10,000	1,007	946	93.9	88	401	301	156	61	6.1

[1] Cities in this column pay time and one-half on week days and double time on Sundays and holidays.

Thirty-seven per cent of the cities under 25,000 have no plan for paying overtime for administrative and clerical workers; almost 7 per cent of the cities under 25,000 have no such plan for their labor and trades workers.

About 59 per cent of the 703 cities that reported some overtime pay plan for office employees allow compensatory time off for overtime, while an additional 25 per cent pay for the overtime on a straight-time basis. In 1956 the figures were 58 and 27 per cent respectively.

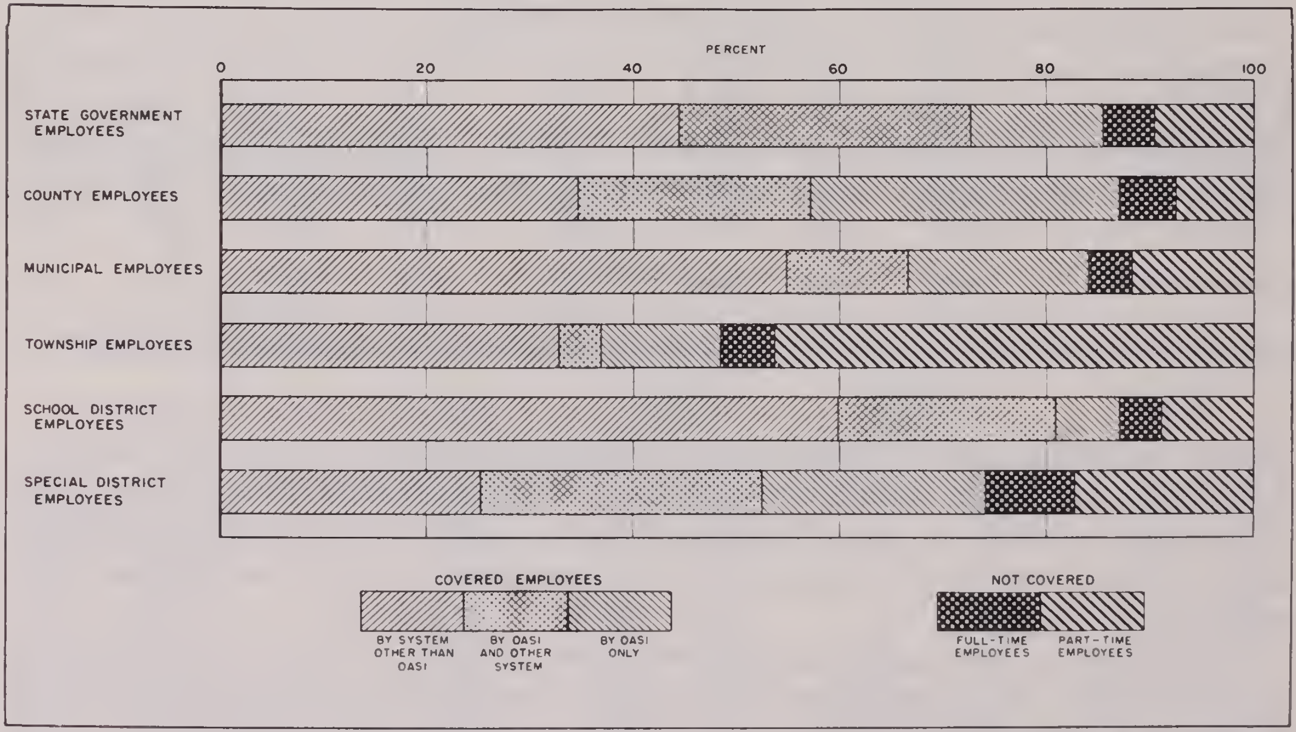
Of the 946 cities that reported some overtime plan for labor and trades workers, 42 per cent pay straight time for overtime and 32 per cent pay time and one-half. This compares with 41 per cent and 34 per cent reported in 1956.

Paid Vacation and Sick Leave. Table IX shows that 1,033 reporting cities grant vacation with pay to city hall administrative and clerical employees. Fifty-two per cent (537 cities) grant 10 or 11 days per year, 21 per cent (214 cities) grant 12 or 13 days, 18 per cent (188 cities) give 14 or 15 days, 8 per cent (86) allow nine days or less, and under one per cent of the cities (8) allow over 15 days annual vacation. On a weekly basis, these figures would indicate that a large percentage of cities give their employees about two weeks of paid vacation each year.

Approximately 52 per cent of all reporting cities (519) grant extra vacation based on length of service. A total of 142 of these cities are over 50,000 population, 148 in the 25,000 to 50,000 population group, and 229 in the group 10,000 to 25,000.

The usual annual sick leave allowance in cities over 10,000 is two weeks per year with pay. Of the 1,004 cities reporting in Table IX, 170 cities grant 11 or less days per year, 580 grant 12 to 15 days, 54 grant 16 to 30 days, and two grant more than 30 days. The remaining 198 cities report that they have no sick leave policy.

Only 795 cities reported their practice on allowing accumulation of unused sick leave to be used in time of extended illness. Of these, 89 permit 30-day accumulation, 143 allow 60 days, and 184 grant 90 days. Of the re-



Source: Bureau of the Census

RETIREMENT COVERAGE OF STATE AND LOCAL EMPLOYEES
BY TYPE OF GOVERNMENT: APRIL, 1957

maining 379 cities, 76 have no limit to the amount of sick leave accumulation, 91 permit accumulation of over 90 days, 24 cities permit between 60 and 90 days, 57 cities between 30 and 60 days, and 131 under 30 days. Twenty cities report that the amount of annual sick leave or sick leave accumulation is increased with length of service.

Retirement Systems. Data on retirement systems were not compiled for the 1958 Year Book. Such data appeared last in the 1956 Year Book and are summarized in this section.

In 1956 a total of 959 reporting cities had retirement or pension plans covering some or all employees. Almost 99 per cent of these cities (948) provided a retirement plan for the entire working force with the remainder limiting their coverage to fire, police, and other limited employee groups.

The number of cities under local, state-administered, or federal social security plans changed considerably in 1955 over 1954 indicating a shift away from local systems towards state programs and especially towards federal social security. A total of 511 cities reported local systems. They represented 53 per cent of the total cities reporting, while in 1954, 55 per cent of the total reporting cities had local plans. Percentage wise state-administered systems rose from 60 per cent in 1954 to 62 per cent (591) in 1955. Social security showed the biggest gain, raising from 38 per cent in 1954 to 48 per cent (464 cities) in 1955.

Employee Organizations. Table 7 indicates the number of cities, by population groups, that have organizations of city employees affiliated with national unions. Of the 1,025 reporting cities, 54.9 per cent (563) indicated that the employee organizations in their city, if present, were not affiliated with the four major organizations listed. These data refer only to municipal employee organizations and not to such organizations as building trades unions.

Table 7

Organization of Local Employees in Cities over 10,000

Union	All Cities Over 10,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
	Number	% of Cities Reporting						
A American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees	237	23.1	15	9	31	35	78	69
G Government and Civic Workers Organizing Committee	27	2.6	2	1	3	9	6	6
F Fraternal Order of Police	190	18.5	8	4	28	36	56	58
I International Association of Fire Fighters	349	34.1	16	14	40	69	108	102
None of the above	563	54.9	2	6	10	42	114	389
Cities not reporting	354		0	3	5	12	37	297

TABLE IX

PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958

This table includes 996 cities over 10,000 population. All data were obtained directly from city officials. Explanation of all code letters is shown below. Civil Service: shows employee groups under formal civil service; letters to right of dash (—) show groups not covered. Personnel Officer: capital letters indicate person serving as chief personnel officer; lower case letters show employee groups served by personnel officer; letters to the right of letter "a" show employee groups not served. Residence Requirements: letter to left indicates whether candidates for city employment are required to be city residents, and letter to the right indicates whether city employees are required to live within city limits, "Y" for yes and "N" for no. Work Hours per Week; Saturdays: applies to administrative and clerical employees only. Overtime Pay: first letter refers to overtime policy for administrative and clerical employees; the second, for skilled non-office workers. When two or more methods of overtime pay were reported, the most liberal pay is shown. Paid Vacation: refers to administrative and clerical employees only; double dagger (‡) signifies additional vacation based on length of service. When five days vacation was reported for six months to one year of service and 10 days thereafter, the 10-day figure is shown. Sick Leave: refers to administrative and clerical employees only; second figure shows maximum number of days that can be accumulated; "NP" indicates city has no set policies on sick leave; "NL" indicates that there is no limit on the accumulation of sick leave allowance; double dagger (‡) signifies additional sick leave based on length of service. City Employee Unions: organizations of city employees affiliated with national AFL-CIO or independent unions. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not available; superior numerals ([1]) refer to footnotes at end of table.

EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE;
EMPLOYEES SERVED BY CHIEF
PERSONNEL OFFICER (lower case)

A - All
F - Fire
P - Police
L - Library
N - None
W - Public utilities
U - Unskilled labor

SATURDAY SCHEDULE

S - Skeleton staff all day
Sh - Skeleton staff half day
F - Full staff all day
Fh - Full staff half day
N - No Saturday work

OVERTIME PAY POLICY

H - Time and one-half
T - Compensatory time off
X - Time and one-half week days, double time Sundays and holidays
N - No plan for overtime
S - Straight time

SERVING AS CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICER

C - Council or council committee
D - Individual department heads
K - City clerk
S - Other official
M - Mayor
X - Several officials
Mgr. - City manager
P - Full-time personnel officer appointed by City Manager (PA); Civil Service Commission (PB); City Council (PC); Mayor (PM); Other Official (PX)

CITY EMPLOYEE UNIONS

A - American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees
G - Government and Civic Workers Organizing Committee
F - Fraternal Order of Police
I - International Association of Fire Fighters

City	Civil Service; Emp. Groups Covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours Per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office; Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave; Cumulation	City Employee Unions
Over 1,000,000								
Chicago, Ill.	A	PB-a	Y-Y	35Sh	T-. .	10‡	15-. .	NONE
Detroit, Mich.	A-LP	PB-a-lp	Y-Y	40N	T-X[2]	10‡	17-200	AGFI
Los Angeles, Calif.	A	PB-a	N-N	40Sh	H-H	10‡	5-45	NONE

TABLE IX — PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958 — Continued

City	Civil Service; Emp. Groups Covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours Per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay— Office; Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave; Cumulation	City Employee Unions
Over 1,000,000—continued								
New York, N. Y.	A-LU	PM-a	Y-Y	40S	T-TA	20‡	12-180	AGI
Philadelphia, Pa.	A	PB-a	Y-Y	37½N	X-X	10‡	20-180	AFI
500,000 to 1,000,000								
Baltimore, Md.	A-L	PB-1	N-N	37N	S-H	12‡	12-60	I
Boston, Mass.	A	PM-1	Y-N	35N	S-S	11	15-NL	AI
Buffalo, N. Y.	A	PM-a	Y-Y	40N	T-S	10‡	15-300	AI
Cincinnati, Ohio	A	PA-a	Y-Y	40N	T-x^{2}	10‡	15-105	AFI
Cleveland, Ohio	A	PM-a	N-Y	40N	T-S	10‡	15-60	AFI
Houston, Tex.	A	PM-a	N-N	40S	T-S	10‡	15-60	AI
Milwaukee, Wis.	A	PB-fp	Y-Y	40N	T-H^{2}	10‡	15-90	AI
Minneapolis, Minn.	A-L	PB-a	Y-Y	40N	T-X	11‡	12-90	AFI
New Orleans, La.	A	PB-a	Y-N	35N	..-..	18‡	24-NL	AFI
Pittsburgh, Pa.	A-LU	S-a	Y-Y	40Sh	T-S	10‡	14-42	AFI
St. Louis, Mo.	A-LP	PM-a	Y-Y	40. .	T-S	15	. .-. .	AI
San Francisco, Calif.	A	PB-a	Y-Y	40N	H-X	10‡	10-130	AFI
Washington, D. C.	A-L	PC-a	N-N	40N	T-X	13‡	13-NL	AI
250,000 to 500,000								
Akron, Ohio	A-L	PB-a	Y-Y	37N	T-H	10‡	15-90	AGFI
Atlanta, Ga.	A-L	PB-a	N-Y	42Sh	T-H	11	15-15	AI
Birmingham, Ala.	A-U	PB-a	Y-Y	41N	T-T	12‡	12-60	NONE
Columbus, Ohio	A-LU	PB-1	N-N	40N	T-X	12‡	15NL	FI
Dallas, Tex.	A-LU	PA-a	N-N	40Sh	T-S	10	12-150	AI
Denver, Colo.	A-L	PB-pf	N-N	40N	T-H^{2}	12‡	12-100	AI
Fort Worth, Tex.	A	PA-a	Y-Y	40N	T-S	10‡	15-90	NONE
Indianapolis, Ind.	A	PM-a	Y-N	40N	..-H	10‡	10-31	NONE
Kansas City, Mo.	A	PA-a	Y-Y	40N	T-S	10‡	10-60	AI
Long Beach, Calif.	A	PA-a	N-Y	40N	T-H	12‡	12-90	I
Louisville, Ky.	A-LWU	PB-..	N-N	40N	T-S	10‡	12-60	I
Memphis, Tenn.	A-U	PM-a	Y-Y	40N	N-S	10	NONE	NONE
Newark, N. J.	A-U	PM-a	Y-Y	. .N	X-X	12‡	12-NL	NONE
Oakland, Calif.	A	PM-a	N-N	37½N	T-T	11‡	12-120	FI
Omaha, Neb.	A	PM-a	Y-Y	37½N	T-S	8‡	12-36	. . . .
Portland, Ore.	A	PB-a	N-Y	40N	T-H	10‡	15-90	AI
Rochester, N. Y.	A-U	PA-a	Y-Y	35N	T-S	10‡	12-120	I
St. Paul, Minn.	A	S-a	Y-Y	40N	T-S	15	15-300	. . . .
San Antonio, Tex.	A	PA-a	Y-Y	40N	T-T	12	13-30	NONE
San Diego, Calif.	A	PB-a	N-N	40N	T-H	15	15-90	AI
Seattle, Wash.	A-L	X	N-N	40N	T-X	12‡	12-90	AI
Toledo, Ohio	A	PA-a	Y-Y	40N	T-S	10‡	12-120	AFI
100,000 to 250,000								
Allentown, Pa.	NONE	..-..	..-..	39Sh	T-S	14	30-90	NONE
Austin, Tex.	FP	PA-a	Y-Y	40N	H-H	10‡	12-90	I
Baton Rouge, La.	A-W	PM-afp	Y-N	40N	N-S	14‡	12-190	NONE
Berkeley, Calif.	A-L	PA-a	N-Y	40N	T-H	10‡	12-150	AI
Bridgeport, Conn.	A	PB-a	Y-Y	32½N	S-S	10‡	NP	AFI
Cambridge, Mass.	A-L	PA-a	Y-Y	37½N	H-H	10‡	15-150	A
Camden, N. J.	A	S-a	Y-N	30N	N-S	12‡	15NL	NONE
Charlotte, N. C.	FP	PA-a	N-N	40N	T-S	10‡	10-60	AI
Chattanooga, Tenn.	NONE	NONE	N-Y	40Sh	S-H	10	NP	AFI
Corpus Christi, Tex.	A-LU	PA-a	Y-Y	40N	T-X	11‡	12-NL	I
Dayton, Ohio	A	PB-a	Y-Y	40N	T-X	12‡	16-120	AFI
Des Moines, Iowa	A-LWU	PA-a	Y-Y	40N	T-T	10‡	12-90	FI
Duluth, Minn.	A	PB-a	Y-Y	37½..	T-H	10‡	30-120	AI
El Paso, Tex.	A-L	PB-a	Y-Y	40N	T-H	15	15-30	AI
Elizabeth, N. J.	A	NONE	Y-Y	30N	S-H	12‡	15-NL	A

TABLE IX — PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958 — Continued

City	Civil Service; Emp. Groups Covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours Per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office; Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave; Cumulation	City Employee Unions
100,000 to 250,000—continued								
Erie, Pa.	FP	S	Y-N	38½Fh	T-H	12‡	10-10	GF
Evansville, Ind.	FP	S	Y-Y	39Sh	N-S	14	14-. .	NONE
Fall River, Mass.	A	..-..	Y-Y	35N	N-H	10‡	NF	G
Flint, Mich.	A	PB-a	N-N	40N	H-H	10‡	12-NL	GI
Fort Wayne, Ind.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	40N	T-H	14‡	. .-. .	NONE
Fresno, Calif.	A	PB-a	N-Y	40N	X-X	15‡	12-90	I
Gary, Ind.	P	M-a	Y-Y	33Sh	N-..	14	NP	FI
Grand Rapids, Mich.	A-L	PB-a	N-N	40N	S-S	10‡	10-NL	AFI
Hartford, Conn.	A-L	PA-a	N-N	35N	S-S	10‡	15-90	AFI
Jacksonville, Fla.	A	PB-a	Y-N	40N	T-H	10‡	NP	AFI
Kansas City, Kan.	A-U	S-a	Y-Y	40N	N-S	15	15-90	I
Knoxville, Tenn.	A-LU	S	N-N	40N	N-N	10	5-60	F
Little Rock, Ark.	A	PB-a	Y-Y	40N	N-N	15	15-60	A
Miami, Fla.	A	PB-a	N-N	40N	T-S	10‡	12-60	AFI
Mobile, Ala.	A-LU	PC-a	Y-Y	40N	S-..	10‡	. .-. .	NONE
Montgomery, Ala.	A-U	PB-a	N-N	40N	T-S	12	12-90	F
Nashville, Tenn.	A-LW	PB-a	N-N	40N	T-H	10‡	60-60	FI
New Bedford, Mass.	A	NONE	Y-N	30N	S-..	10‡	12-60	AFI
New Haven, Conn.	A	PM-a	Y-Y	36½N	T-S	10‡	15-90	A
Norfolk, Va.	A	PA-a	Y-N	37½N	S-H	12	12-96	NONE
Oklahoma City, Okla.	FP	PA-a	Y-Y	44Sh	T-T	12	15-90	NONE
Pasadena, Calif.	A	PA-a	N-N	40N	H-H	10‡	10-60	I
Paterson, N. J.	A	D-a	Y-Y	35N	T-..	12	15-NL	NONE
Peoria, Ill.	A	PA-a	N-Y	40N	H-H	10‡	10-60	FI
Phoenix, Ariz.	A	PA-a	Y-Y	40N	T-X	15	15-NL	AFI
Providence, R. I.	NONE	PX-afp	Y-Y	35N	T-H	10‡	15-90‡	AFI
Richmond, Va.	A	PA-a	N-N	40N	T-X	12‡	12-90	FI
Rockford, Ill.	A	PB-a	Y-Y	40N	T-H	10‡	10-30	NONE
Sacramento, Calif.	A	PA-a	Y-Y	40N	T-H	15	12-120	I
Salt Lake City, Utah	FP	D-a	N-Y	37½N	N-H	10	15-30	A
San Jose, Calif.	A	PA-a	N-N	40N	H-H	10‡	10-150	AI
Savannah, Ga.	A-L	PA-a	Y-Y	40N	N-X	10	10-30	AI
Scranton, Pa.	A-U	..-..	Y-Y	33Sh	T-S	15	NP	I
Shreveport, La.	A-U	PB-a	N-N	40N	T-S	10	30-30‡	FI
Somerville, Mass.	A-L	M-a	N-N	40N	H-..	15	25-NL	A
South Bend, Ind.	FP	PM-a	Y-Y	38½Fh	N-X	15	15-30	FI
Spokane, Wash.	A-LU	PB-a	Y-Y	40N	S-H	10‡	. .-90	AFI
Springfield, Mass.	A	PM-a	Y-N	37½N	T-S	10‡	15-100	AI
Syracuse, N. Y.	A	S-..	Y-Y	32½N	T-X	10‡	5-140	AF
Tacoma, Wash.	A-L	PA-a	Y-N	40N	T-X	12‡	12-90	AFI
Tampa, Fla.	A	..-..	Y-Y	40N	S-S	10	10-10‡	AFI
Trenton, N. J.	A	S-a	Y-Y	40N	S-H	12‡	15-15	NONE
Tulsa, Okla.	A	PB-a	N-N	40N	T-X	10‡	10-100	AFI
Utica, N. Y.	A-LWU	PB-a	Y-Y	36N	T-X	14	NP	AF
Waterbury, Conn.	NONE	..-..	N-N	32½Sh	T-S	10‡	NP	I
Wichita, Kan.	A	PA-a	N-Y	40N	H-H	10‡	12-120	I
Worcester, Mass.	A-L	PA-a	Y-N	36N	X-X	10‡	15-90	AFI
Youngstown, Ohio	A-U	..-..	Y-Y	40Sh	T-S	14‡	30-60	AFI
50,000 to 100,000								
Alameda, Calif.	A	PB-a	N-N	38N	T-H	10‡	30-30[1]	I
Albuquerque, N. M.	A	PA-a	N-N	40N	S-S	12	12-90	AF
Alexandria, Va.	A	PA-a	N-N	35N	T-S	12‡	15-90	NONE
Alhambra, Calif.	A-L	PA-a	N-N	40N	T-T	12‡	10-40[1]	NONE
Amarillo, Tex.	A	PB-a	N-N	40N	H-H	12	15NL	I
Asheville, N. C.	AL	PB-a	Y-Y	40Sh	S-H	10	15-60	G
Atlantic City, N. J.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	30N	T-T	12‡	15-NL	NONE
Augusta, Ga.	FP	PC-a	Y-Y	40Sh	T-T	14	12-12	AI

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Civil Service; Emp. Groups Covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours Per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office; Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave; Cumulation	City Employee Unions
50,000 to 100,000—continued								
Aurora, Ill.	FP	D-a	Y-Y	40FH	T-H	12	7-7‡	FI
Bay City, Mich.	A	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40N	X-X	10‡	10-120	NONE
Beaumont, Tex.	NONE	K-a	Y-Y	40N	N-H	12	15-90	NONE
Berwyn, Ill.	FP	S-aFp	Y-Y	44FH	T-H	14	7-30	A
Bethlehem, Pa.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	37½N	T-S	14	14-42	FI
Binghamton, N. Y.	A-LU	..-..	Y-Y	35N	N-S	12	12-12	GFI
Brockton, Mass.	A	S-a	N-N	35N	H-H	10‡	15-75	NONE
Burbank, Calif.	A	PA-a	N-Y	40N	H-H	10‡	12-NL	NONE
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	FP	PC-a	Y-Y	40N	S-H	5‡	12-90	I
Charleston, S. C.	A	PM-a	Y-Y	35N	N-S	10	10-10‡	I
Cicero, Ill.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	40Sh	N-N	10‡	NP	NONE
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	FP	Mgr-a	N-N	38Sh	N-H	12	15-90	FI
Clifton, N. J.	A	Mgr-a	Y-Y	34N	H-H	10‡	15-NL	NONE
Columbia, S. C.	FP	S-..	N-N	40N	T-H	10	NP	I
Columbus, Ga.	FP	Mgr-a	Y-N	45Sh	N-N	10	NP	NONE
Compton, Calif.	A	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	T-S	10‡	12-90	NONE
Cranston, R. I.	A-FP	PC-afp	Y-Y	35N	S-H	10‡	18-90	NONE
Davenport, Ia.	A-LWU	..-..	Y-..	41Sh	N-..	7	30-180	NONE
Dearborn, Mich.	A	PB-a	Y-Y	40N	T-T^2	12‡	12-120	GI
Decatur, Ill.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	40N	T-T	10‡	14-180	AFI
Dubuque, Ia.	A-LU	Mgr-a	Y-Y	44Fh	T-H	12	12-60	AFI
Durham, N. C.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	37½N	T-X	12	12-NL	AFI
East Chicago, Ind.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	40Fh	N-N	11	NP	FI
East Orange, N. J.	A	..-..	Y-N	35N	X-X	12‡	15-NL	I
East St. Louis, Ill.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	40N		10‡	24-72	AFI
Evanston, Ill.	A	PA-a	N-N	37½N	T-H	10‡	6-30	I
Fort Smith, Ark.	A-L	..-..	Y-Y	44Sh	T-S	15	30-30	FI
Gadsden, Ala.	FP	M-..	N-N	40S	N-X	14	NP	GFI
Glendale, Calif.	A	PB-a	Y-N	40N	T-H	10‡	12-NL	NONE
Green Bay, Wis.	NONE	D-a	Y-Y	37½N	T-H	12	12-90	AI
Greensboro, N. C.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	T-S	12‡	12-60	I
Greenville, S. C.	FP	Mgr-a	N-N	44Fh	N-H	14	10-42	NONE
Hamilton, Ohio	A	PB-a	Y-Y	40N	T-H	10‡	15-90	AFI
Hammond, Ind.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	38½Sh	S-H	14‡	NP	GI
Hampton, Va.	A-U	S-a	N-N	38Sh	T-S	12‡	15-90	NONE
Harrisburg, Pa.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	35N	T-S	10	10-10	NONE
Hoboken, N. J.	A	PM-a	Y-Y	30N	T-S	12‡	10-10	NONE
Holyoke, Mass.	A-L	..-..	Y-Y	35N	T-X	10‡	NP	AFI
Huntington, W. Va.	FP	Mgr-a	Y-Y	44Fh	S-S	12	12-12	FI
Inglewood, Calif.	A	PA-a	Y-Y	40N	S-S	10‡	4-4	NONE
Irvington, N. J.	A	S-a	Y-Y	35N	H-H	12‡	15-15	NONE
Jackson, Mich.	A	PA-a	N-N	40N	T-X	10‡	12NL	AF
Jackson, Miss.	FP	PC-a	Y-Y	40Sh	N-S	12	7-7	NONE
Johnstown, Pa.	FP	D-a	Y-Y	40N	N-N	10	21-21	I
Joliet, Ill.	FP	Mgr-a	Y-Y	37Sh	N-H	10	30-60	AG
Kalamazoo, Mich.	A	PA-a	N-N	40N	T-H	10‡	6-NL	FI
Kenosha, Wis.	A	Mgr-afp	Y-Y	40N	T-X	12‡	12-70	AI
Lakewood, Ohio	A-U	S-afp	N-N	40Sh	T-H	7‡	14-90‡	GFI
Lansing, Mich.	NONE	PM-a	Y-Y	40N	T-X	10‡	12-90	AI
Laredo, Tex.	NONE	M-a	Y-Y	40N	N-N	15	..-..	NONE
Lawrence, Mass.	A	..-..	Y-Y	35N	N-S	10	12-60	AFI
Lexington, Ky.	A	X-a	Y-Y	40N	T-S	10	15-75	AFI
Lima, Ohio	A	M-a	Y-Y	40N	S-N	14‡	15-90	FI
Lincoln, Neb.	A	PC-a	N-N	40N	T-S	10‡	12-120	NONE
Lorain, Ohio	A	D-a	Y-Y	38½Sh	S-X	14‡	30-360	FI
Lowell, Mass.	A-L	..-..	N-N	35N	H-H	10‡	15-90	AFI
Lubbock, Tex.	FP	PA-a	N-N	44Fh	T-S	12	12-90	I
Lynn, Mass.	A-L	..-..	Y-Y	35N	T-H	10‡	NP	NONE

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Civil Service; Emp. Groups Covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours Per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office; Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave; Cumulation	City Employee Unions
50,000 to 100,000—continued								
McKeesport, Pa.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	35N	T-H	14‡	14-. .	AF
Macon, Ga.	FP	PM-a	N-N	40Fh	T-..	15	. .-. .	FI
Madison, Wis.	A	PM-a	Y-Y	39N	H-H	10‡	12-100	AI
Malden, Mass.	A-L	D-a	Y-Y	35N	T-X	10‡	NP	AFI
Manchester, N. H.	A-LWU	..-..	N-N	32½N	S-X	10‡	15-60	NONE
Medford, Mass.	A-L	PA-a	Y-Y	35N	T-H	10‡	15-NL	AI
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	A	..-..	Y-Y	35N	N-S	15‡	15-120	I
Muncie, Ind.	F	S-..	Y-N	40N	N-X	10	NP	I
New Rochelle, N. Y.	A	Mgr-a	Y-Y	35N	T-S	18	12-120	I
Newton, Mass.	A-L	S-a	Y-Y	37½N	T-H	10‡	15-100	A
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	A	PA-a	Y-Y	35N	T-H	10‡	12-120	AI
Oak Park, Ill.	FP	S-afp	N-Y	39Sh	T-X	10‡	21-21‡	NONE
Ogden, Utah	A	PA-a	N-Y	40N	N-H	10	12-60	NONE
Orlando, Fla.	FP	PM-afp	N-N	42N	H-N	10	15-60	NONE
Passaic, N. J.	A-U	S-a	Y-Y	30N	T-H	12‡	15-NL	NONE
Pawtucket, R. I.	A	PM-a	Y-Y	35N	S-S	10	15-90	AFI
Pittsfield, Mass.	A	PM-al	Y-Y	35N	S-X	10‡	15-90	A
Pontiac, Mich.	A	PA-a	N-N	40N	X-X	5‡	12-90	GFI
Port Arthur, Tex.	FP	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	H-H	10‡	15-90	AI
Portland, Me.	FP	PA-a	N-N	40N	T-X	10	10-90	I
Portsmouth, Va.	FP	Mgr-a	Y-Y	44N	S-H	15	6-30	AI
Pueblo, Colo.	A	S-a	Y-Y	40N	H-H	10‡	12-90	AI
Quincy, Mass.	A	PA-a	Y-Y	35N	T-X	10‡	15-NL	I
Racine, Wis.	FP	S-a	N-N	40N	N-X	10‡	12-120	AI
Raleigh, N. C.	A-U	PA-a	N-N	39N	T-X	10	10-60	NONE
Richmond, Calif.	A	PA-a	N-Y	37½N	H-H	10‡	30-30‡	I
Riverside, Calif.	A	PA-a	N-N	40N	T-T[2]	12‡	18-90	NONE
Roanoke, Va.	NONE	..-..	N-N	40N	T-S	14	15-15‡	FI
Saginaw, Mich.	A	PA-a	N-Y	40N	S-X	10	10-120	GFI
St. Joseph, Mo.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	40N	T-S	10	15-15	AI
St. Petersburg, Fla.	A-U	S-a	N-N	40N	T-S	10‡	12-60	NONE
San Angelo, Tex.	FP	S-afp	N-Y	40N	T-T	12	15-90	I
San Bernardino, Calif.	A	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40N	N-S	10‡	12-NL	NONE
San Mateo, Calif.	A	PA-a	N-Y	40N	T-T	10‡	12-60	NONE
Santa Ana, Calif.	A	PA-a	N-Y	40N	S-S	10‡	12-100	NONE
Santa Monica, Calif.	A	PA-a	Y-Y	37½N	T-T	10‡	10-NL	I
Schenectady, N. Y.	A	S-a	Y-N	35N	T-H	10‡	12-60	AI
Sioux City, Iowa	A-LU	PA-a	Y-Y	40N	T-X	10‡	12-90	AFI
Sioux Falls, S. D.	A	PC-a	Y-Y	40N	S-S	5‡	12-60	AFI
South Gate, Calif.	A	S-..	N-Y	40N	T-T	10	7-. .[1]	NONE
Springfield, Ill.	A	S-a	Y-Y	40N	T-X	10‡	12-90	AFI
Springfield, Mo.	A	P..-..	N-Y	40N	T-T	10‡	10-60	NONE
Springfield, Ohio	FP	S-a	Y-Y	44Sh	N-H	5‡	15-90	FI
Stamford, Conn.	A-LW	PB-a	Y-Y	37½N	T-S	12‡	15-90	AI
Stockton, Calif.	A	PA-a	Y-Y	40N	H-H	12‡	12-NL	AI
Terre Haute, Ind.	NONE	S-a	Y-Y	38½ Fh	N-N	14	NP	NONE
Topeka, Kan.	FP	D-a	Y-Y	40N	N-T	10	NP	NONE
Troy, N. Y.	A	..-..	Y-Y	37½ Fh	N-H	18	NP	A
Union City, N. J.	FP	S-..	Y-Y	30N	S-S	10‡	12-12	NONE
Waco, Tex.	FP	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40N	N-X	10	12-24	I
Wheeling, W. Va.	A-U	K-a	Y-Y	37½Sh	S-S	15	15-60	NONE
Wichita Falls, Tex.	FP	PA-a	Y-Y	44Fh	T-S	10	15-NL	I
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	FP	D-a	Y-Y	33Sh	T-S	12	30-. .	FI
Winston-Salem, N. C.	NONE	PA-a	N-Y	40Sh	T-S	10	12-90	NONE
York, Pa.	FP	..-..	N-N	38½ Fh	S-S	6‡	12-12	FI
25,000 to 50,000								
Abilene, Tex.	FP	PA-a	N-N	40N	N-X	15	15-90	NONE

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Civil Service; Emp. Groups Covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours Per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office; Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave; Cumulation	City Employee Unions
25,000 to 50,000—continued								
Abington tp, Pa.	P	..-..	Y-Y	40N	N-S	10	NP	F
Albany, Ga.	NONE	Mgr-afp	N-N	44Sh	N-S	14‡	16-90	NONE
Alexandria, La.	A	PB-afp	Y-N	40N	N-S	10‡	12-180	AI
Aliquippa, Pa.	FP	S-a	Y-Y	44Sh	T-H	10	30-30	AGFI
Alliance, Ohio	FP	S-a	N-..	34N	N-N	10‡	15-90	NONE
Alton, Ill.	FP	S-a	Y-Y	44Fh	S-S	7‡	NP	A
Amsterdam, N. Y.	A	S-a	Y-Y	33Sh	S-X	10‡	12-90	NONE
Anaheim, Calif.	NONE	PC-a	N-N	40N	T-H	10‡	12-180	NONE
Ann Arbor, Mich.	NONE	..-..	N-N	40N	T-..	12‡	12-120	FI
Anniston, Ala.	A	D-a	Y-Y	45Fh	N-S	14	12-12	FI
Appleton, Wis.	NONE	NONE	N-N	38N	H-..	5‡	5-60	NONE
Arcadia, Calif.	A-L	PA-a	Y-N	40N	S-S	10‡	12-30[1]	NONE
Arlington t, Mass.	A-L	PB-a	Y-Y	35N	X-X	10‡	15-NL	A
Ashland, Ky.	..-..	Mgr-a	Y-N	40Sh	S-S	11‡	21-..	NONE
Athens, Ga.	FP	..-..	..-..	..N	..-..	15	NP	NONE
Auburn, N. Y.	A-U	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40N	X-X	10	12-60	NONE
Bakersfield, Calif.	A	mgr-afp	Y-Y	40N	S-S	10‡	12-60	NONE
Bangor, Me.	FP	Mgr-a	N-Y	37½N	T-X	10‡	15-120	A
Barberton, Ohio	A	S-afp	Y-Y	40Sh	N-H	10‡	15-90	AFI
Battle Creek, Mich.	NONE	P..-a	N-N	41Sh	T-S	6‡	..-..	AI
Belleville, Ill.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	40N	N-H	10‡	15-90	AI
Belleville, N. J.	A-LWU	..-..	Y-Y	32½N	T-H	12‡	12-NL	NONE
Bellingham, Wash.	A-LU	K-a	Y-N	35N	T-H	10‡	12-60	AI
Belmont t, Mass.	A-U	..-..	N-N	35N	T-H	10	NP	NONE
Beloit, Wis.	FP	..-..	N-Y	40Sh	X-X	11‡	10-30	AI
Bessemer, Ala.	A-LU	PB-a	Y-Y	40N	T-X	12‡	12-60	FI
Beverly, Mass.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	37½N	T-S	14‡	..-100	NONE
Beverly Hills, Calif.	A	PC-a	N-N	40N	H-H	10‡	10-90	NONE
Billings, Mont.	NONE	D-a	N-N	35N	T-S	15	12-60	A
Biloxi, Miss.	A	M-..	N-N	38Sh	S-S	10	NP	NONE
Bloomfield, N. J.	A	S-a	Y-Y	35N	T-H	12‡	15-NL	NONE
Bloomington, Ill.	FP	Mgr-afp	Y-Y	40Sh	T-H	10‡	30-30[1]	AI
Bloomington, Ind.	NONE	D-a	Y-Y	40Sh	N-S	10	7-7	NONE
Boise City, Idaho	FP	M-a	Y-Y	37½N	N-S	12	12-30	NONE
Bremerton, Wash.	A	PB-a	N-N	40N	X-..	13	10-32	AI
Bristol, Conn.	FP	S-a	Y-Y	35N	T-X	10‡	10-50‡	AI
Burlington, Iowa	FP	..-..	Y-Y	38½Fh	N-S	10	NP	FI
Butte, Mont.	..-..	X-..	N-N	40N	T-X	15	NP	NONE
Champaign, Ill.	NONE	D-a	Y-Y	40N	N-N	10‡	10-20	I
Charlottesville, Va.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-Y	40N	N-N	10	NP	NONE
Chelsea, Mass.	A-L	S-a	Y-Y	40N	T-H	15‡	15-75	I
Cheyenne, Wyo.	FP	M-a	N-N	38Fh	N-H	12	12-15	I
Chula Vista, Calif.	A	PB-a	N-N	40N	T-T	15	12-120	A
Clarksburg, W. Va.	FP	Mgr-a	N-N	35N	N-H	10‡	12-90	FI
Clinton, Iowa	FP	M-a	Y-Y	40Fh	N-S	11	NP	AFI
Colorado Springs, Colo.	A	PB-a	N-N	40N	H-H	10‡	12-90	AI
Columbia, Mo.	A	Mgr-a	N-N	40Sh	H-H	10	12-90	NONE
Concord, N. H.	A	Mgr-a	Y-Y	37½N	T-H	12	12-60	I
Council Bluffs, Iowa	A-LWU	Mgr-a	Y-Y	42Sh	N-H	10	12-90	AFI
Culver City, Calif.	A	S-a	N-N	40N	T-T	10‡	12-72	NONE
Cumberland, Md.	A	..-..	Y-Y	35N	T-H	15	15-60	A
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	A	S-a	N-N	44Sh	T-H	10‡	15-90	F
Danville, Ill.	FP	D-a	Y-Y	40Sh	S-X	18	14-..	I
Daytona Beach, Fla.	A	PC-a	N-N	40N	T-S	12‡	12-90	FI
East Cleveland, Ohio	FP	S-a	N-N	40N	T-S	10‡	15-120	FI
East Hartford t, Conn.	NONE	..-..	N-N	37½N	T-H	10‡	NP	NONE
East Providence t, R. I.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	32½N	T-H	14	NP	AFI
Easton, Pa.	FP	S-a	Y-Y	36Sh	S-S	14	15-45	A

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Civil Service; Emp. Groups Covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours Per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office; Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave; Cumulation	City Employee Unions
25,000 to 50,000—continued								
Eau Claire, Wis.	FP	S-a	N-Y	40N	T-X	10‡	12-60	AI
Elgin, Ill.	A	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40Sh	S-X	10‡	12-120	AI
Elmhurst, Ill.	NONE	..-..	N-N	34Fh	H-H	14	NP	NONE
Elmira, N. Y.	A-U	Mgr-a	Y-Y	35N	N-H	10‡	11-66	I
Elyria, Ohio	FP	S-a	Y-N	41Sh	S-S	7‡	15-90	AFI
Enid, Okla.	FP	Mgr-a	Y-Y	44Fh	T-T	15	15-15	NONE
Eugene, Ore.	FP	S-a	N-N	40N	H-H	10‡	12-90	I
Everett, Wash.	A-L	K-a	Y-Y	40N	T-H	14‡	12-90	AI
Fairfield t, Conn.	NONE	..-..	N-N	35N	..-..	10‡	30-90	NONE
Fairmont, W. Va.	FP	D-a	N-N	35N	N-H	15	15-15	FI
Fargo, N. D.	A	PC-a	N-Y	40N	T-S	12	12-60	I
Fayetteville, N. C.	FP	Mgr-a	N-N	38Fh	N-S	11	11-11	NONE
Ferndale, Mich.	A	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40N	T-X	10‡	15-30	A
Fitchburg, Mass.	A-L	D-a	Y-N	35N	N-X	10‡	15-30	NONE
Fond du Lac, Wis.	FP	K-a	N-Y	39N	N-H	10‡	15-30	AFI
Fort Dodge, Iowa	FP	M-a	N-N	44Fh	N-X	5‡	NP	NONE
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	A	PA-a	N-N	40N	S-S	10‡	12-90	NONE
Framingham t, Mass.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	39Sh	N-H	14‡	NP	NONE
Fullerton, Calif.	NONE	S-alp	N-N	40N	H-H	10‡	12-60	NONE
Gainesville, Fla.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	S-S	10‡	NP	NONE
Galesburg, Ill.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	40Sh	N-T	14‡	NP	AFI
Garfield, N. J.	NONE	M-a	Y-Y	35N	N-N	10‡	NP	NONE
Gloucester, Mass.	A	S-a	Y-Y	32½N	T-X	10	14-100	AI
Grand Forks, N. D.	A	Mgr-a	N-Y	37Fh	T-S	12	14-120	A
Granite City, Ill.	NONE	S-a	Y-Y	40Sh	N-H	10‡	NP	AI
Great Falls, Mont.	FP	S-a	N-N	40N	N-S	NP	NONE	
Greenwich t, Conn.	A	PB-a	N-N	37½N	S-X	10‡	12-90	AI
Hackensack, N. J.	A	Mgr-a	Y-Y	30N	X-X	12‡	15-NL	NONE
Hagerstown, Md.	A	S-a	Y-Y	40Fh	X-X	5½‡	5-30‡	NONE
Hamden t, Conn.	A	K-a	N-N	35N	N-T	14‡	12-60	NONE
Hamtramck, Mich.	A	PB-a	Y-Y	40N	T-X[2]	12‡	15-100	GFI
Hattiesburg, Miss.	A-U	S-a	Y-Y	44Fh	N-..	11	7-30	I
Haverhill, Mass.	A	D-a	Y-Y	35N	T-S	12	12-36	NONE
Hayward, Calif.	A	PA-a	N-N	40N	T-T	10‡	12-75‡	NONE
Hazelton, Pa.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	33Sh	T-S	14	7-14	A
Hempstead, N. Y.	A	S-a	Y-Y	40N	S-S	5‡	15-90	NONE
High Point, N. C.	A-U	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40N	T-S	5‡	12-60	I
Highland Park, Mich.	A	PC-a	Y-Y	40N	X-X	10‡	18-36	A
Hot Springs, Ark.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	42Sh	N-N	14	. .-30	FI
Huntington Park, Calif.	A	..-..	Y-Y	40N	S-S	11‡	11-66	NONE
Hutchinson, Kan.	FP	S-a	Y-Y	40N	T-S	12	12-60	I
Independence, Mo.	NONE	M-a	Y-Y	44Fh	N-S	14	. .-NL	I
Iowa City, Iowa	A-LU	Mgr-al	N-N	44Fh	T-H	11	30-90	I
Jackson, Tenn.	A	X-a	Y-Y	38Fh	N-N	14	15-75	F
Jamestown, N. Y.	A	D-a	Y-N	37½N	T-X	10‡	10-50	AI
Johnson City, Tenn.	FP	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	T-S	10	5-15	NONE
Joplin, Mo.	A-LU	Mgr-a	Y-Y	38N	N-S	10	12-60	NONE
Kettering, Ohio	A-U	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	S-S	10	15-90	NONE
Key West, Fla.	A	S-a	Y-N	40N	T-S	10‡	10-120	NONE
Kingston, N. Y.	A-U	..-..	Y-Y	35N	N-H	10‡	NP	NONE
Kokomo, Ind.	FP	M-a	Y-Y	35N	S-N	10‡	NP	FI
La Crosse, Wis.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	37½N	N-H	7‡	12-60	AFI
La Grange, Ga.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	44Fh	N-..	14	NP	NONE
Lackawanna, N. Y.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	35N	T-S	15	NP	A
Lafayette, Ind.	NONE	..-..	Y-N	40N	S-S	10	NP	NONE
Lafayette, La.	FP	PA-w	N-N	40N	N-S	15	NP	NONE
Lakeland, Fla.	A	PB-a	N-N	40N	T-H	12	NP	NONE
Laurel, Miss.	A-U	C-a	Y-Y	44Fh	N-N	14	14-60	FI

TABLE IX — PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958 — Continued

City	Civil Service; Emp. Groups Covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours Per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay— Office; Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave; Cumulation	City Employee Unions
25,000 to 50,000—continued								
Lebanon, Pa.	P	..-..	N-N	39Sh	N-S	7‡	30-180	F
Lewiston, Me.	FP	S-a	N-N	37½N	T-H	14	12-50	AI
Lincoln Park, Mich.	A	S-afp	Y-Y	40N	T-X	12‡	12-72	A
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	P	S-a	N-N	37½N	H-H	10‡	7-60	NONE
Lynchburg, Va.	NONE	S-a	Y-Y	40N	N-X	14	NP	NONE
Lynwood, Calif.	A	Mgr-a	N-Y	40N	T-T	10‡	12-75	NONE
Manchester t, Conn.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	35N	T-X	10‡	10-90	A
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	A	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	H-H	10	12-60	NONE
Manitowoc, Wis.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	40N	N-H	5‡	5-60	AI
Mansfield, Ohio	A-U	S-a	Y-Y	39Sh	N-S	5‡	15-90	FI
Maplewood tp, N. J.	FP	K-a	N-N	35½N	T-H	10‡	. .-90	NONE
Marion, Ind.	NONE	M-a	Y-Y	40N	N-N	14	. .-. .	FI
Marion, Ohio	FP	S-. .	N-N	40N	S-H	10	16-90	FI
Mason City, Iowa	FP	..-..	N-N	48N	N-X	10‡	NP	I
Massillon, Ohio	FP	S-a	Y-Y	40Fh	..-..	14‡	15-90	FI
Maywood, Ill.	FP	S-a	N-N	40Fh	T-X	14‡	15-30	AFI
Melrose, Mass.	A	..-..	Y-Y	37½N	N-X	10‡	15-75	NONE
Meriden, Conn.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	40N	N-H	10‡	NP	AFI
Meridian, Miss.	A-LWU	K-a	N-Y	40N	T-T	14	12-180	NONE
Miami Beach, Fla.	A	PA-a	N-N	40N	T-S	12‡	8-NL	NONE
Michigan City, Ind.	NONE	S-a	Y-N	40Sh	T-H	14	NP	NONE
Middletown, Ohio	A	PA-a	N-Y	40N	T-S	10‡	15-90	A
Milford t, Conn.	A	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	T-S	10	12-36	AI
Mishawaka, Ind.	FP	S-a	Y-Y	40Fh	T-S	11‡	. .-30	NONE
Moline, Ill.	FP	D-a	Y-Y	40Sh	T-S	5‡	5-. .	AI
Montclair, N. J.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	35N	N-H	10‡	10-. .	NONE
Montebello, Calif.	A	Mgr-a	N-Y	40N	T-T	10‡	12-NL	NONE
Monterey Park, Calif.	A-L	PA-a	N-N	40N	S-S	10‡	12-60	I
Morgantown, W. Va.	FP	K-a	Y-Y	41Fh	N-S	12	30-90	FI
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	FP	Mgr-a	N-N	39N	S-S	10‡	18-54	NONE
Muskegon, Mich.	A	..-..	N-N	37½N	T-X	10‡	12-60	G
Muskogee, Okla.	A	S-a	Y-Y	44N	S-H	11	12-90	NONE
Nashua, N. H.	NONE	D-a	N-N	35N	N-H	15‡	NP	AFI
National City, Calif.	A-U	S-a	N-Y	40N	T-S	15	12-60	NONE
New Albany, Ind.	NONE	D-a	Y-Y	36Fh	N-N	0	NP	FI
New Brunswick, N. J.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	35N	S-X	10‡	NP	NONE
New Castle, Pa.	FP	D-a	Y-Y	41Fh	N-S	11	30-90	NONE
New Kensington, Pa.	FP	M-a	Y-Y	40Sh	T-X	14‡	NP	G
New London, Conn.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40N	T-H	10‡	10-60	A
Newport, Ky.	A	Mgr-a	Y-Y	36Sh	N-X	11	15-. .	AFI
Newport, R. I.	A	PA-a	Y-N	40N	N-H	10	15-60	AFI
Norman, Okla.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-Y	44Fh	N-T	12	12-12	NONE
Norristown, Pa.	P	C-. .	Y-Y	40Sh	N-N	7‡	7-14	NONE
North Little Rock, Ark.	A	..-..	Y-Y	40N	H-H	15	15-15	NONE
Northampton, Mass.	A	..-..	N-N	35N	T-H	10‡	15-NL	NONE
Norwich, Conn.	A	PA-a	Y-Y	35N	T-X	10‡	12-60	AFI
Nutley, N. J.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	40N	S-H	12‡	15-15	NONE
Odessa, Tex.	NONE	PA-a	N-Y	40N	T-S	10	NP	NONE
Ontario, Calif.	NONE	S-a	Y-Y	40N	T-S	12‡	12-50	A
Orange, N. J.	A	..-..	N-N	37½N	N-S	12‡	NP	NONE
Oshkosh, Wis.	FP	S-a	N-Y	37½N	N-H	10	10-10	FI
Ottumwa, Iowa	FP	S-a	N-N	40N	T-H	10‡	12-90	AFI
Owensboro, Ky.	A	S-aw	Y-Y	40Sh	T-S	12	12-NL	NONE
Oxnard, Calif.	A	Mgr-a	N-Y	40N	T-T	10‡	12-90	NONE
Paducah, Ky.	A	Mgr-a	Y-Y	41Fh	T-T	12	18-45	NONE
Palo Alto, Calif.	NONE	PA-a	N-N	40N	T-H	14‡	12-12	NONE
Panama City, Fla.	A	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40Sh	T-S	10	5-. .	I
Parkersburg, W. Va.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	38½Fh	S-H	11	10-30	FI

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Civil Service; Emp. Groups Covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours Per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office; Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave; Cumulation	City Employee Unions
25,000 to 50,000—continued								
Parma, Ohio	FP	S-afp	Y-Y	40N	S-X	14	15-90	AFI
Penn tp, Pa.	P	Mgr-a	Y-Y	33½Sh	H-S	5‡	20-. .[3]	NONE
Pensacola, Fla.	A	PA-a	Y-Y	40N	H-H	10‡	10-60	I
Perth Amboy, N. J.	A	..-..	Y-Y	35N	N-S	12‡	15-NL	NONE
Petersburg, Va.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40N	N-S	10	10-100	FI
Pine Bluff, Ark.	FP	..-..	N-N	40N	N-S	15	NP	FI
Plainfield, N. J.	A	K-a	Y-Y	35N	H-H	12‡	15-NL	NONE
Pocatello, Idaho	FP	S-a	N-N	38Fh	T-S	12	12-90	I
Pomona, Calif.	A	PA-a	N-N	40N	T-H	10‡	12-60	NONE
Port Huron, Mich.	A	Mgr-a	Y-Y	37½N	T-X	12‡	12-90	AI
Portsmouth, Ohio	A-U	S-a	Y-Y	40Sh	S-X	10‡	15-90	GFI
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	A-U	Mgr-a	N-Y	35N	T-S	15	NP	AI
Provo, Utah	A	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40N	N-N	10‡	10-120	A
Rapid City, S. D.	NONE	S-a	Y-Y	44Sh	T-S	12	14-60	FI
Redondo Beach, Calif.	A	Mgr-a	N-Y	40N	S-S	10‡	12-60	A
Redwood City, Calif.	A	Mgr-a	N-Y	40N	H-H	10‡	12-90	NONE
Reno, Nev.	A	Mgr-a	Y-Y	35N	T-S	10	12-36	I
Richfield, Minn.	A	Mgr-a	N-Y	40N	H-H	12‡	12-100	I
Richmond, Ind.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	36Sh	N-S	6	. .-. .	NONE
Rock Island, Ill.	A-L	PA-a	N-N	40Sh	T-S	10‡	12-36	AFI
Rocky Mount, N. C.	NONE	..-..	N-N	44Fh	S-T	12	12-60	NONE
Rome, Ga.	FP	D-a	Y-Y	40Fh	N-S	14	NP	I
Rome, N. Y.	A-U	S-a	N-N	35N	N-X	10	NP	AI
Roswell, N. M.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-N	41Fh	T-S	12	12-12	I
Royal Oak, Mich.	A	PA-a	N-N	40N	T-X	10‡	12-100	AI
St. Cloud, Minn.	A	S-a	Y-Y	40N	H-H	10‡	12-120	A
St. Louis Park, Minn.	FP	Mgr-afp	N-Y	40N	H-H	10‡	12-120	AI
Salem, Mass.	NONE	..-..	N-Y	30N	S-S	10‡	15-60	NONE
Salem, Oregon	FP	PA-afp	N-N	40N	N-S	12	12-90	I
Salina, Kan.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	44Fh	S-S	12	12-90	I
San Leandro, Calif.	A	PB-a	N-N	40N	H-H	10‡	12-90	NONE
Sandusky, Ohio	FP	Mgr-a	N-N	40Sh	H-H	5‡	15-90	AFI
Santa Barbara, Calif.	FP	S-afp	N-Y	40N	S-S	10‡	10-30	NONE
Santa Fe, N. M.	NONE	Mgr-ap	Y-Y	40Sh	T-T	12	12-24	NONE
Shaker Heights, Ohio	A-U	..-..	N-N	37½Sh	T-H	11‡	15-90	AFI
Sharon, Pa.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	35N	T-X	10‡	8-180	NONE
Sheboygan, Wis.	A-LWFP	..-..	Y-Y	40N	T-T	5‡	12-60	AGFI
S. San Francisco, Calif.	A	Mgr-a	N-Y	37½N	S-S	10	12-12	NONE
Spartanburg, S. C.	FP	Mgr-a	Y-Y	44Fh	T-S	12	12-90	I
Steubenville, Ohio	FP	S-a	Y-Y	44Sh	S-S	10‡	15-90	FI
Stratford t, Conn.	FP	Mgr-afp	Y-Y	38N	T-H	10‡	12-90	AFI
Superior, Wis.	FP	Mgr-a	N-N	37½N	T-S	14	12-90	A
Tallahassee, Fla.	NONE	..-..	N-N	40N	N-S	10	NP	NONE
Taunton, Mass.	A-L	..-..	N-N	36N	S-X	10	15-90	NONE
Teaneck tp, N. J.	A	Mgr-a	Y-Y	35N	T-H	12‡	15-NL	NONE
Temple, Tex.	FP	S-a	N-Y	44Fh	S-S	12	12-12	NONE
Torrance, Calif.	A	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40N	H-H	10‡	12-60	AI
Torrington, Conn.	A-FP	..-,.	Y-Y	35N	..-..	10‡	6-60	NONE
Tucson, Ariz.	A-L	PB-a	N-N	40N	X-X	12	12-60	AFI
Tuscalossa, Ala.	A	K-a	N-N	40N	N-X	5‡	15-45	AFI
Tyler, Tex.	FP	S-fp	N-Y	40N	S-H	12	12-90	NONE
Union tp, N. J.	A	D-a	Y-Y	36N	..-..	12‡	15-. .	NONE
University City, Mo.	A	Mgr-a	N-N	40Sh	T-X	10	12-60	I
Vallejo, Calif.	A	S-a	Y-Y	40N	S-S	15	12-120	I
Vancouver, Wash.	FP	PA-a	Y-Y	40N	H-H	10	10-90	NONE
Vicksburg, Miss.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	40Sh	N-S	10	NP	NONE
Vineland, N. J.	A	S-a	Y-Y	37½N	T-X	12‡	15-NL	NONE
Warwick, Va.	NONE	S-a	N-N	40N	N-S	12‡	12-90	NONE

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Civil Service; Emp. Groups Covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours Per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office; Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave; Cumulation	City Employee Unions
25,000 to 50,000—continued								
Washington, Pa.	FP	..-..	Y-N	38Sh	N-S	10	10-30	NONE
Watertown t, Mass.	A-L	..-..	Y-Y	37½N	N-X	10‡	15-90	A
Watertown, N. Y.	A	S-a	Y-N	32½N	T-S	12‡	12-180	NONE
Waukegan, Ill.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	36Sh	T-N	5‡	..-..	NONE
Wausau, Wis.	NONE	M-a	N-N	37½N	N-H	5‡	12-30	NONE
Wauwatosa, Wis.	A	PM-a	N-N	40N	T-T	10‡	10-60	A
West Allis, Wis.	A	PB-afp	N-Y	40Sh	S-H	10‡	12-90	A
West Covina, Calif.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	H-H	10	12-31	NONE
West Hartford t, Conn.	A	S-a	Y-Y	35N	N-S	10‡	NP	I
West Haven t, Conn.	NONE	..-..	N-N	35N	N-N	14	10-..	NONE
West Orange, N. J.	A	K-a	Y-Y	35N	X-H	12‡	15-NL	NONE
West Palm Beach, Fla.	A-L	PA-a	N-N	40N	X-X	12	..-..	I
Weymouth t, Mass.	FP	PC-a	Y-N	37½N	T-H	14‡	15-90	A
Whittier, Calif.	A-L	S-al	N-N	40N	S-S	10‡	12-60	I
White Plains, N. Y.	A-UFP	PM-a	Y-Y	35N	T-H	10‡	12-60	NONE
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	P	Mgr-afp	Y-Y	35N	N-S	10‡	NP	F
Williamsport, Pa.	FP	D-a	Y-Y	35½Sh	S-S	10	14-14	NONE
Wilmington, N. C.	FP	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40N	T-T	10	12-120‡	I
Winona, Minn.	NONE	..-..	N-Y	40Sh	N-S	12‡	12-90	AF
Wyandotte, Mich.	F	S-a	Y-Y	37Sh	T-X	12‡	12-120	AI
Yakima, Wash.	..-..	..-..	..-..	..N	..-H	12	12-24	AFI
Zanesville, Ohio	FP	..-..	N-N	40N	N-S	7‡	15-90	NONE
10,000 to 25,000								
Ada, Okla.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-Y	44Fh	N-N	11	11-11	NONE
Adrian, Mich.	FP	D-a	N-N	38½Sh	T-X	11	NP	NONE
Aiken, S. C.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	44Fh	T-S	14	14-30	NONE
Albany, Calif.	FP	..-..	N-N	37½N	N-H	10‡	12-90	NONE
Albany, Ore.	FP	S-a	N-N	40N	T-T	10	12-30	NONE
Albert Lea, Minn.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	N-S	12‡	12-90	A
Albion, Mich.	NONE	K-a	N-N	44Sh	T-S	12	12-30	NONE
Alice, Tex.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-Y	40N	S-S	10	NP	NONE
Allen Park, Mich.	A-L	S-a	Y-Y	38N	T-H	14	14-..	NONE
Alpena, Mich.	A	Mgr-a	N-Y	35N	N-S	10	10-30	F
Ambridge, Pa.	FP	S-a	Y-Y	44Sh	N-S	14‡	30-30	NONE
Ames, Iowa	A	S-a	Y-Y	40N	N-H	10‡	12-90	FI
Amherst t, Mass.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-Y	37½N	S-S	10‡	15-NL	NONE
Anderson, S. C.	NONE	S-..	Y-Y	41Fh	N-S	12	10-30	NONE
Andover t, Mass.	FP	..-..	N-N	36N	N-S	10	15-30	NONE
Anapolis, Md.	NONE	..-..	N-N	33Fh	T-S	15	15-90	NONE
Ansonia, Conn.	NONE	K-a	Y-Y	32½Sh	N-S	10	NP	NONE
Antioch, Calif.	A	S-a	N-N	40N	T-T	11‡	12-NL	NONE
Ardmore, Okla.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-Y	44Fh	N-N	12	15-..	NONE
Arkansas City, Kan.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	44Sh	N-S	12	NP	NONE
Arlington Heights, Ill.	FP	S-afp	Y-N	44Fh	T-S	14‡	12-60	NONE
Asbury Park, N. J.	A	PA-a	Y-Y	40N	T-S	12‡	15-NL	NONE
Astoria, Ore.	F	..-..	N-N	40N	H-H	10‡	12-60	A
Atchison, Kan.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-Y	44Fh	N-S	12	12-..	I
Athol t, Mass.	FP	..-..	N-N	40N	H-H	10	15-45	NONE
Attleboro, Mass.	A	M-a	Y-Y	40N	N-S	10	NP	NONE
Auburn, Ala.	NONE	M-a	N-N	41½Sh	N-S	14	NP	NONE
Auburn, Me.	FP	Mgr-afp	N-N	44Sh	N-H	12	12-90	I
Augusta, Me.	NONE	M-a	Y-N	40N	T-S	10‡	12-30	NONE
Aurora, Colo.	P	Mgr-a	N-Y	40N	T-S	10‡	12-60	NONE
Barre, Vt.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	37½N	H-H	10	10-20	AI
Bartlesville, Okla.	NONE	S-a	N-N	40N	T-T	10	12-60	F
Bastrop, La.	NONE	K-a	Y-Y	40Fh	N-N	11	NP	NONE
Batavia, N. Y.	A	..-..	Y-Y	40Sh	S-S	14	15-90	NONE

Table IX—Personnel Data for Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Civil Service; Emp. Groups Covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours Per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office; Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave; Cumulation	City Employee Unions
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Bath, Me.	A-LU	..-..	Y-Y	37½N	T-H	10	10-50	NONE
Baytown, Tex.	FP	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	T-H	12	. .-90	I
Beacon, N. Y.	A	D-a	Y-N	35N	T-H	10‡	12-60	NONE
Beatrice, Neb.	FP	..-..	N-N	40Sh	T-S	12	12-12	NONE
Beaver Falls, Pa.	FP	..-..	N-N	40N	N-H	14	10-30	A
Bell, Calif.	A	K-a	N-N	40N	T-N	10	6-. .[3]	NONE
Bellaire, Ohio	A	S-a	N-N	40Fh	N-S	14	. .-. .	NONE
Bellaire, Tex.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	N-X	10	NP	NONE
Bellefontaine, Ohio	FP	S-a	Y-N	44Fh	S-S	11	18-90	NONE
Bellwood, Ill.	A	..-..	N-N	40Sh	H-H	10	NP	NONE
Bemidji, Minn.	P	Mgr-a	N-N	44Fh	N-S	12	12-60	NONE
Bend, Ore.	F	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	T-S	10‡	12-60	NONE
Bensalem tp, Pa.	NONE	Mgr-a	..-Y	37N	T-T	5	NP	NONE
Benton Harbor, Mich.	A	Mgr-a	N-N	38N	T-S	10	10-NL	FI
Berea, Ohio	FP	S-a	N-N	40Sh	T-S	14	15-15	NONE
Berkley, Mich.	..-..	Mgr-a	N-N	38N	T-X	10‡	10-50	A
Berwick, Pa.	P	..-..	Y-Y	40N	S-T	5‡	5-15	NONE
Bethel, Pa.	P	Mgr-ap	Y-Y	40N	S-H	10	12-12	NONE
Bexley, Ohio	P	M-a	N-N	40N	N-H	15	NP	G
Big Spring, Tex.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	44Fh	T-S	12	NP	NONE
Birmingham, Mich.	NONE	S-a	N-N	40N	T-H	10‡	12-60	NONE
Bismarck, N. D.	A	S-a	Y-Y	42Sh	S-S	12	12-180	NONE
Bluefield, W. Va.	FP	Mgr-a	Y-Y	43Sh	T-S	10	30-30	NONE
Boone, Iowa	FP	D-a	N-N	40Sh	T-H	11‡	10-90	A
Borger, Tex.	NONE	S-a	N-N	44Sh	T-S	12	NP	NONE
Boulder, Colo.	NONE	S-a	N-N	40N	S-S	10‡	12-60	F
Bozeman, Mont.	FP	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	..-S	15	14-. .‡	FI
Braddock, Pa.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	44Sh	N-S	14	10-. .	AFI
Bradenton, Fla.	NONE	..-..	N-N	44Fh	S-H	12	30-30	NONE
Bradford, Pa.	FP	..-..	N-N	37½N	N-H	14	14-14	FI
Brainerd, Minn.	FP	..-..	Y-N	40Sh	S-H	10‡	12-90	A
Brattleboro t, Vt.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	36N	N-H	10	NP	NONE
Brawley, Calif.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	T-S	14‡	12-60	NONE
Bristol, Pa.	FP	Mgr-afp	Y-Y	40N	S-S	10‡	10-10	NONE
Bristol, Tenn.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	45Fh	N-S	7‡	14-14	NONE
Bristol, Va.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40Fh	T-S	12‡	12-45	NONE
Brookfield, Ill.	FP	Mgr-a	N-N	35Sh	T-H	6‡	NP	NONE
Brownwood, Tex.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	40N	S-S	14	15-90	I
Brunswick, Ga.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	S-H	10	15-15	NONE
Bryan, Tex.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	44Fh	T-S	11	12-12	I
Bucyrus, Ohio	FP	S-a	Y-Y	40Fh	N-S	10‡	10-120	FI
Burlingame, Calif.	A	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40N	T-T	10‡	15-90	NONE
Burlington, N. J.	A	..-..	Y-Y	35N	H-H	12‡	15-. .	NONE
Burlington, N. C.	NONE	PA-a	N-N	40N	T-S	10	10-NL	NONE
Butler, Pa.	FP	K-a	Y-Y	40Sh	N-S	14	14-28	AF
Cadillac, Mich.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40Sh	N-S	14	12-60	AI
Caldwell, Idaho	NONE	..-..	N-N	38Fh	N-N	11	NP	NONE
Campbell, Ohio	A	..-..	Y-Y	38Fh	N-S	14‡	15-90	NONE
Canton, Ill.	FP	M-a	Y-Y	44Sh	N-H	14‡	10-10	FI
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	40Sh	S-N	11	NP	NONE
Carlisle, Pa.	P	Mgr-ap	Y-Y	40Fh	N-H	7‡	12-30	NONE
Carnegie, Pa.	FP	C-a	Y-Y	44Sh	T-H	14‡	15-45	NONE
Carteret, N. J.	NONE	..-..	..-Y	35N	N-X	10‡	NP	NONE
Casper, Wyo.	FP	..-..	..-Y	38Fh	N-S	14	6-6	NONE
Centralia, Ill.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	42Sh	N-X	21	10-20	NONE
Chanute, Kan.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-Y	44Sh	H-H	12	NP	NONE
Charles City, Iowa	FP	D-a	N-N	44Fh	T-S	5½‡	10-30	I
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	P	Mgr-a	N-N	33Sh	N-S	14‡	14-NL	NONE

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Civil Service; Emp. Groups Covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours Per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office; Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave; Cumulation	City Employee Unions
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Chicago Heights, Ill.	FP	K-a	Y-Y	38Sh	S-X	12‡	12-90	FI
Chickasha, Okla.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-Y	44Fh	N-N	12	6-18	NONE
Chico, Calif.	A	Mgr-a	N-Y	37½N	T-T	10	12-60	NONE
Claremont, N. H.	A-W	Mgr-a	N-Y	35N	T-H	10‡	12-90	A
Clayton, Mo.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40Sh	S-H	11	13-13	A
Clearwater, Fla.	A	PB-a	N-N	37½N	T-S	14‡	15-60	I
Cleburne, Tex.	FP	Mgr-a	N-N	44Fh	S-S	5	15-90	NONE
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	FP	K-afp	Y-Y	38Sh	N-S	15	15-30	NONE
Coffeyville, Kan.	FP	X-a	Y-Y	40N	T-X	10	6-30	....
Collingswood, N. J.	NONE	C-a	N-N	40N	N-H	10	NP	NONE
Colton, Calif.	A	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40N	T-S	10‡	12-90	NONE
Columbia, Pa.	P	..-..	Y-Y	44Fh	S-S	15	NP	NONE
Columbia, Tenn.	FP	Mgr-a	N-Y	40Sh	T-S	12	NP	NONE
Concord, Calif.	A	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	T-T	10‡	12-48	NONE
Concord, N. C.	NONE	D-a	Y-Y	41Fh	S-S	6‡	12-60	NONE
Connellsville, Pa.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	40Fh	S-S	15	NP	NONE
Coral Gables, Fla.	NONE	PA-a	N-N	40N	T-S	10‡	10-50	NONE
Corapolis, Pa.	P	K-a	Y-Y	37½N	T-S	10‡	10-10	GF
Corning, N. Y.	A-U	..-..	N-N	35N	N-S	5‡	12-90	NONE
Corona, Calif.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-N	40N	T-S	10‡	12-60	NONE
Coronado, Calif.	A	S-a	N-N	40N	T-H	15	12-110	A
Corsicana, Tex.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-Y	44Sh	S-S	12	12-60	NONE
Corvallis, Ore.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	S-S	12	12-90	NONE
Coshocton, Ohio	FP	S-a	Y-Y	39Fh	N-X	6‡	15-90	FI
Crawfordsville, Ind.	FP	M-ap	N-N	40N	N-X	10‡	10-10	NONE
Crystal, Minn.	A	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40N	X-X	10‡	12-90	....
Cudahy, Wis.	A	K-afp	Y-Y	40N	T-H	10‡	10-60	A
Daly City, Calif.	A	S-a	N-Y	37½N	H-H	10‡	10-90	A
Danvers t, Mass.	FP	Mgr-a	Y-N	40N	T-H	10‡	15-75	A
Darien t, Conn.	NONE	D-a	N-N	37½N	N-S	14	NP	NONE
Decatur, Ga.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	40N	..-..	15‡	NP	NONE
Del Rio, Tex.	FP	M-fp	Y-N	44Sh	N-S	15	NP	NONE
Delano, Calif.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-N	35Sh	T-X	14	12-24	NONE
Delaware, Ohio	FP	Mgr-afp	N-N	44Fh	N-H	12	15-90	NONE
Denison, Tex.	FP	Mgr-a	N-Y	44Sh	T-S	15	NP	NONE
Des Plaines, Ill.	A	K-a	Y-N	37½Fh	N-H	6‡	..-..[3]	NONE
Dormont, Pa.	FP	Mgr-a	N-N	35N	T-X	14‡	..-..	NONE
Dothan, Ala.	A	S-a	N-N	40Fh	T-H	12	12-48	NONE
Dover, N. H.	A	D-a	Y-Y	35N	T-H	10‡	10-50	A
Downers Grove, Ill.	P	..-..	Y-N	40Sh	N-S	10‡	NP	NONE
Dublin, Ga.	NONE	C-a	N-N	44Fh	H-..	12	NP	NONE
Dumont, N. J.	NONE	M-a	Y-Y	37½N	S-S	10‡	25-25	NONE
Duncan, Okla.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	44Fh	S-S	11	11-11	NONE
Duquesne, Pa.	FP	M-a	Y-Y	40Sh	S-H	10‡	14-14	AFI
East Detroit, Mich.	A	Mgr-a	Y-Y	38½N	T-H	10	12-60	AF
East Lansing, Mich.	NONE	S-a	N-N	40N	T-S	10‡	10-NL	NONE
East Moline, Ill.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	40Fh	N-T	12	12-30	A
East Point, Ga.	A	PC-a	N-N	40N	T-H	11	12-90	I
Easthampton t, Mass.	FP	S-a	Y-N	36N	T-H	10	NP	NONE
Edinburg, Tex.	NONE	K-a	N-Y	44Fh	N-S	11	14-90	NONE
El Cajon, Calif.	A	S-a	N-N	40N	T-S	10‡	12-60	NONE
El Centro, Calif.	NONE	Mgr-al	N-N	40N	T-T	12	12-30	NONE
El Cerrito, Calif.	A	Mgr-a	N-N	37½N	X-X	10‡	14-60	....
El Dorado, Kan.	NONE	D-a	N-N	40N	T-S	7‡	7-..	I
El Reno, Okla.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-Y	48Fh	N-N	14	14-14	NONE
El Segundo, Calif.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	X-X	10‡	12-132	NONE
Elizabeth City, N. C.	NONE	Mgr-afp	N-N	38Sh	N-S	12	NP	NONE
Elizabethton, Tenn.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40Sh	N-S	15	12-12	NONE

TABLE IX — PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958 — Continued

City	Civil Service; Emp. Groups Covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours Per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office; Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave; Cumulation	City Employee Unions
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Ellwood City, Pa.	FP	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40N	N-N	5‡	7-7	A
Elmwood Park, Ill.	FP	Mgr-afp	N-N	35N	H-X	10‡	NP	A
Emporia, Kan.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-Y	44Fh	S-S	12	12-30	NONE
Enfield t, Conn.	NONE	D-a	Y-Y	35N	S-H	14	NP	NONE
Englewood, Colo.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-Y	37½N	S-S	10	12-24	NONE
Englewood, N. J.	NONE	S-a	Y-Y	38N	T-X	14‡	NP	NONE
Escanaba, Mich.	A-L	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40N	X-X	5‡	10-66	AI
Evergreen Park, Ill.	P	C-a	Y-Y	40Fh	N-S	14	NP	NONE
Fair Lawn, N. J.	A-U	Mgr-a	Y-Y	35N	T-X	12‡	12-NL	NONE
Fairfield, Ala.	A-LU	K-a	N-N	44Sh	T-T	12‡	12-60	NONE
Faribault, Minn.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	40Fh	S-S	12	21-63	NONE
Farrell, Pa.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	44Sh	N-S	15	15-15	G
Fayetteville, Ark.	FP	M-a	N-N	40Fh	H-H	10	12-24	NONE
Fergue Falls, Minn.	P	D-a	N-N	44Fh	S-S	12	12-60	NONE
Ferguson, Mo.	A	Mgr-a	N-N	41Sh	T-S	12	6-60	NONE
Floral Park, N. Y.	A	K-a	Y-Y	35N	S-S	10‡	30-30	NONE
Florence, S. C.	NONE	S-a	N-N	40Fh	N-S	12	12-60	NONE
Fort Collins, Colo.	A-L	Mgr-a	Y-Y	42Sh	N-H	10‡	5-30‡	NONE
Fort Lee, N. J.	A-U	..-..	Y-N	40N	N-H	14	NP	NONE
Fort Madison, Iowa	FP	D-a	Y-Y	44Sh	N-S	12	12-36	NONE
Fort Myers, Fla.	FP	..-..	N-N	40N	S-S	10	10-10	NONE
Fort Pierce, Fla.	A-U	PA-a	Y-Y	40N	H-H	10	10-10	NONE
Fort Scott, Kan.	FP	..-..	N-N	40N	N-S	7	5-25	NONE
Fort Thomas, Ky.	FP	S-a	N-N	40Sh	T-X	10‡	10-50	A
Frankfort, Ky.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	40Sh	T-S	12	12-60	NONE
Frederick, Md.	A	S-a	N-N	30N	T-S	5‡	5-30	NONE
Fredericksburg, Va.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	35Sh	T-S	10	12-NL	NONE
Freeport, Ill.	NONE	..-..	N-N	38Fh	N-S	7‡	12-NL	A
Fremont, Neb.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	42Fh	N-S	12	10-30	A
Fulton, N. Y.	..-..	..-..	Y-Y	30N	N-S	10‡	12-60	NONE
Gainesville, Ga.	A	Mgr-a	N-N	44Fh	S-S	15	15-45	NONE
Gainesville, Tex.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	44Fh	T-S	7	NP	NONE
Garden City, Kan.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-Y	44Fh	T-S	12‡	12-30	NONE
Garden City, N. Y.	A	K-a	N-N	40N	T-S	12‡	NP	NONE
Gardena, Calif.	A	K-a	N-N	40N	T-H	10‡	12-90	NONE
Gardner, Mass.	A	..-..	Y-Y	40N	S-H	10	15-60	. . . .
Garfield Heights, Ohio	A	M-a	Y-Y	40Sh	T-H	12‡	15-30	AFI
Garland, Tex.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-Y	44Fh	T-N	12	12-30	NONE
Gastonia, N. C.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40Sh	H-X	10	15-90	NONE
Geneva, N. Y.	A	D-a	N-N	35N	N-H	10‡	12-150	AF
Girard, Ohio	FP	..-..	Y-Y	40Sh	S-S	10‡	15-90	NONE
Glenview, Ill.	P	..-..	N-N	37Sh	H-H	11‡	12-90	NONE
Goldsboro, N. C.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-Y	45Fh	N-S	12	NP	NONE
Grand Junction, Colo.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40Sh	T-X	10‡	12-90	NONE
Grand Prairie, Tex.	FP	S-a	Y-Y	44Sh	S-S	11	12-60	NONE
Great Bend, Kan.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	40N	S-S	10‡	7-30	NONE
Greeley, Colo.	FP	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	T-S	10	12-60	I
Greensburg, Pa.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	44Fh	N-S	11	. .-11	NONE
Greenville, N. C.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	41Fh	S-S	12	NP	NONE
Greenville, Tex.	FP	S-afp	N-N	44Sh	N-S	12	12-12	I
Greenwood, S. C.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	42Sh	N-S	10	. .-90	NONE
Griffin, Ga.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	44Fh	N-X	14	NP	NONE
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.	A	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	T-X	10‡	10-65	FI
Grosse Pte. Woods, Mich.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	37½N	H-X	10‡	12-90	NONE
Guthrie, Okla.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	N-S	12	14-14	NONE
Haddon tp, N. J.	NONE	..-..	N-N	37N	N-S	10	3-3	NONE
Haddonfield, N. J.	NONE	K-a	N-N	37N	N-H	10	NP	NONE
Hanford, Calif.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	S-S	12	12-96	NONE

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Civil Service; Emp. Groups Covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours Per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office; Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave; Cumulation	City Employee Unions
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Hanover, Pa.	P	..-..	N-N	42Fh	N-H	10	NP	NONE
Hanover tp, Pa.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	40N	N-N	10	NP	FI
Harlingen, Tex.	FP	S-a	Y-Y	44Fh	T-S	12	15-45	NONE
Harrison tp, Pa.	P	..-..	Y-Y	40Fh	N-H	10‡	NP	AF
Harrisonburg, Va.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	37½N	N-S	10	12-45	NONE
Hastings, Neb.	A	..-..	Y-N	44Fh	N-N	11	6-36	NONE
Hazel Park, Mich.	A	Mgr-a	N-N	37½N	T-X	10‡	12-100	A
Helena, Mont.	FP	..-..	N-N	40N	T-T	15	12-90	NONE
Henderson, Ky.	A	M-a	Y-Y	44Fh	N-H	12	12-60	NONE
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	FP	Mgr-a	N-Y	40N	T-T	10	12-NL	NONE
Hickory, N. C.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-Y	41F	N-S	14	NP	NONE
Highland Park, Ill.	A	K-a	Y-N	40Sh	X-X	10‡	12-NL	I
Highland Park, Tex.	NONE	S-a	N-N	44Sh	N-H	12	NP	NONE
Hillside tp, N. J.	A	..-..	Y-Y	35N	T-T	10‡	15-15	I
Hingham t, Mass.	FP	..-..	N-N	. .N	..-..	. .	NP	NONE
Hobbs, N. M.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	T-T	12	12-24	NONE
Holland, Mich.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40Sh	T-H	10‡	14-90	NONE
Hollywood, Fla.	FP	Mgr-a	Y-Y	38N	S-S	10‡	12-30	NONE
Homewood, Ala.	A-LU	..-..	N-N	46½Fh	N-N	12‡	12-60	I
Homewood, Ill.	A	Mgr-a	N-N	40Sh	S-S	11	NP	NONE
Hopewell, Va.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-Y	43Sh	N-X	15	30-60	NONE
Hudson, N. Y.	P	D-a	Y-Y	40N	N-H	10	12-150	NONE
Huntington, Ind.	NONE	M-a	N-N	40Sh	N-S	14	NP	NONE
Huntsville, Ala.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	40Fh	S-S	15	NP	NONE
Huron, S. D.	A-L	S-al	Y-Y	48Fh	S-S	15	14-21	A
Hyattsville, Md.	A	K-a	Y-Y	44Sh	N-H	12‡	12-30	NONE
Idaho Falls, Idaho	FP	S-afp	N-N	35N	T-X	12	15-15	A
Independence, Kan.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	S-H	7	NP	NONE
Indiana, Pa.	P	Mgr-a	Y-Y	42Fh	N-S	12	. .-60	NONE
Inkster, Mich.	NONE	Mgr-afp	Y-Y	40N	T-H	10‡	12-NL	. . . .
Ironton, Ohio	FPW	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40Sh	T-T	7‡	15-90	NONE
Ironwood, Mich.	FP	K-a	N-N	40Fh	S-S	10‡	10-100	NONE
Jacksonville, Ill.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	40Sh	N-N	14	NP	NONE
Janesville, Wis.	NONE	Mgr-afp	Y-Y	40N	T-S	10‡	15-60	AI
Jeffersonville, Ind.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	40Fh	N-T	14	14-14	NONE
Jennings, Mo.	NONE	D-a	N-N	40Sh	T-T	6‡	NP	NONE
Johnson City, N. Y.	A-U	D-a	N-N	40Sh	N-S	12‡	12-120	AI
Johnstown, N. Y.	A-U	..-..	Y-Y	40N	N-S	10	12-60	GI
Jonesboro, Ark.	NONE	..-..	N-N	40Fh	S-S	11	NP	NONE
Junction City, Kan.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-Y	41Sh	T-H	12	12-90	NONE
Kearney, Neb.	P	Mgr-a	N-N	41Fh	N-S	12	NP	NONE
Keene, N. H.	NONE	C-a	N-N	37½N	S-S	10‡	5-80	NONE
Kennewick, Wash.	FP	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	N-T	9	12-30	I
Kewanee, Ill.	FP	D-a	Y-Y	40N	N-X	10	20-20	AI
Kingsport, Tenn.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	N-S	6	10-NL	NONE
Kingston, Pa.	FP	S-a	Y-Y	35N	N-N	12	90-90	NONE
Kingsville, Tex.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-Y	44Fh	H-H	15	15-30	NONE
Kinston, N. C.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-Y	44Fh	N-N	5½	11-11	NONE
Kirkwood, Mo.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	40Sh	X-X	10‡	5-50	I
Klamath Falls, Ore.	FP	D-a	N-N	37½N	N-S	10‡	10-10	NONE
La Grange, Ill.	FP	Mgr-afp	N-N	39Sh	T-H	10‡	NP	NONE
La Mesa, Calif.	A	S-a	N-N	40N	T-H	11	12-90	AI
Lake Worth, Fla.	FP	Mgr-a	Y-N	40N	X-X	10‡	10-10	F
Lamesa, Tex.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	44Fh	T-T	15	15-30	NONE
Lansdowne, Pa.	P	..-..	N-N	44Sh	N-S	10	NP	NONE
Lansing, Ill.	P	..-..	Y-N	40Fh	S-S	. .	NP	NONE
Laramie, Wyo.	FP	Mgr-afp	Y-N	39Fh	S-S	10	NP	FI
Las Cruces, N. M.	NONE	S-a	N-N	44Fh	T-T	15	NP	NONE

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Civil Service; Emp. Groups Covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours Per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office; Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave; Cumulation	City Employee Unions
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Las Vegas, Nev.	A	PA-a	Y-N	40N	T-T	10‡	12-30	I
Lawrence, Kan.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	44Fh	N-S	12	12-24	F
Leominster, Mass.	A-L	S-a	Y-Y	35½N	T-H	10‡	10-40	....
Lewistown, Pa.	P	Mgr-afp	Y-N	37½Sh	S-X	12	12-30	F
Lexington t, Mass.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	37N	H-H	14‡	14-14	NONE
Lexington, N. C.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-N	41Fh	T-S	12‡	12-75	NONE
Livonia, Mich.	A	X-a	Y-Y	40N	S-H	14	10-60‡	GFT
Lodi, Calif.	A	Mgr-a	N-Y	40N	H-H	10	12-120	I
Lodi, N. J.	A	Mgr-a	Y-Y	35N	T-T	12‡	15-NL	A
Logan, Utah	FP	..-..	N-Y	40N	N-H	12	20-30	NONE
Logansport, Ind.	NONE	M-a	Y-Y	40Sh	T-H	5‡	5-5	NONE
Lombard, Ill.	FP	Mgr-afp	N-N	40Fh	S-H	10	6-30[1]	NONE
Long Beach, N. Y.	A	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40N	N-T	15	15-75	I
Longview, Tex.	NONE	S-a	Y-Y	42Sh	X-X	12	10-30	NONE
Longview, Wash.	FP	M-a	N-N	37½N	N-T	10	12-12	NONE
Lufkin, Tex.	..-..	..-..	..-..	45Fh	S-S	14	15-90	NONE
Lynbrook, N. Y.	A	..-..	N-N	40N	N-S	14‡	..-..	NONE
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	37½N	T-S	10	NP	NONE
McAlester, Okla.	NONE	D-a	Y-Y	44Fh	N-S	7	NP	FI
Macomb, Ill.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	40N	N-S	5‡	6-6	NONE
Madera, Calif.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-Y	40N	T-T	12	12-30	NONE
Madison, N. J.	A	D-a	N-N	40N	H-H	10‡	12-84	NONE
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	A	Mgr-a	Y-Y	37½N	N-N	10‡	NP	NONE
Manhattan, Kan.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	44Fh	N-N	10‡	6-18	NONE
Mankato, Minn.	FP	Mgr-a	N-N	44Sh	T-X	12	12-60	AI
Maplewood, Mo.	FP	K-a	Y-Y	44Fh	N-H	14‡	30-30‡	I
Marblehead t, Mass.	FP	..-..	N-N	40N	X-X	10‡	15-150	NONE
Marietta, Ga.	FP	K-fp	N-N	40Sh	H-H	10	12-30	NONE
Marinette, Wis.	FP	Mgr-afp	N-Y	37½N	T-H	10	12-30	A
Marquette, Mich.	A	Mgr-a	N-N	40Sh	H-X	5‡	12-90	AI
Marshall, Tex.	FP	Mgr-a	N-N	44Fh	T-S	11	15-90	I
Marshfield, Wis.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	43N	N-H	12	NP	AI
Martins Ferry, Ohio	A-U	..-..	Y-N	40Sh	N-X	10‡	15-90	AF
Martinsville, Va.	NONE	S-a	N-N	44Sh	N-H	12	6-90	NONE
Massena, N. Y.	A-U	PX-a	N-N	41Fh	N-S	11	NP	NONE
Mattoon, Ill.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	44Fh	N-S	12	NP	NONE
Maywood, Calif.	A	K-a	N-N	40N	N-T	10	..-..	NONE
Medford, Ore.	A-L	Mgr-al	N-N	40N	H-H	10‡	12-50	NONE
Melrose Park, Ill.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	40Fh	S-H	14‡	NP	NONE
Menasha, Wis.	NONE	M-a	Y-Y	40N	N-X	10‡	NP	AFI
Menlo Park, Calif.	A	Mgr-a	N-N	35N	T-T	10‡	12-90	NONE
Menominee, Mich.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	35Sh	T-H	10‡	12-90	AI
Merced, Calif.	A	S-a	Y-Y	40N	S-S	12	12-90	NONE
Mesa, Ariz.	A	S-a	Y-Y	40N	T-S	12	12-55	NONE
Mexico, Mo.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-Y	44Fh	N-S	12	12-12	NONE
Miami, Okla.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	44Fh	N-S	15	NP	NONE
Middleborough t, Mass.	P	Mgr-ap	N-N	36N	N-H	10	10-40	NONE
Midland, Mich.	A	PA-a	N-Y	40N	S-X	15‡	12-NL	....
Midland, Tex.	NONE	S-a	N-Y	40N	T-S	10	10-10	NONE
Midwest City, Okla.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40Sh	T-T	12	12-12	NONE
Milford t, Mass.	NONE	..-..	..-Y	35Fh	N-N	14	NP	NONE
Millcreek tp, Pa.	NONE	D-a	N-N	41Fh	N-N	7‡	NP	NONE
Minot, N. D.	A	Mgr-a	N-Y	44Fh	T-X	12	12-60	I
Mission, Tex.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-Y	44Fh	N-S	15	10-10	NONE
Missoula, Mont.	FP	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40N	T-S	15	12-60	I
Moberly, Mo.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-Y	44Fh	S-S	14	14-14	NONE
Modesto, Calif.	A-U	S-a	N-N	40N	T-T	10‡	12-90	I
Monroe, Mich.	A	..-..	Y-Y	38½Fh	T-H	11	12-60	FI

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Civil Service; Emp. Groups Covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours Per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office; Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave; Cumulation	City Employee Unions
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Monroe, N. C.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	39Fh	T-S	12	12-60	NONE
Monrovia, Calif.	NONE	S-a	N-N	40N	T-T	10	12-60	NONE
Monterey, Calif.	NONE	S-a	N-Y	40N	S-S	10‡	12-100	NONE
Moorhead, Minn.	P	D-a	N-N	40N	H-H	10	..-..	A
Morristown, N. J.	A	K-a	N-N	35N	S-S	12‡	15-NL	NONE
Moscow, Idaho	NONE	C-a	Y-Y	38Fh	S-S	11	NP	NONE
Moultrie, Ga.	FP	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40Sh	S-S	14	NP	I
Moundsville, W. Va.	FP	Mgr-a	Y-Y	37Fh	N-S	15	NP	NONE
Mount Clemens, Mich.	FP	Mgr-a	..-Y	40N	T-H	10‡	10-50	FI
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40Sh	T-H	11‡	12-60	A
Mount Rainier, Md.	NONE	M-a	N-N	40N	N-S	15	10-30	NONE
Mount Vernon, Ill.	FP	Mgr-alfp	N-Y	44Sh	T-X	10‡	NP	FI
Mountain View, Calif.	A	S-a	N-N	40N	T-T^2	10	12-60	A
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	NONE	Mgr-aw	N-N	40Sh	T-S	12	NP	NONE
Muscatine, Iowa	FP	..-..	Y-Y	44Fh	N-S	6‡	15-30	FI
Muskegon Heights, Mich. .	NONE	..-..	N-N	40N	T-H	10‡	12-60	AI
Nacogdoches, Tex.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-Y	44Fh	S-S	11	15-90	NONE
Nampa, Idaho	NONE	..-..	N-N	35½Fh	N-N	14	14-14	I
Napa, Calif.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	37½N	S-S	10‡	12-65	NONE
Needham t, Mass.	FP	..-..	N-N	37½N	T-H	10‡	5-30	NONE
Neptune tp, N. J.	NONE	S-a	Y-Y	35N	N-S	14	NP	NONE
New Bern, N. C.	P	Mgr-a	N-N	44Fh	N-S	14	10-365	NONE
New Braunfels, Tex.	NONE	D-a	Y-Y	44Fh	S-S	7	..-30^1	NONE
New Iberia, La.	FP	S-a	N-N	33Fh	S-X	14	NP	A
Newark, N. Y.	NONE	D-a	Y-Y	40N	N-S	5‡	12-150	NONE
Newport Beach, Calif.	FP	S-a	N-N	40N	T-T	12‡	12-NL	NONE
Newton, Iowa	FP	..-..	N-N	40Sh	N-S	14	NP	NONE
Newton, Kan.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-Y	40N	N-H	10	12-90	I
Niles, Mich.	NONE	D-a	Y-Y	40N	T-X	5‡	15-180	AFI
Niles, Ohio	A	..-..	Y-Y	38½Sh	N-T	10‡	20-90	FI
North Adams, Mass.	A	Mgr-a	Y-N	37N	N-X	14‡	15-90	NONE
N. Attleborough t, Mass. ...	FP	D-a	N-N	37N	H-H	5‡	6-60	NONE
North Braddock, Pa.	FP	K-a	N-N	60F	N-S	10	NP	NONE
North Miami, Fla.	A	Mgr-a	N-Y	40N	S-S	10‡	10-40	I
North Plainfield, N. J.	NONE	D-a	Y-Y	37½N	N-S	5‡	NP	NONE
North Platte, Neb.	FP	K-fp	Y-N	40½Sh	N-S	12	6-18	I
N. Providence t, R. I.	NONE	C-a	Y-Y	35½Sh	T-H	10	NP	NONE
North Tonawanda, N. Y. ...	A	K-a	Y-Y	37N	N-S	10‡	NP	NONE
Oak Lawn, Ill.	FP	Mgr-a	N-N	38Fh	T-S	12	12-12	NONE
Ocala, Fla.	NONE	Mgr-ap	N-N	40N	T-X	12	12-60	NONE
Oceanside, Calif.	A	PA-a	Y-Y	40N	T-T	10‡	12-48	NONE
Okmulgee, Okla.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	N-S	14	NP	NONE
Olympia, Wash.	FP	K-a	N-N	40N	N-H	10	12-45	NONE
Oneida, N. Y.	A-L	D-a	Y-Y	37N	N-N	10	NP	NONE
Oneonta, N. Y.	A-WU	D-a	Y-Y	40N	T-T	10‡	14-28	....
Opelika, Ala.	NONE	..-..	N-N	40Sh	N-T	14	NP	NONE
Orange, Calif.	NONE	S-a	N-Y	40N	N-S	10‡	12-60	NONE
Orangeburg, S. C.	NONE	S-a	N-N	44Fh	S-S	12	12-60	NONE
Oskaloosa, Iowa	FP	C-a	Y-Y	39Sh	N-T	14	NP	AI
Ottawa, Kan.	NONE	K-a	Y-Y	40Sh	H-H	12‡	12-120	I
Overland, Mo.	NONE	K-a	N-N	40N	T-S	10	NP	NONE
Painesville, Ohio	A	Mgr-a	N-N	40Sh	T-H	10‡	15-90	NONE
Palestine, Tex.	FP	..-..	..-Y	44Fh	T-S	5½‡	15-90	NONE
Palm Springs, Calif.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	T-T	18	12-48	NONE
Pampa, Tex.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	40N	S-S	10	12-90	NONE
Paris, Tex.	FP	Mgr-a	N-Y	44Fh	H-H	12	15-60	NONE
Park Forest, Ill.	A-L	Mgr-a	N-N	36Sh	S-S	12	12-12	I
Park Ridge, Ill.	A	S-afp	N-N	38Fh	H-H	10‡	12-60	NONE

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Civil Service; Emp. Groups Covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours Per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office; Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave; Cumulation	City Employee Unions
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Parsons, Kan.	FP	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40N	T-S	7	12-24	NONE
Pasco, Wash.	FP	D-a	N-N	40N	N-N	12	12-24	NONE
Pendleton, Ore.	F	Mgr-a	N-N	42½Sh	T-H	11	12-60	NONE
Pensauken tp, N. J.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	35N	N-N	10	14-14	NONE
Petaluma, Calif.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-Y	40N	T-S	10	12-60	NONE
Phillipsburg, N. J.	A-U	D-a	Y-Y	30N	T-H	12‡	15-15	NONE
Phoenixville, Pa.	P	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	N-S	10‡	12-15‡	NONE
Piqua, Ohio	FP	Mgr-a	Y-Y	44Fh	T-X	11‡	15-90	NONE
Pittsburg, Calif.	A	K-a	Y-Y	36N	T-T	10‡	12-NL	NONE
Pittsburg, Kan.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-Y	40N	T-S	12	12-60	FI
Plainview, Tex.	NONE	D-a	Y-Y	44Fh	S-S	12	12-12	NONE
Ponca City, Okla.	NONE	S-a	N-N	40N	T-S	10	NP	NONE
Port Angeles, Wash.	FP	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40N	H-H	12	12-104	FI
Port Chester, N. Y.	A	D-a	Y-Y	35Sh	T-X	10‡	12-60	NONE
Portsmouth, N. H.	A	Mgr-ap	N-Y	37½N	T-X	10‡	10-90	A
Pottstown, Pa.	P	Mgr-ap	N-N	37½Sh	T-X	5‡	..-15	....
Princeton, N. J.	NONE	K-a	N-N	35N	N-N	10‡	20-..‡	NONE
Pullman, Wash.	P	S-ap	N-N	40N	N-H	10	12-30	NONE
Puyallup, Wash.	FP	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	X-X	10‡	12-60	I
Rahway, N. J.	A	S-a	Y-Y	40N	H-H	12	12-90	NONE
Reading t, Mass.	P	S-a	N-N	37½N	H-H	10‡	NP	NONE
Red Bank, N. J.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	40N	N-S	NP	NP	NONE
Red Wing, Minn.	NONE	D-a	Y-N	45Fh	T-H	6‡	12-30	A
Redding, Calif.	NONE	D-a	N-N	40Sh	S-S	10‡	10-30	NONE
Redlands, Calif.	NONE	S-a	N-Y	40N	T-S	10	12-90	NONE
Reidsville, N. C.	NONE	D-a	N-N	42Fh	S-S	11	NP	NONE
Rensselaer, N. Y.	A-U	M-a	Y-Y	40N	N-S	14	NP	NONE
Renton, Wash.	FP	M-al	N-N	40N	T-X	10	10-30	FI
Richmond, Ky.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	45Fh	S-S	14	10-10	NONE
Richmond Heights, Mo.	NONE	D-a	N-N	41N	T-S	15‡	..-15	I
Ridgewood, N. J.	A	S-a	N-N	37½N	H-H	12‡	12-NL	NONE
River Rouge, Mich.	A	PB-afp	Y-Y	38½Sh	X-X	10‡	12-90	AFI
Robbinsdale, Minn.	A	K-a	Y-Y	40N	H-H	10‡	12-120	....
Rochester, N. H.	NONE	K-a	Y-Y	41N	N-S	5‡	NP	NONE
Rock Hill, S. C.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-N	41Fh	N-S	6‡	12-42	NONE
Rock Springs, Wyo.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	40Fh	T-T	15	12-12	NONE
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	A	D-a	N-N	37½N	T-S	10‡	12-NL	NONE
Roselle Park, N. J.	NONE	C-a	Y-Y	32N	N-H	10‡	NP	NONE
Roseville, Calif.	A	Mgr-a	N-Y	40N	S-H	10	5-25	NONE
Roseville, Mich.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-Y	37½N	X-X	10‡	10-90	AFI
Ross tp, Pa.	P	..-..	Y-Y	35N	N-H	10	12-12	NONE
Ruston, La.	NONE	M-a	Y-Y	40Sh	S-S	15	7-15	NONE
Rutherford, N. J.	A	K-a	Y-Y	37½N	T-X	12‡	15-NL	NONE
Rutland, Vt.	NONE	..-..	N-N	37½Sh	T-X	10‡	10-60	A
St. Charles, Mo.	NONE	D-a	Y-Y	40Fh	T-H	12	10-20	I
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	A	Mgr-a	Y-Y	37½N	T-X	12	12-100	AFI
St. Joseph, Mich.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	N-T	10	..-..	NONE
Salinas, Calif.	A	PA-a	N-N	40N	S-S	15	15-90	I
Salisbury, Md.	NONE	D-a	N-N	35N	S-S	12	12-90	NONE
Salisbury, N. C.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-Y	38Sh	S-S	11	12-60	A
San Benito, Tex.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-Y	44Fh	N-T	11	10-30	NONE
San Bruno, Calif.	A	Mgr-a	N-Y	40N	T-H	10	12-60	NONE
San Buenaventura, Cal.	A	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	N-H	10‡	10-60	NONE
San Carlos, Calif.	A	K-a	Y-Y	40N	H-H	10	12-60	NONE
San Fernando, Calif.	A	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	S-S	10‡	7-NL	NONE
San Gabriel, Calif.	A	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	T-T	10‡	10-NL	NONE
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	T-H	10	12-60	NONE
San Marino, Calif.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	35N	N-N	11‡	NP	NONE

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Civil Service; Emp. Groups Covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours Per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office; Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave; Cumulation	City Employee Unions
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
San Pablo, Calif.	A	Mgr-a	N-Y	40N	T-T	10	12-30	NONE
San Rafael, Calif.	A	Mgr-a	N-N	37½N	T-H	12‡	12-60	NONE
Sanford, Fla.	A-U	S-a	N-N	41Fh	T-S	11	15-15	NONE
Sanford, N. C.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	44Fh	S-N	12	NP	NONE
Santa Clara, Calif.	A	S-a	Y-Y	40N	S-H	10	12-180	AI
Santa Cruz, Calif.	A	S-a	N-Y	40N	T-T	10‡	10-100	NONE
Santa Maria, Calif.	A	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	S-S	10	12-100	NONE
Santa Paula, Calif.	A	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	S-S	10	12-30	NONE
Santa Rosa, Calif.	NONE	S-a	N-N	40N	S-S	10	12-90	NONE
Sapulpa, Okla.	F	Mgr-a	Y-Y	44Fh	S-S	15	..-..	NONE
Sarasota, Fla.	FP	S-a	N-N	38½Sh	T-S	10	..-..	NONE
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	A-U	..-..	Y-Y	40Fh	N-S	11	NP	NONE
Saugus t, Mass.	NONE	S-a	N-N	37½N	N-H	14‡	15-75	AI
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	35N	T-X	5‡	11-33	FI
Sayreville, N. J.	NONE	..-..	N-N	35Sh	H-H	10	15-NL	NONE
Scarsdale, N. Y.	A	Mgr-a	N-N	35N	N-H	10‡	NP	G
Scottsbluff, Neb.	FP	Mgr-a	N-N	40Sh	S-S	14	12-60	NONE
Sedalia, Mo.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	38Fh	N-S	6	NP	NONE
Selma, Ala.	NONE	..-..	N-N	40Fh	N-S	14	NP	F
Shaler tp, Pa.	P	..-..	Y-Y	40Sh	S-S	10	30-30	NONE
Shawnee, Okla.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-Y	44Sh	T-S	11	25-25	NONE
Sherman, Tex.	FP	K-a	N-N	44Fh	S-S	11	13-13	I
Shorewood, Wis.	A	S-afp	N-N	40N	T-H	10‡	12-90	AI
Sidney, Ohio	FP	Mgr-a	Y-Y	44Fh	N-S	14	15-60	FI
Snyder, Tex.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	44Sh	N-S	6	12-90	NONE
Somerville, N. J.	NONE	K-a	N-N	30N	N-X	5‡	10-30	NONE
South Euclid, Ohio	FP	S-a	N-N	40Sh	S-S	10	NP	FI
S. Kingstown t, R. I.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	35Sh	H-H	10	NP	F
South Milwaukee, Wis.	A-LW	K-a	Y-Y	40N	T-H	10‡	12-60	A
South Norfolk, Va.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-Y	40N	T-S	12	12-NL	NONE
South Pasadena, Calif.	NONE	S-al	N-N	40N	S-S	15‡	12-NL	NONE
South Portland, Me.	FP	Mgr-a	N-N	38½Sh	H-H	11‡	12-90	NONE
South River, N. J.	NONE	K-a	Y-Y	37½N	T-S	10‡	14-50	NONE
South St. Paul, Minn.	FP	D-a	Y-Y	40N	S-H	10‡	12-90	AFI
Springfield, Ore.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-Y	40N	N-T	10‡	10-45	NONE
Springfield tp, Pa. (Delaware Co.)	P	..-..	Y-Y	36Sh	N-H	10‡	NP	F
State College, Pa.	P	Mgr-a	N-N	41Sh	T-T	14	NP	NONE
Statesville, N. C.	FP	S-a	Y-Y	40N	T-T	10	10-NL	NONE
Staunton, Va.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	38Sh	N-N	12	NP	NONE
Stillwater, Okla.	NONE	D-a	N-N	40Fh	N-N	14	30-30	NONE
Stoughton t, Mass.	A	Mgr-a	N-N	35N	T-H	10	15-45	NONE
Stowe tp, Pa.	F	..-..	Y-Y	44Fh	N-N	12	10-10	NONE
Struthers, Ohio	FP	..-..	Y-Y	36Sh	S-H	12‡	14-14	F
Suffolk, Va.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	38Sh	N-S	5‡	30-30	NONE
Summit, N. J.	NONE	K-a	Y-Y	37N	N-N	10‡	14-28	NONE
Sumter, S. C.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	42Sh	T-S	12	12-90	NONE
Sunbury, Pa.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	35½Fh	S-S	14	12-30	NONE
Sunnyvale, Calif.	A-U	Mgr-a	N-Y	40N	H-H	10‡	10-NL	NONE
Swampscott t, Mass.	A-L	..-..	N-N	35N	N-H	10‡	NP	NONE
Sweetwater, Tex.	FP	S-a	N-N	44Fh	T-S	11	15-90	FI
Takoma Park, Md.	A-LU	..-..	N-N	40N	T-H	10‡	15-45	NONE
Tamaqua, Pa.	P	S-a	Y-Y	40Fh	N-S	5‡	NP	F
Terrell, Tex.	FP	Mgr-a	N-N	44Fh	T-X	12	12-60	NONE
Texarkana, Ark.	FP	M-a	Y-Y	40Fh	..-..	11	NP	NONE
Texarkana, Tex.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	40N	N-N	14	NP	I
Texas City, Tex.	NONE	K-a	Y-Y	40N	T-X	14	8-8	AI
Thomasville, Ga.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-Y	44Fh	S-S	12	14-14	NONE

Table IX—Personnel Data for Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Civil Service; Emp. Groups Covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours Per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office; Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave; Cumulation	City Employee Unions
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Thomasville, N. C.	NONE	S-a	N-N	40Sh	N-S	10‡	15-45	NONE
Traverse City, Mich.	FP	K-a	Y-Y	37½N	T-X	10‡	12-90	FI
Trinidad, Colo.	A	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40N	H-H	14	14-28	NONE
Troy, Ohio	A	..-..	N-N	44Sh	N-X	10‡	15-90	NONE
Tulare, Calif.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	S-S	10‡	12-45	NONE
Twin Falls, Idaho	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	37Sh	T-T	12	12-60	NONE
Two Rivers, Wis.	FP	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	T-H	10‡	12-120	AFI
Uniontown, Pa.	FP	C-a	Y-Y	38Fh	S-S	14	10-30	NONE
University Hgts., Ohio	A-U	D-a	N-N	35N	T-S	10‡	NP	FI
University Park, Tex.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	N-S	10	15-90	NONE
Upland, Calif.	A	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	T-T	12‡	12-365	NONE
Van Wert, Ohio	FP	S-a	Y-Y	40Fh	N-H	12	15-90	NONE
Vernon, Tex.	NONE	K-a	N-N	44Fh	N-S	12	NP	NONE
Victoria, Tex.	NONE	..-..	N-N	44Fh	T-T	6	NP	I
Vincennes, Ind.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	40Fh	N-N	12	NP	FI
Visalia, Calif.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	N-S	12	6-6	NONE
Wabash, Ind.	NONE	M-a	Y-N	40Sh	S-N	7	NP	NONE
Wakefield t, Mass.	FP	..-..	N-N	40N	H-H	10‡	30-30	NONE
Warren, Pa.	P	Mgr-ap	Y-N	40N	N-H	7‡	NP	F
Washington, Ind.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	40Sh	S-S	6	6-40	NONE
Wash. Court House, Ohio	FP	Mgr-a	N-N	38½Fh	N-S	11	15-90	FI
Watertown t, Conn.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	40N	N-H	10	14-14	NONE
Watertown, S. D.	A	S-a	N-N	44Sh	N-H	14	7-30	NONE
Watertown, Wis.	NONE	Mgr-afp	N-N	44Fh	N-H	10	NP	I
Waterville, Me.	P	..-..	Y-Y	33N	N-H	14	7-7	NONE
Watervliet, N. Y.	FP	Mgr-a	Y-Y	35N	N-H	18	15-150	NONE
Waxahachie, Tex.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40Fh	N-N	10	12-12	NONE
Wayne, Mich.	A	S-a	N-Y	40Sh	H-H	10‡	12-NL	I
Waynesboro, Pa.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-Y	38Fh		5‡	NP	NONE
Waynesboro, Va.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	44Sh	N-S	11	12-60	NONE
Webster t, Mass.	P	..-..	N-Y	40Fh	N-T	10	15-45	NONE
Webster Groves, Mo.	A-L	Mgr-al	N-N	40N	T-S	10‡	12-60	NONE
Weirton, W. Va.	FP	Mgr-a	Y-Y	44Fh	N-S	12	NP	FI
Wellesley t, Mass.	A	..-..	N-N	37½N	N-N	5‡	30-NL	NONE
Wenatchee, Wash.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	40N	T-S	10‡	12-24	I
West Lafayette, Ind.	NONE	..-..	N-Y	35N	N-N	15	NP	NONE
West Memphis, Ark.	NONE	M-a	Y-Y	40Sh	N-S	15	..-..	NONE
West Monroe, La.	NONE	..-..	Y-Y	40N	S-N	14	10-10	NONE
W. Springfield t, Mass.	A	..-..	Y-Y	37½N	N-H	10‡	NP	NONE
Westerly t, R. I.	NONE	D-a	N-N	33Sh	N-H	11	NP	NONE
Westfield, Mass.	A	S-a	N-N	37½N	T-S	10‡	15-90	A
Westfield, N. J.	NONE	D-a	Y-Y	40N	N-H	10‡	NP	NONE
Westport t, Conn.	NONE	S-a	Y-Y	37½N	N-S	10	NP	NONE
Wethersfield t, Conn.	A	Mgr-a	N-N	37½N	N-H	10‡	10-45	NONE
White Settlement, Tex.	NONE	S-a	N-N	40Fh	T-S	5‡	5-NL	NONE
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	40N	T-H	10‡	12-90	AI
Wilmette, Ill.	FP	..-..	N-N	40N	T-H	10‡	NP	NONE
Wilson, N. C.	A	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40N	S-S	12	12-60	NONE
Winchester t, Mass.	FP	..-..	Y-Y	35N	T-H	10‡	12-60	NONE
Winchester, Va.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	37½Sh	N-X	10	NP	NONE
Windsor t, Conn.	NONE	Mgr-al	N-N	35N	T-X	10‡	12-42	NONE
Winfield, Kan.	NONE	Mgr-a	N-N	44S	S-S	0	12-90	NONE
Winnetka, Ill.	NONE	S-a	N-N	40N	H-H	10‡	12-NL	NONE
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	NONE	D-a	Y-Y	39N	N-X	5‡	NP	AI
Woburn, Mass.	A-L	..-..	Y-N	37½N	N-H	14	NP	A
Wood River, Ill.	FP	Mgr-a	Y-Y	40N	T-X	10‡	NP	NONE
Woodbury, N. J.	FP	K-a	Y-Y	37½N	T-H	10‡	NP	NONE
Woodland, Calif.	NONE	Mgr-a	Y-Y	37½N	S-S	12	12-120	NONE

TABLE IX—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Civil Service; Emp. Groups Covered	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Residence Requirements	Work Hours Per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay—Office; Skilled	No. Days Paid Vacation	Number Days Sick Leave; Cumulation	City Employee Unions
10,000 to 25,000—continued								
Xenia, Ohio	A	Mgr-a	N-N	38Fh	H-H	12	15-90	FI
Yeadon, Pa.	P	C-a	N-N	40N	N-N	10‡	NP	NONE
Ypsilanti, Mich.	A	Mgr-a	N-N	37½N	T-S	10‡	12-180	AI

[1] Sick leave beyond maximum accumulation is granted at partial pay.
[2] Compensatory time off at the rate of time and one-half.
[3] Sick leave allowance granted according to length of service at partial pay.

Sources of Information: Personnel

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PART THREE

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Finance Administration

Assessment Administration

Public Purchasing in 1957

Municipal Debt

Trends in Municipal Finances

Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt

Municipal Finance

Summary of 1957 developments in

ADMINISTRATION ASSESSMENT PURCHASING
MUNICIPAL DEBT

Finance Administration

By Joseph F. Clark

Executive Director, Municipal Finance Officers Association, Chicago

FINANCING the requirements of local governments in 1957 continued to be a high priority problem. Continuing growth of towns and cities in the United States and Canada entailed the need for higher capital and operating expenditures, leading to a need for additional revenues and bond issues, and better financial administrative practices, including debt administration, accounting, auditing, budgeting, and financial reporting. These needs in many instances required permissive statutory legislation. Some are reviewed here.

State and Municipal Debt. In 1957, 6,763 bond issues were sold totaling $6.8 billion. This compares with 6,428 issues in 1956 totaling $5.4 billion. Included in 1957 were 6,014 general obligation issues amounting to $4.78 billion, 708 revenue issues totaling $1.96 billion, and 41 public housing issues in the amount of $66.26 million. Although interest rates on borrowing were higher in 1957 compared with recent years, bond election results disclosed the attitude of voters in seeking needed public facilities. They approved 2,503 issues totaling $3 billion, and disapproved 835 issues in the amount of $769 million. Thus the percentage approved by dollar value was 79.6.

By types of issues, approved and disapproved, the following is indicated. Education: approved 1,387 issues, $1.29 billion; disapproved 373 issues, $360.3 million; approved by value, 78.2 per cent. Water and sewer: approved 509 issues, $623.7 million; disapproved 151 issues, $167.3 million; approved by value, 84.3 per cent. Recreation: approved 98 issues, $318.4 million; disapproved 88 issues, $42.1 million; approved by value, 88.3 per cent. Roads and bridges: approved 133 issues, $186.9 million; disapproved 57 issues, $34.7 million; approved by value, 84.3 per cent.

Voters also approved 377 other types of public projects (other utilities, health and welfare, ports and airports, industrial, refunding, flood control, public housing, veterans' aid, and unclassified items) totaling $577.8 million. At the same time they disapproved 166 issues in the same nine categories amounting to $162.7 million.

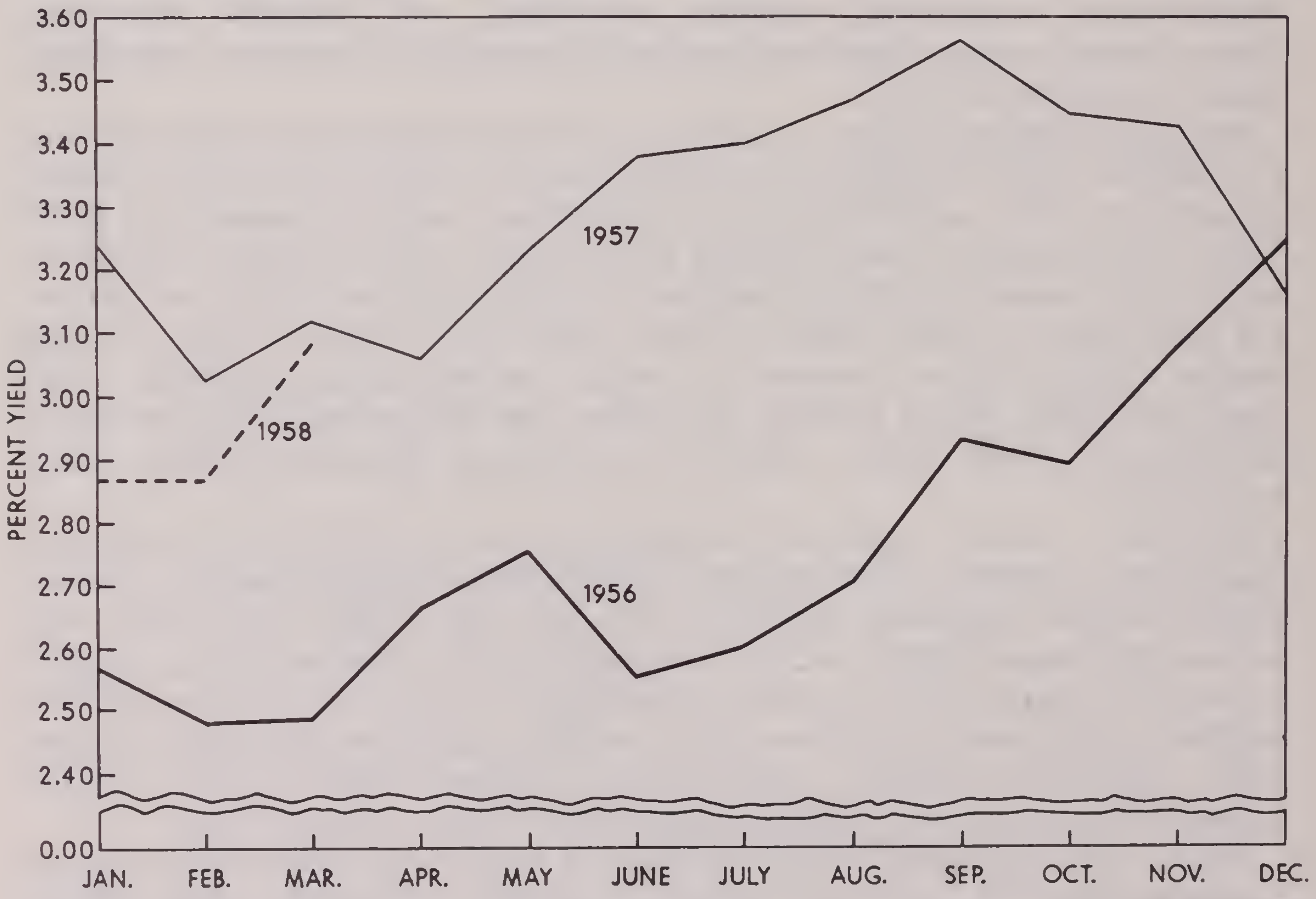
On April 5, 1956, the Federal Reserve Board raised rediscount rates to

2.75 per cent and then to 3 per cent which influenced higher interest rates on new issues of municipal obligations. On November 14, 1957, rediscount rates were reduced, which, with other factors favorably touching municipal bond rates, tended to reduce rates on public borrowings. In 1957 the *Bond Buyer* 20-municipal bond index average yields ranged from a low of 2.96 per cent on February 14 to a high of 3.57 per cent on August 15. The all-time low yield was 1.29 per cent on February 14, 1946, and the all-time high, 5.69 per cent on May 1, 1933.

On June 30, 1957, outstanding state and local debt was approximately $52.5 billion consisting of $2.1 billion short-term and $50.4 billion long-term, comprising $13.5 billion state debt and $36.9 billion local debt. Since nearly $7 billion new debt was issued in 1957, which was at a faster pace than debt was retired, the outstanding state and local debt at December 31, 1957, is estimated to be approximately $53 billion.

Legislation. New legislative enactments during 1957 in a number of states recognized some of the problems of local governments and also gave some attention to ideas of citizens. Some of the new legislation relating to finance includes the following:

Montana raised the maximum rate of interest on municipal revenue bonds from 5 to 6 per cent and also permitted investment of idle public moneys in time deposits or in United States obligations maturing within 180 days from time of investment.



Source: The Bond Buyer

MUNICIPAL BOND INDEX: 1956, 1957, JANUARY–MARCH, 1958*

*Index averages bond yields of 15 large cities, four states, and one water district; yields vary inversely with bond prices; data are for first Thursday of each month.

Iowa authorized two or more cities to contract to issue bonds for construction of a joint swimming pool or for an airport.

Nebraska authorized cities and villages to make an all-purpose levy within aggregate tax limits instead of specifying a number of mills for each particular fund and purpose. Any Nebraska city or village is now authorized to issue revenue bonds for owning and operating a sewage disposal plant or sewage system and to charge a rental or use charge against each property served. The charge may be based on the consumption of water.

New Jersey enacted legislation permitting bonds issued for school purposes to be called prior to maturity.

Minnesota, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, and Pennsylvania are among the states authorizing municipalities to establish reserve funds for capital improvements. The statement of *Fiscal Policies of Local Governments* approved by the executive board of the Municipal Finance Officers Association on June 6, 1957, recommended the establishment of capital reserve funds if permissible.

Provisions of a Utah law requiring local governments to report their annual or biennial audits to the state auditor have evidently been somewhat disregarded. To cure this, the state auditor, under new legislation, will withhold state grants from a local unit until the audit is made and filed.

Revenues. Growth of cities and towns and the increased standards of municipal services have increased the size of municipal budgets in places small as well as large. The effect of inflation, causing spiraling costs of commodities and services needed for the operation and maintenance of local facilities and also additional amounts for annual debt service, is demonstrated by local revenue adoptions.

MFOA tabulations indicate that on January 1, 1958, at least 1,416 municipalities and counties imposed sales taxes, and 537 local governments imposed a gross income tax. During 1957 no additional states were added where these taxes are used, but adoptions did occur in local governmental units in the states in which these revenue sources were permitted.

Municipal sales taxes are now used in 10 states (Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, New York, and Virginia) and in the province of Quebec. On January 1, 1958, 863 local units were using a sales tax, which indicates that during 1956 and 1957, 553 additional local governments adopted the tax.

With the exception of New York and Virginia, each of the other eight states impose a state sales tax, and a sales tax is imposed by the province of Quebec. In Illinois, 95 municipalities adopted a sales tax in 1957, so the total places in that state using this tax is 980 whereas on January 1, 1956, the total was 617. In California more counties and cities are contracting with the state to administer the local sales tax so that this tax in 44 counties and 267 cities is state-administered while 31 cities retain local administration.

Local government income taxes are now imposed in five states (Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio and Pennsylvania). On January 1, 1958, 537 local jurisdictions were using this tax (Alabama, one; Kentucky, five;

Missouri, one; Ohio, 30; and Pennsylvania—semi-official figures—500). Efforts in 1957 to adopt municipal income taxes by referendum were defeated in Denver, Colorado; Duluth, Minnesota; and Kansas City, Missouri.

Among Pennsylvania places adopting income taxes are Bethlehem, Hellertown, Freemansburg, Fountain Hill, and Allentown. New income tax adoptions occurred in Ohio in Bowling Green, Chillicothe, Ironton, Louisville, McDonald, New Bellefontaine, North Canton, and Sidney. Covington, Kentucky, joined Lexington, Louisville, Newport and Paducah, where this tax was imposed prior to 1957. The efforts of Montgomery, Alabama, officials to use an income tax as a revenue source were nullified by passage of a bill in the legislature.

Baltimore, needing additional revenue from old and new sources, adopted a tax on hotel room charges and increased license fees and its local cigarette tax. It also repealed an exemption on manufacturers' machinery and inventory which had been in effect for many years.

Broadened use of special assessments in municipalities or use of special assessments in conjunction with service charges to finance various types of improvements were permitted by enactment of legislation in New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, and Wisconsin.

Financial Administration and Control. Among the cities establishing centralized finance departments were Palm Springs and Oxnard, California; Niagara Falls, New York; and Adrian and Alma, Michigan, to name but five. Coral Gables, Florida, has installed a perpetual inventory of fixed assets. A number of other cities have embarked on a similar program since it is becoming more widely recognized that a control of inventory of fixed and movable assets is a safeguard in the protection of municipal resources.

Montana enacted legislation which provides for certification of all claims against a city or town but makes a jurat or acknowledgment unnecessary. This type of legislation simplifies the processing of claims and invoices presented to a governmental unit.

The Utah legislature has extended controls on local units by having the state auditor provide the form of annual budgets of cities, towns, counties, and school districts. The Nevada Tax Commission, which had authority to prescribe the budget forms for its local governments, has adopted a new detailed form which cities must use in presenting their budgets. The new form was developed with the cooperation of city officials representing a cross section of Nevada's 15 cities. These two instances may indicate a trend among states to establish uniform budget forms which are useful in assembling budget data for purposes of comparability.

Among the larger cities, Chicago has accomplished a refinement in its budgeting processes and now presents a good performance type budget since its budget document presents proposed appropriations by function, subfunction, and activities, and also shows the fund structure. Each major function and activity is supported by tables presenting work program statistics and performance data. Miami has started working toward a program type budget. These are but two of the many cities moving to establish a performance or program type of budget with the object of achieving better control of expenditures and better utilization of available personnel.

Accounting, Auditing, and Reporting. A number of governmental units have installed new accounting systems patterned after the recommendations of MFOA and the National Committee on Governmental Accounting. Included are Clinton, Hartsville, and Manchester, Tennessee. Maine has enacted legislation requiring standard accounting procedures to be used as the basis of municipal audits and has appropriated funds so the state department of audit may implement uniform procedures.

Minnesota has provided for mutual cooperation between the state public examiner and independent public accountants in the performance of auditing and accounting and related services for political subdivisions. The public examiner is directed to prescribe minimum audit procedures. New Mexico has created a local government division and a public school finance division in the state department of finance to supervise financial affairs of local public bodies and local schools. Texas now requires a special audit of a county's records upon petition of at least 30 per cent of the qualified voters in a county.

During 1957 11 governmental units received a Certificate of Conformance for an annual financial report which substantially conforms to the accounting principles and procedures recommended by MFOA and the National Committee on Governmental Accounting. Certificates were awarded to Beverly Hills and Pomona, California; Coral Gables and Hollywood, Florida; Corpus Christi and Laredo, Texas; Park Forest and Peoria, Illinois; Enderby and Victoria, British Columbia; and the public examiner of Minnesota reporting on the city of St. Paul.

In the 13 years 1945 to 1957, during which this program has been in effect, nearly 1,000 annual financial reports have been submitted for review by various MFOA member governmental units in the United States, Canada, Alaska, and Hawaii, and 61 Certificates of Conformance have been awarded. Though the number of awards is low compared with the reports submitted, the program has been influential in leading to great improvement in the quality of financial reporting by governmental units.

Professional Organization. The Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) was established in 1906 and is composed of 2,800 state and local public finance and other officials in the 48 states, the District of Columbia, the 10 Canadian provinces, Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Mexico, Panama, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Sweden, and the Virgin Islands. It is a nonpolitical, nonprofit, technical and educational association; its objectives are "To improve methods of public finance, including: to extend the movement for adequate procedures of accounting, budgeting and financial reporting by state, provincial, and local governments; to encourage the use of common terminology, classifications and principles relating to these subjects; to develop general principles of economy and efficiency in state, provincial and local government administration; and to bring about the enlistment and training of qualified public officials and employes."

The 51st MFOA annual conference was held June 2-6, 1957, at Saint Paul, with approximately 1,100 members and guests in attendance. The Association's 52nd annual conference will be held at Milwaukee June 8-12, 1958.

Assessment Administration

By Albert W. Noonan

Executive Director, National Association of Assessing Officers, Chicago

A REVIEW of the major events in 1957 in the field of assessment administration reveals that the long standing issue of full value versus fractional assessment ratios is getting increased attention, and the pressure seems to be building up to force changes along either of two directions. In one direction is the insistence on full value assessments, while the other is to change the legal standard from 100 per cent to some fraction thereof.

Assessment Rulings. This problem was given increased emphasis last year in two important decisions rendered by the state supreme courts in New Jersey and Connecticut. In New Jersey (*Switz* v. *Middletown Twp.*, ANL, April, 1957) the court, affirming a lower court ruling, ordered that all assessments in the township be made at "full value" as required by the statute, but since immediate compliance with this rule was a practical impossibility, the court permitted full compliance to be postponed until 1959.

Two months later, the supreme court of Connecticut made a substantially similar ruling (*Ingraham Co.* v. *City of Bristol*, ANL, June, 1957). Here the taxpayer had petitioned for relief on the ground that his personal property was being assessed at 90 per cent of full value, while his real estate was being assessed at 50 per cent of full value. The court did not grant the relief sought, but it did hold that the fractional assessments were wholly invalid and contrary to the express provisions of Connecticut statutes.

In New Jersey, the time allowed for compliance with the 100 per cent mandate also gave the state legislature a chance to decide what it wished to do. The legislature requested the commission on state tax policy to study the problems involved and to make recommendations thereon.

In Connecticut, the legislature passed a stop-gap measure legalizing the assessments made at a "uniform percentage" of full value with the expectation that a final policy decision will be made at the 1959 session. The question also is under study by a newly created special tax study commission.

Three states in 1957, in effect, legalized existing ratios by adopting specified fractions of full value as the assessment standard. South Dakota changed its standard to 60 per cent of full value, Nebraska to 35 per cent of full value, and Arkansas to 18 to 20 per cent of full value. These actions raised to six the number of states now using a fraction of full value as its legal standard. The other states are Alabama and Iowa at 60 per cent and Washington at 50 per cent.

In addition to these three states, the legislature of Oklahoma approved the submission to voters of a constitutional amendment to legalize a 35 per cent standard. The New Mexico Tax Commission recommended the use of a ratio of one-third. In a report made by the assessment advisory committee of New York state, it was suggested that some fraction of the present full value standard be legalized. The problem is under study by several other state tax study groups.

Professionalization of Assessors. The emphasis on in-service training for assessors continued, and some new programs were started. State universities are taking a very active part in this work. In passing it should be noted that in at least 14 states training courses for assessing officers were given under the joint sponsorship of the state university, with classes being held on the state campus and the students housed in university dormitories. Co-sponsors in these programs were usually the state tax agency and the state association of assessing officers. Other institutes and short courses were conducted by state tax departments, state leagues of municipalities, and state association of assessors, usually in cooperation with one another.

One noteworthy experiment in the last year was the joint school for the assessors of the state of Maine and the province of New Brunswick, which was held at Colby College at Waterville, Maine. Because so many of the assessors in Maine and New Brunswick speak the French language fluently, a part of the instruction at this school was given in French, and it was reported that the results were quite successful.

In the province of Ontario, the association of assessing officers continued correspondence training for its assessors. This is a three-year course which started in 1954. The first graduates received their diplomas in 1957 and were thereby admitted to membership in the newly chartered Institute of Municipal Assessors of Ontario. The New York State Association of Assessing Officers has established an institute of assessing officers. Membership is restricted to New York state assessors who meet certain minimum qualifications and pass a written examination.

The growing importance of in-service training was recognized by the Utah legislature when it enacted a law requiring the state tax commission to prepare and conduct an annual school for assessors.

To assist such training activity, and also to contribute to the improvement of assessment techniques, many state tax agencies in recent years have prepared and distributed assessment manuals. Last year, new manuals were prepared in the states of New York, Oregon, and Washington, while the state of Connecticut prepared a revision of its earlier handbook.

During 1957, 20 additional members of the National Association of Assessing Officers met all the requirements for the designation of Certified Assessment Evaluators. This brings to 85 the number who are now privileged to place the initials C.A.E. after their names. The C.A.E. designation was officially recognized by the Maryland legislature when it enacted an amendment to its salary act which granted an increase in salary of $500 to each county supervisor of assessments in Maryland who obtains the designation.

Oregon likewise reported that 146 persons had passed the test for Certified Appraiser given by the state civil service commission. Certified

Appraisers are unique in Oregon and came into existence as a result of an Oregon act, passed in 1955, which required that all assessments be made by Certified Appraisers and that there must be one Certified Appraiser employed by each county for each $30 million of assessed valuation.

The residence barrier to the selection of competent assessment personnel was also cut down a bit in 1957. More than a dozen notices of vacancies were published in the *Assessors' News Letter.* These notices requested application of candidates for assessment positions with state, territorial, county, and city jurisdictions. Most of these positions were subsequently filled by nonresident candidates.

In this connection the Iowa Special Tax Study Commission expressly recommended that the present residence requirement for appointment as county or city assessor be abolished and that terms be lengthened from four to six years. The South Dakota legislature provided a full-time, appointed county director of equalization for each county and thereby abolished part-time township assessors. This act also waived the residence requirement as a condition to appointment.

The assessment advisory committee of New York State recommended the recruitment of well qualified personnel with security of tenure, adequate equipment, in-service training, and state assistance. The West Virginia State Tax Commissioner suggested the creation of a special board to examine the qualifications of candidates for county assessors. In North Dakota, a bill seeking to abolish the township assessment plan received a majority vote in the legislature but failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds for passage.

The above events, when viewed as a whole, clearly show a continuing trend toward the goal of a professional career service for assessment personnel.

State Assistance and Supervision. It has been recognized for many years that a program of positive assistance to local assessors by state tax agencies is very effective in the improvement of assessment administration at the local level. The year 1957 witnessed some expansion in this type of activity. For example, in Washington, the division of assessment standards of the state tax commission was expanded so that it could furnish expert assistance to county assessors on general appraisals, agricultural and timber land properties, personal property field audits, and office methods and procedures. In addition it is exerting its influence toward securing more adequate budget appropriations for county assessors. Tennessee enacted legislation providing for a program of assistance to local assessors through the state board of equalization.

In the province of Alberta, the office of provincial director of assessments was created, and to it was assigned the task of recommending standards and methods for local assessors. In West Virginia, it was recommended that the property valuation division of the state tax commission be expanded so that it would be able to advise local assessors and assist them in revaluation work.

A considerable amount of revaluation work was undertaken in 1957 throughout the United States. In some states, the programs were statewide in character; in most, this work was carried on independently by city and county jurisdictions. While much of the work was being done by local assessors with augmented staffs, in some cases assisted by the personnel of the state tax department, there was also a large amount being farmed out to private firms which specialize in this work.

A new law was adopted in Idaho, to be effective in August, 1958, which requires the state tax commission to establish assessment ratios for each county. This law points up what appears to be another emerging trend—the development of official assessment ratios for the taxing jurisdictions in each state by the state tax departments. A great many states presently do develop assessment ratios, but ordinarily they are not published or available for public inspection. However, this is not the case in at least seven of the states, where they are so available, and it seems reasonable to expect that within the next few years an increasing number of states will adopt the policy of published assessment ratios.

Other Developments. As expected, the exemption of personal property increased. Both Minnesota and North Dakota joined the growing list of states exempting property stored in public warehouses awaiting shipment out of state. Fourteen states are now in this category. The household furnishings part of the personal property tax base also continues to decrease. Colorado and Alaska granted exemptions to this type of property, while in Utah the legislature approved an amendment to the state constitution which would exempt it if adopted. The Tennessee legislature approved an amendment to the constitution which, if approved, will raise the personal property exemption from $1,000 to $5,000. Likewise, in North Dakota the state assessors' association is circulating initiative petitions to have such property exempted in that state.

Four decisions of state supreme courts involving assessment valuations are of interest in addition to the New Jersey and Connecticut decisions already mentioned. Two of these were from the state of Maryland, and both involve the assessment of business inventories. In one, the court of appeals (*May Dept. Stores* v. *State Tax Commission*, ANL, September, 1957), in sustaining an assessment made by the state tax commission, ruled that it was improper to use the so-called LIFO (last in, first out) method for appraising business inventories for property tax purposes. In the other case (*Sears, Roebuck & Co.* v. *State Tax Commission*, ANL, January, 1958), the court of appeals held that the same standard of value must be used for both real and personal property.

The supreme court of Arkansas sustained the methods used in the assessment of a railroad property and in doing so rejected evidence of inequality presented in the form of a sales assessment-ratio study made by the railroads themselves. (*St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad* v. *Arkansas Public Service Commission*, ANL, November, 1957). The Wisconsin supreme court took a view somewhat contrary to a recent decision by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals when it held that certain personal property still in the possession of a manufacturer was taxable in spite of a contract with the United States Air Force which purported to transfer title to all materials and goods in process to the Air Force (*American Motors Co.* v. *City of Kenosha*, ANL, January, 1957).

Public Purchasing

By Albert H. Hall

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THE latter half of 1957 was marked by a decline in business activity. Despite that fact, the year ranked among the nation's most prosperous by every measurable test. There was a complete absence of commodity scarcities. From raw materials to finished products, there was enough of everything and, in some cases, too much. General price levels reached an all-time high and reflected to a large degree earlier shortages of commodities. At the year-end, pause and uncertainty characterized the business outlook for 1958 with high costs prominent in every sector of the economy. A marked slow-down in business activity was indicated for the first half of 1958. Thereafter it is predicted that new stimuli will make themselves felt, and the trend of the economy will once more start to move upward.

Congress passed a one-year extension of existing corporate and excise tax rates. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing continued its efforts to obtain the replacement of tax exemption certificates with a registry number for state and local governments in order to cut paperwork in public buying. The House of Representatives passed a bill containing a provision to this effect, and it was sent to the Senate for consideration with the expectation that it would be finally passed in 1958. The Institute continued its endeavor to obtain centralized federal administration of priorities and allocations for state and local governments and to obtain congressional approval of a bill to enable state and local governments to purchase surplus property on a negotiated basis or at fixed prices. Under a ruling by the comptroller general, the Bureau of Public Roads made federal surplus construction equipment available to states at nominal costs. This ruling opened a possible door to similar developments through other federal agencies which have direct relationships with state and local governments.

The International Cooperation Administration continued to bring many foreign purchasing executives to the United States for training in supply management. These groups visited federal installations and purchasing departments of cities and counties throughout the country. Local purchasing agencies which received these visitors for instruction in their purchasing procedures included those in Buffalo; Milwaukee; Chicago; Cincinnati; Los Angeles; New York City Housing Authority; Boston; New Orleans; Miami; the city and county of Dallas; Onondaga County (Syracuse), New York; and Allegheny County (Pittsburgh), Pennsylvania.

"Fair-trade" or price-fixing laws continued to meet difficulties. While state after state has ruled fair-trade unconstitutional, the federal courts continued to support the national enabling law, the McGuire Act. The solution to the problem is a badly needed up-to-date ruling by the Supreme Court of the United States on whether national fair-trade policies should be brought into line with the realities recognized by the states.

The Federal Trade Commission issued trade practice rules for a number of industries. The Commission also proposed a tire advertising guide to the tire industry and completed a year-long study of pricing practices and policies of antibiotic manufacturers.

State and local governments continued to express concern with the philosophy of the federal supply service of the General Services Administration in its use of contract clauses providing that bidders should not sell to other purchasers at less than the federal schedule prices. At year-end, it appeared that GSA would abandon this clause in its contracts.

Organization. The movement toward the centralization of public purchasing was greatly accelerated. Among the public jurisdictions which established central purchasing systems in 1957 were Quincy, Illinois; Leominister, Massachusetts; Cranston, Rhode Island; Green Bay, Wisconsin; Manchester, Massachusetts; Traverse City, Michigan; Medford, Oregon; Ennis, Texas; Wakefield, Massachusetts; Norman, Oklahoma; Galesburg, Illinois; Huntington, Long Island, New York; Jacksonville Beach, Florida; Oyster Bay, Long Island; East Orange, New Jersey; Hempstead, Long Island; Downey, California; Huntington, West Virginia; Starke, Florida; Ossining, New York; and Alexandria, Louisiana.

Erie, Pennsylvania, and Pittsfield, Massachusetts, took steps in the direction of centralized purchasing by combining purchases for certain city departments. The board of education of Levittown in Nassau County, New York, established a centralized purchasing system. Among counties establishing central purchasing systems were Sullivan (Monticello), New York; Umatilla (Pendleton), Oregon; Lane (Eugene), Oregon; Valencia (Los Lunas), New Mexico; Alamance (Graham), North Carolina; and Rutherford (Rutherfordton), North Carolina.

Training. Special in-service training programs were held at the University of North Carolina in cooperation with the Institute of Government and the Carolinas Chapter of NIGP; the University of Pennsylvania in cooperation with the Association of School Business Officials of the United States and Canada; the University of Akron in association with the Purchasing Agents Association of Akron; the University of California at Los Angeles; Waterloo College, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada; the Illinois Institute of Technology in cooperation with the Purchasing Agents Association of Chicago; the University of Kansas in cooperation with the Purchasing Agents Association of Kansas City; and Michigan State University with the sponsorship of the Purchasing Agents Association of Central Michigan.

The Purchasing Agents Association of Southern Connecticut offered a two-week course in principles of procurement. Los Angeles State College established a course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Purchasing Management. The Canadian Association of Purchasing Agents continued its widely known course in purchasing in cooperation with the extension division of the University of Toronto.

Procedures. The year 1957 continued to be marked by significant technical trends in public purchasing. New materials and new applications of existing materials created specialized problems for public purchasing agencies. Nylon storage units were developed. There was a growing trend toward the use of smaller automotive vehicles in the interests of economy and efficiency of specialized operation. Cities began seriously to consider possibilities of developing a plan of annual replacement for automotive fleets. The state of North Carolina adopted a policy of replacing all passenger automobiles, excluding patrol vehicles, after 18 months of service. Automation continued to play an increasing part in city operations. Additional states and cities purchased insurance on a competitive basis with subsequent savings.

Pinellas County, Florida, was authorized to make emergency purchases up to $10,000 without competitive bids. Contra Costa County, California, adopted a policy of a 2 per cent bidding preference to California firms. A proposed model ordinance was developed by heads of purchasing agencies of the counties of San Diego and Los Angeles, California, for possible use by all counties of the state in adopting formal purchasing policies and procedures as required by a new state statute.

Cooperative purchasing plans received fresh impetus with the development of a program in the city of Salem, Oregon, and two neighboring governmental units. Such systems continued to function at San Diego and Long Beach, California; Cincinnati, Ohio; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Cincinnati issued a looseleaf purchasing department catalog. San Angelo, Texas, and Covina, California, developed new inventory control systems. A field purchase order was developed in Tucson, Arizona, for expediting purchases under $100. The cities of Waterbury, Connecticut, and Portland, Maine, set up standardization plans in city purchasing. Vallejo, California, adopted a simplified purchasing procedure utilizing new purchasing forms. New Britain, Connecticut, established a centralized stockroom for office supplies as a forerunner to a central warehouse system. Hartford, Connecticut, adopted a new system for purchasing meat.

Specifications. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing continued to develop its large specifications library. The Institute also continued a program of issuing its own specifications. The National Association of State Purchasing Officials made further progress in its specifications program based on existing federal specifications. The Association issued an extensive specification on meat and meat products in collaboration with the United States Department of Agriculture. The development of specifications continued throughout state and local governments as well as in the federal supply service of the General Services Administration, the commodity standards division of the National Bureau of Standards, and the Department of Defense.

Publications. New manuals on purchasing procedures were issued by the cities of Washington, D. C.; Peoria, Illinois; Anchorage, Alaska; Medford, Oregon; Coral Gables, Florida; and Emory University, Georgia. Informative annual reports were issued by the purchasing agencies of the cities of New Britain, Connecticut; Cincinnati, Ohio; Anchorage, Alaska; Bangor, Maine; Atlanta, Georgia; Washington, D. C.; Chicago, Illinois;

Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Hurley Hospital, Flint, Michigan; Cook County, Chicago; New York City Housing Authority; and the Port of New York Authority. Many other useful purchasing publications were issued during 1957 (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

Professional Organizations. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing (1001 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.) held its 12th annual conference and products exhibit in Cincinnati in October, 1957, with an attendance of 1,000. More than 100 leading American business firms displayed their products. During 1957 chapters of the Institute were active in Canada, and in the states of Connecticut, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Ohio, New Jersey, and Wisconsin. NIGP continued to study and express its views on federal excise taxes, surplus property disposal, and the creation of a federal central claimant agency for construction and supply materials. The Institute also made a number of surveys during the year which appeared in the form of symposiums in the official publication of the Institute, the *NIGP Letter*. NIGP awarded its distinguished service award for significant contributions to the public purchasing field to City Purchasing Agent Alvin J. Holm of Los Angeles, first President of the Institute. This award has been granted only three times in 14 years.

The year was marked by a steady growth in new organizations to meet special needs in the procurement field. The National Association of Hospital Purchasing Agents was formed. The American Hospital Association created a personal membership department for hospital purchasing executives. Purchasing executives of newspapers of the nation formed a new association to deal with their specific procurement problems. In New York State, the County Officers Association created a new division of departments of purchase to serve the counties of the state which have centralized their procurement systems.

Municipal Debt Data

TABLE X shows municipal debt data for 550 cities over 10,000 population on their latest issues in 1957 of general obligation, revenue, and special assessment bonds. Information is limited for individual cities to the latest issue in 1957 for each type of bonds. A total of 938 cities reported, and 388 cities indicated that they issued no bonds of any type during 1957. Data for the remaining 550 cities are shown in Table X and are summarized here. Public school bonds have been excluded

General Obligation Bonds. A total of 390 cities over 10,000 population issued general obligation bonds during 1957 (bonds that are secured by the full faith and credit of the city government and are usually considered to be those payable from taxes and other general revenues). The average net rate of interest paid by these cities for their latest issues in 1957 is 3.35 per cent. This net interest rate is a simple arithmetic average for the 390 cities and is not weighted by the dollar amount of the bond issues.

The most common projects cited for the bonds were street improvements in 175 of the cities reporting; municipal buildings (which includes fire stations, city halls, hospitals, and other municipal buildings) in 133 cities; and extension of sanitary sewers in 129 cities.

Limits for municipal borrowing as to purpose, conditions, and amount are set variously by law, varying from a percentage of assessed valuation to no limit. Only 370 of the 550 cities in Table X reported on their unusued borrowing capacity, but in the 370 cities the amount totals $4,297,929,999.

Revenue Bonds. Of the 550 cities listed in Table X, 155 issued revenue bonds at an average net rate of interest of 3.77 per cent. This net interest rate is a simple arithmetic average for the 155 cities and is not weighted by the dollar amount of the bond issues.

The purposes for which these revenue bonds were issued included water distribution in 72 of the reporting cities; water purification, including source of supply, in 41 cities; off-street parking in 36 cities; sanitary sewers in 33 cities; and sewage treatment in 31 cities.

Special Assessment Bonds. A total of 175 of the 550 cities issued special assessment bonds in 1957, i.e., bonds secured only by tax liens against the benefited property and not by the full faith and credit of the city government. The effective interest rate of special assessment bonds to the property owner (not the cost of interest to the city government) ranges from a low of 2 per cent to a high of 9 per cent, bracketed as follows: under 4.0 per cent, 25 cities; 4.0 to 4.9 per cent, 37 cities; 5.0 to 5.9 per cent, 27 cities; 6.0 to 6.9 per cent, 69 cities; 7.0 to 9.0 per cent, eight cities; and nine cities did not report.

A majority of the cities used this type of bond for street improvements divided into the following categories: new street paving, 110 cities; street repaving, 18 cities; installation of curbs and gutters, 68 cities; and sidewalks, 54 cities. The other two most frequently indicated projects were sanitary sewers in 68 cities and the building of storm sewers in 31 cities.

TABLE X

MUNICIPAL DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958

This table includes data for 550 cities over 10,000 population as reported by city officials early in 1958. Information is shown only for the latest bond issue in 1957 under each of the three types of bonds. Public school bonds have been excluded. General Obligation Bonds: secured by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the city government. Columns show amount of issue (in thousands), net interest rate to city government, types of improvements to be financed (see code), and unused borrowing capacity (in thousands) in relation to constitutional and statutory debt limits. Revenue Bonds: secured only by the anticipated earnings of city-owned and operated utilities and enterprises. Columns show amount of issue (in thousands), net interest rate to the utility or enterprise, and types of improvements to be financed (see code). Special Assessment Bonds: secured only by tax liens against the benefited property and not by the full faith and credit of the city government. Columns show amount of issue (in thousands), actual interest rate to the property owner (not interest paid by city government), and types of improvements (see code). Leaders (. . .) indicate data inapplicable or not reported.

TYPES OF IMPROVEMENTS

A - Airports
B - Municipal buildings
Ed - Electrical distribution
Eg - Electrical generation
I - Street improvements
Ic - Curbs and gutters
Ip - New street paving
Ir - Street repaving
Is - Sidewalks

L - Street lighting
P - Off-Street parking
R - Recreation facilities
Se - Sewage treatment
Ss - Sanitary sewers
St - Storm sewers
Wd - Water distribution
Wp - Water purification

City	General Obligation Bonds				Revenue Bonds			Special Assessment Bonds		
	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Net Interest Rate	Type of Improvements	Unused Borrowing Capacity (in thousands)	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Net In-terest Rate	Type of Improvements	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Interest Rate to Property Owner	Type of Improvements
Over 1,000,000										
Chicago, Ill.	$39,595	3.84%	StILBR	$266,169	$20,000	3.97%	WdP	$2,963	5.0%	IrIs
Detroit, Mich. . .	4,606	3.40	StILBR	334,833	2,000	3.36	Wd	440	6.0	Ip
Los Angeles, Cal.	5,000	3.68	BR	301,438	18,000	3.52	Ed	3	6.0	SsIpIc
New York, N. Y. .	36,500	3.55	I	38,486	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Philadelphia, Pa.	29,500	3.51	ILBR	49,800	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Baltimore, Md. .	24,180	3.30	SeWpILPB	149,838	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Boston, Mass. .	16,000	3.56	SsIP	98,419	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Buffalo, N. Y. . .	8,396	2.93	WpWdILPB	98,184	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Cincinnati, Ohio .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	15,600	5,500	4.71	P	None	. .	. . . .
Cleveland, Ohio .	17,250	3.05	SeSsStI	25,442	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Houston, Tex. . .	19,960	3.75	SeSsStILP	. . . . .	10,000	4.70	WpWd	None	. .	. . . .
Milwaukee, Wis.	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	170,000	10,000	3.62	WpWd	None	. .	. . . .
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,275	. . .	StIBP	67,906	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
New Orleans, La.	4,860	3.32	SsIB	6,535	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Pittsburgh, Pa. .	5,300	3.25	SsStWpWdILPB	30,777	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
St. Louis, Mo. .	12,100	2.67	ILR	25,900	40	. . .	P	None	. .	. . . .
San Francisco, Cal.	22,900	3.13	SsRB	121,009	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
250,000 to 500,000										
Akron, Ohio . . .	4,000	3.39	I	17,242	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Atlanta, Ga. . . .	51,930	2.88	SeWpIB	30,183	1,800	3.58	Wd	None	. .	. . . .
Birmingham, Ala.	1,000	3.46	BR	24,323	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Columbus, Ohio .	5,000	3.50	SeSs	25,000	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Dallas, Tex. . . .	10,000	3.30	StIB	14,286	5,000	3.23	SsWd	None	. .	. . . .

TABLE X—MUNICIPAL DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	General Obligation Bonds				Revenue Bonds			Special Assessment Bonds		
	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Net Interest Rate	Type of Improvements	Unused Borrowing Capacity (in thousands)	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Net Interest Rate	Type of Improvements	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Interest Rate to Property Owner	Type of Improvements
250,000 to 500,000—continued										
Denver, Colo.	$None	...%	....	$.....	$None	...%	...	$1,422	4.5%	SsI
Ft. Worth, Tex.	4,000	3.31	StILB	.....	6,000	3.34	SeSsWpWd	None	..	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	5,130	3.00	Ss	26,255	None	...	...	2	6.0	Ip
Kansas City, Mo.	3,700	2.99	IB	41,000	135	4.67	P	None	..	....
Long Beach, Cal.	10,200	3.60	IBR	56,327	None	...	...	168	6.0	IpIcIs
Memphis, Tenn.	10,000	3.04	SsStILR	81,887	163,245	4.47	EgEd	None	..	....
Oakland, Calif.	None	...	....	67,470	5,400	3.30	A	....	..	....
Portland, Ore.	2,000	3.18	Wd	33,380	None	...	...	None	..	....
Rochester, N. Y.	3,300	2.40	PB	67,579	None	...	...	None	..	....
St. Paul, Minn.	4,463	...	SsIBRWd	21,942	None	...	...	None	..	....
San Antonio, Tex.	2,220	3.55	StIB	43,381	13,920	3.85	WpWd	None	..	....
San Diego, Calif.	5,000	3.73	R	121,468	None	...	...	4	6.0	Ss
Seattle, Wash.	2,500	3.21	B	10,610	None	...	...	54	4.0	St
Toledo, Ohio	....	...	...	39,579	4,500	3.48	Se	None	..	....
100,000 to 250,000										
Allentown, Pa.	1,000	2.74	SsStIB	9,104	None	...	...	None	..	....
Austin, Tex.	4,000	3.21	StIB	.....	4,850	3.13	SeSsWpWdEgEd	None	..	....
Berkeley, Calif.	None	...	....	.....	800	4.47	P	None	..	....
Corpus Christi, Tex.	1,915	3.98	SeI	24,864	125	3.28	...	None	..	....
Dayton, Ohio	2,750	...	StWpI	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Des Moines, Iowa	1,000	2.96	SsSt	25,365	None	...	...	21	5.0	IP
Duluth, Minn.	300	2.90	I	.....	None	...	...	....	..	....
Elizabeth, N. J.	2,000	3.10	SeSs	731	None	...	...	None	..	....
Erie, Pa.	2,000	3.18	SsStI	14,000	None	...	...	None	..	....
Evansville, Ind.	190	3.25	R	682	None	...	...	None	..	....
Flint, Mich.	None	...	....	5,251	None	...	...	1,215	3.1	SsWdIpIs
Fresno, Calif.	675	3.33	B	27,000	None	...	...	9	6.0	Is
Gary, Ind.	None	...	....	.....	1,800	...	P	None	..	....
Gr. Rapids, Mich.	1,025	2.80	SsI	35,028	None	...	...	None	..	....
Hartford, Conn.	4,355	2.90	IBR	13,441	None	...	...	None	..	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	None	...	....	.....	30,000	4.64	SeStIB	None	..	....
Little Rock, Ark.	1,295	...	B	750	13,919	...	SsWd	None	..	....
Miami, Fla.	7,500	3.42	SsStI	92,594	None	...	...	None	..	....
Montgomery, Ala.	4,325	3.39	SsStIB	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Nashville, Tenn.	675	3.21	IB	26,912	3,500	3.04	Ed	None	..	....
New Bedford, Mass.	1,563	4.10	SsWd	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Norfolk, Va.	4,000	3.62	SsStIBR	14,850	None	...	...	None	..	....
Oklahoma City, Okla.	None	...	....	.....	None	...	...	475	7.0	SsIp
Pasadena, Calif.	None	...	....	30,282	2,000	3.16	EgEd	None	..	....
Peoria, Ill.	None	...	....	.....	None	...	...	37	4.0	Ip
Phoenix, Ariz.	6,000	3.94	SeSsStBR	16,367	16,000	3.51	WpWd	192	4.0	SsIpIrIcIs
Providence, R. I.	4,850	3.39	SsIB	12,500	None	...	...	None	..	....
Richmond, Va.	3,160	2.68	SsStIB	64,800	None	...	...	None	..	....
Rockford, Ill.	1,700	3.34	I	21,673	None	...	...	8	6.0	Ss
Sacramento, Calif.	None	...	....	35,425	None	...	...	843	5.0	Ip
Salt Lake City, Utah	None	...	....	23,000	None	...	...	115	..	IrIcIs
San Jose, Calif.	5,000	3.63	SsILBR	22,000	None	...	...	4	5.0	IpIcIs
Scranton, Pa.	250	4.25	I	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
South Bend, Ind.	1,000	2.90	I	1,300	None	...	...	None	..	....
Syracuse, N. Y.	None	...	....	53,830	None	...	...	5	5.0	Ss
Tacoma, Wash.	None	...	....	4,922	5,000	4.29	Ed	561	..	SsIpIsWdL
Utica, N. Y.	1,728	2.87	SsStIPBR	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Wichita, Kan.	10,539	3.10	SsStI	7,261	41,825	4.50	Wd	None	..	....
Wilmington, Del.	1,700	3.10	Wd	20,287	None	...	...	None	..	....
Worcester, Mass.	4,400	2.90	B	2,000	None	...	...	1,200	2.9	SsIp
Youngstown, Ohio	2,000	...	I	14,000	None	...	...	None	..	....

TABLE X—MUNICIPAL DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	General Obligation Bonds				Revenue Bonds			Special Assessment Bonds		
	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Net Interest Rate	Type of Improvements	Unused Borrowing Capacity (in thousands)	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Net Interest Rate	Type of Improvements	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Interest Rate to Property Owner	Type of Improvements
50,000 to 100,000										
Albuquerque, N. M.	$ 2,675	4.25%	Wd	$ 642	$ 1,300	4.73%	PR	$ 530	9.0%	IpIc
Alexandria, Va.	2,928	3.55	SsStIPB	8,060	None	...	...	None	..	....
Amarillo, Tex.	3,000	4.12	IB	12,561	None	...	...	None	..	....
Asheville, N. C.	1,100	4.39	B	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Brookline t, Mass.	105	3.10	R	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1,250	2.84	SsBR	6,749	1,000	3.10	Wd	None	..	....
Charleston, W. Va.	300	2.75	B	4,630	1,000	3.98	Ss	....	..	....
Clifton, N. J.	1,277	3.75	SsStIPB	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Columbia, S. C.	None	...	....	80	2,500	3.98	WpWd	None	..	....
Compton, Calif.	None	...	....	11,530	None	...	...	70	6.0	L
Covington, Ky.	None	...	....	7,500	400	4.75	P	None	..	....
Cranston, R. I.	2,500	4.20	....	4,550	....	...	...	....	..	....
Davenport, Ia.	793	...	SsIPB	.....	....	...	...	....	..	....
Dearborn, Mich.	750	3.97	B	8,219	None	...	...	None	..	....
Decatur, Ill.	None	...	....	.....	None	...	...	236	6.0	Ss
Dubuque, Ia.	None	...	....	2,750	1,350	3.89	Se	5	5.0	Wd
Durham, N. C.	3,150	3.03	SeSsStWpWdIB	3,578	475	3.00	P	None	..	....
E. Orange, N. J.	660	3.10	IPB	5,354	None	...	...	None	..	....
Evanston, Ill.	None	...	....	4,985	None	...	...	25	6.0	StIpIc
Glendale, Calif.	None	...	....	27,531	6,500	3.06	Eg	None	..	....
Greensboro, N. C.	3,350	2.93	SsWpWdI	30,000	None	...	...	None	..	....
Greenville, S. C.	None	...	....	.....	1,500	3.75	Wp	None	..	....
Hamilton, Ohio	2,850	3.42	....	.....	None	...	...	60	3.0	Ip
Hammond, Ind.	50	3.25	I	2,710	None	...	...	None	..	....
Hampton, Va.	2,000	2.70	SsStIB	5,500	None	...	...	None	..	....
Harrisburg, Pa.	1,100	2.91	WdI	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Jackson, Miss.	3,126	3.85	WpWdI	11,500	None	...	...	None	..	....
Kalamazoo, Mich.	....	...	....	20,000	1,000	3.48	Wd	None	..	....
Kenosha, Wis.	1,685	3.44	SsStIB	13,794	None	...	...	None	..	....
Lakewood, Ohio	125	3.00	I	4,000	None	...	...	13	2.0	Ir
Laredo, Tex.	None	...	....	.....	350	...	Wp	None	..	....
Lawrence, Mass.	500	2.00	WdP	2,500	None	...	...	None	..	....
Lincoln, Neb.	881	2.95	SsStWdSe	.....	2,500	...	SeSs	None	..	....
Lowell, Mass.	331	...	Wd	3,399	None	...	...	None	..	....
Madison, Wis.	1,000	2.74	P	24,471	None	...	...	None	..	....
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	1,229	3.25	SsStIPB	13,564	None	...	...	None	..	....
Muncie, Ind.	290	...	I	1,300	None	...	...	None	..	....
Newton, Mass.	700	2.63	SeI	2,877	None	...	...	None	..	....
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1,260	2.75	I	9,341	None	...	...	None	..	....
Ogden, Utah	None	...	....	5,096	None	...	...	213	4.0	SsWdIpIcIs
Orlando, Fla.	....	...	....	.....	7,500	3.41	WpWdEgEd	130	8.0	SsIpIs
Port Arthur, Tex.	997	3.81	StIBR	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Portland, Me.	815	2.48	SeI	2,420	None	...	...	None	..	....
Portsmouth, Va.	300	...	P	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Pueblo, Colo.	1,225	...	SeR	718	None	...	...	311	5.5	IpIc
Racine, Wis.	3,500	3.75	SsStI	16,268	None	...	...	None	..	....
Raleigh, N. C.	350	2.95	I	500	None	...	...	None	..	....
Richmond, Calif.	3,500	4.36	SeSs	14,870	None	...	...	None	..	....
Riverside, Calif.	3,600	3.54	I	13,000	None	...	...	None	..	....
Saginaw, Mich.	918	2.62	SsI	7,190	None	...	...	None	..	....
San Bernardino, Cal.	None	...	...	15,428	None	...	...	118	6.0	SsIpIcIsL
San Mateo, Calif.	80	3.48	B	21,000	None	...	...	2	6.0	IcIs
Santa Ana, Calif.	700	3.84	B	8,654	None	...	...	58	6.0	P
Schenectady, N. Y.	1,246	2.90	SsStWdIPB	15,000	69	2.90	SsStWdP	400	2.9	SsIpIs
Sioux City, Iowa	31	2.90	....	6,100	300	3.60	Wd	86	4.3	Ip
Sioux Falls, S. D.	500	...	Wp	.....	None	...	...	321	7.0	SsWdIcIs
Springfield, Mo.	None	...	....	5,590	22,000	4.47	WpWd	....	..	....
Stamford, Conn.	1,201	2.80	SsStIB	8,500	225	4.00	P	....	..	....

Table X—Municipal Debt for Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	General Obligation Bonds				Revenue Bonds			Special Assessment Bonds		
	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Net Interest Rate	Type of Improvements	Unused Borrowing Capacity (in thousands)	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Net Interest Rate	Type of Improvements	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Interest Rate to Property Owner	Type of Improvements
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Terre Haute, Ind.	$ 250%	...	SsSt	$ 1,481	$None	...%	...	$None	..%	....
Troy, N. Y.	1,158	4.00	WpWdIB	.....	....	...	...	....	..	....
Waco, Tex.	500	3.32	Ss	16,510	2,000	3.89	WpWd	None	..	....
Waterloo, Iowa	700	...	SsSt	4,000	1,600	4.00	P	196	4.8	SsIp
Wheeling, W. Va.	None	...	....	.....	1,000	4.25	Se	None	..	....
Wichita Falls, Tex.	500	3.92	Ss	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Winston-Salem, N. C.	3,928	3.31	SeSsI	16,621	None	...	...	None	..	....
25,000 to 50,000										
Abilene, Tex.	2,000	...	IB	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Abington tp, Pa.	500	2.47	SeSsB	2,400	....	...	...	....	..	....
Albany, Ga.	None	...	....	.....	4,500	4.89	SeSsWd	None	..	....
Amsterdam, N. Y.	130	3.00	WdI	.....	....	...	...	....	..	....
Ann Arbor, Mich.	73	3.00	Ss	8,088	None	...	...	None	..	....
Arlington t, Mass.	200	3.70	I	1,100	....	...	...	None	..	....
Athens, Ga.	None	...	....	.....	750	4.46	SsWd	None	..	....
Auburn, N. Y.	728	2.60	SsStIL	5,090	None	...	...	None	..	....
Bangor, Me.	220	3.50	SsB	7,500	None	...	...	None	..	....
Barberton, Ohio	....	...	....	.....	None	...	...	187	3.5	SsIp
Bellingham, Wash.	200	4.40	I	180	2,000	4.65	SsStWd	6	5.0	Ss
Beloit, Wis.	795	2.92	SeSt	7,902	None	...	...	37	6.0	IpIc
Beverly Hills, Cal.	None	...	....	6,000	1,500	4.58	P	None	..	....
Billings, Mont.	100	3.70	A	5,326	None	...	...	178	4.0	SsWdIcIs
Bloomfield, N. J.	518	3.25	IPB	2,144	None	...	...	None	..	....
Bloomington, Ill.	None	...	....	.....	500	3.90	Wp	None	..	....
Bremerton, Wash.	None	...	....	275	350	4.24	Wd	15	4.0	Ic
Brownsville, Tex.	250	4.48	StILB	1,818	None	...	...	None	..	....
Burlington, Iowa	None	...	....	.....	None	...	...	13	6.0	WdIp
Champaign, Ill.	125	3.25	B	None	....	...	...	....	..	....
Clinton, Iowa	80	...	B	1,000	None	...	...	56	6.0	IpIcL
Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	600	3.23	B	1,761	None	...	...	None	..	....
Concord, N. H.	460	2.90	StIPBA	245	None	...	...	None	..	....
Council Bluffs, Ia.	None	...	....	2,399	750	...	Wd	None	..	....
Cumberland, Md.	300	3.23	B	2,408	None	...	...	None	..	....
Cuyahoga Falls, O.	None	...	....	.....	None	...	...	285	3.8	Ip
Danville, Va.	3,700	3.38	SeSsStWdIPB	9,371	None	...	...	None	..	....
Daytona Beach, Fla.	None	...	....	.....	400	5.00	A	None	..	....
E. Cleveland, Ohio	500	3.11	BR	4,246	None	...	...	None	..	....
Elmhurst, Ill.	None	...	....	.....	None	...	...	12	6.0	L
Elyria, Ohio	None	...	....	.....	None	...	...	221	5.0	SsStWdIp
Enid, Okla.	None	...	....	.....	....	...	...	17	6.0	SsIp
Eugene, Ore.	700	3.67	B	3,563	None	...	...	None	..	....
Everett, Wash.	650	3.12	I	1,436	3,850	...	Wp	14	4.0	Ip
Fargo, N. D.	1,725	3.75	B	65	None	...	...	1,460	5.0	SsStWdIpIcIs
Fayetteville, N. C.	2,000	2.48	Se	1,719	None	...	...	None	..	....
Fitchburg, Mass.	200	3.15	SsWdI	886	None	...	...	None	..	....
Fond du Lac, Wis.	400	2.75	ILB	7,800	315	4.10	P	None	..	....
Ft. Dodge, Iowa	45	3.00	St	747		...	...	12	..	St
Framingham t, Mass.	390	3.10	SsSt	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Fullerton, Calif.	None	...	....	11,963	None	...	...	6	6.0	Ss
Gainesville, Fla.	None	...	....	.....	3,100	3.46	WpEg	None	..	....
Galesburg, Ill.	3,000	3.75	Wp	.....	2,300	4.39	P	None	..	....
Garfield, N. J.	1,865	...	SsStWpWdI	.....	....	...	...	22	..	SsIpIcIs
Gloucester, Mass.	200	5.20	SsSt	352	None	...	...	None	..	....
Grand Forks, N.D.	125	3.52	B	800	910	4.93	P	....	..	....
Greenville, Miss.	800	3.89	SsB	1,462	None	...	...	225	2.5	Ip
Hackensack, N. J.	621	3.60	StIP	1,076	None	...	...	None	..	....
Hamilton tp, N. J.	1,960	3.70	SsSt	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Haverford tp, Pa.	300	3.12	SsP	2,727	None	...	...	None	..	....

TABLE X—MUNICIPAL DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	General Obligation Bonds				Revenue Bonds			Special Assessment Bonds		
	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Net Interest Rate	Type of Improvements	Unused Borrowing Capacity (in thousands)	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Net Interest Rate	Type of Improvements	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Interest Rate to Property Owner	Type of Improvements
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Hempstead, N. Y. .	$ 1,775	3.50%	IP	$ 5,006	$None	. . . %	. . .	$None	. . %	. . . .
High Point, N. C. .	2,000	3.43	SeSsWpWd	10,145	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Hutchinson, Kan. .	716	3.10	SsStI	. . . . .	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Independence, Mo.	None	. . .	. . . .	4,260	8,000	4.74	EgEd	None	. .	. . . .
Jackson, Tenn. .	600	4.00	IBR	. . . . .	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Jamestown, N. Y.	650	3.10	PBA	6,961	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Kettering, Ohio .	10	4.00	I	4,842	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Kokomo, Ind. . .	None	. . .	. . . .	. . . . .	100	4.00	P	15	6.0	IcIs
La Grange, Ga. .	300	3.25	B	1,000	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Lafayette, Ind. .	650	3.12	B	66	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Lakeland, Fla. .	None	. . .	. . . .	8,050	3,600	5.00	SeSs	None	. .	. . . .
Laurel, Miss. . .	1,300	3.33	SeSsStWdI	. . . . .	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Lewiston, Me. .	390	3.60	B	. . . . .	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Lincoln Pk., Mich.	125	3.60	I	4,496	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . . .
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	700	2.60	BP	6,760	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Lynchburg, Va. .	5,000	2.80	SeSsWpWd	7,000	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Lynwood, Calif. .	None	. . .	. . . .	3,500	None	. . .	. . .	45	6.0	SsIcL
Manhattan Bh., Cal.	None	. . .	. . . .	4,092	None	. . .	. . .	29	6.0	P
Mason City, Ia. .	490	. . .	StR	. . . . .	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Massillon, Ohio .	413	3.50	I	194	121	5.00	P	68	5.0	SsIcIs
Maywood, Ill. . .	None	. . .	. . . .	. . . . .	None	. . .	. . .	13	6.0	StWd
Miami Beach, Fla.	3,500	3.46	B	43,361	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Mich. City, Ind. .	96	3.50	I	650	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Mishawaka, Ind. .	250	2.84	SsSt	245	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Moline, Ill.	None	. . .	. . . .	. . . . .	500	3.63	Wd	94	6.0	SsWdIp
Monterey Pk., Cal.	450	4.43	R	5,000	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Morgantown, W.Va.	116	2.75	R	1,049	None	. . .	. . . .	None	. .	. . . .
Muskogee, Okla. .	1,188	3.40	WpWd	1,000	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Nashua, N. H. . .	210	2.50	I	4,595	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
New Castle, Pa. .	185	3.50	SeSsI	116	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
New London, Conn.	1,690	3.10	SsStWdPB	5,500	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Newport, R. I. . .	2,964	3.80	StIPR	6,117	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Norwalk, Conn. . .	1,450	2.89	IR	6,445	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Odessa, Tex. . .	550	. . .	IB	. . . . .	2,750	. . .	SeSsWpWd	None	. .	. . . .
Ontario, Calif. . .	950	3.63	SeSsB	5,757	None	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .
Oshkosh, Wis. . .	510	2.90	Ss	11,826	. . . .	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Ottumwa, Iowa . .	190	3.06	SsSt	1,191	128	3.62	SsSt	None	. .	. . . .
Oxnard, Calif. . .	400	. . .	St	. . . . .	None	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .
Palo Alto, Calif. .	3,000	3.57	B	. . . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	352	4.6	StIpIrIcIsL
Panama City, Fla.	None	. . .	. . . .	. . . . .	7,000	5.08	BR	None	. .	. . . .
Parkersburg, W.Va.	320	2.50	WpWd	. . . . .	475	4.50	WpWd	None	. .	. . . .
Parma, Ohio . .	100	3.75	B	3,388	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Pensacola, Fla. .	None	. . .	. . . .	9,400	1,000	3.90	Wd	None	. .	. . . .
Petersburg, Va. .	2,000	2.30	WdIB	4,800	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Pocatello, Idaho .	None	. . .	. . . .	1,200	None	. . .	. . .	90	4.5	IpIc
Pomona, Calif. .	550	3.46	R	10,364	2,600	3.58	Wd	188	6.0	Ss
Pt. Huron, Mich. .	358	3.53	StI	1,508	1,400	3.81	I	191	3.5	StIp
Portsmouth, Ohio .	162	4.00	StIBR	. . . . .	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	1,515	3.00	SsPB	5,281	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Quincy, Ill. . . .	None	. . .	. . . .	. . . . .	3,500	4.38	WpP	None	. .	. . . .
Rapid City, S. D. .	None	. . .	. . . .	. . . . .	None	. . .	. . .	26	6.0	Ip
Redwood City, Cal.	150	3.27	B	15,332	None	. . .	. . .	213	6.0	SsStWd
Reno, Nev.	None	. . .	. . . .	3,757	None	. . .	. . .	496	4.0	SsIp
Revere, Mass. . .	492	2.00	SsIB	1,000	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Richfield, Minn. .	155	4.75	R	2,829	None	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .
Rochester, Minn. .	536	2.79	SsStWdI	5,760	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Rocky Mt., N. C. .	None	. . .	. . . .	. . . . .	1,425	3.69	SsWd	None	. .	. . . .
Rome, N. Y. . . .	393	2.60	I	6,106	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .

Table X—Municipal Debt for Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	General Obligation Bonds				Revenue Bonds			Special Assessment Bonds		
	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Net Interest Rate	Type of Improvements	Unused Borrowing Capacity (in thousands)	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Net Interest Rate	Type of Improvements	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Interest Rate to Property Owner	Type of Improvements
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Roswell, N. M.	$None	...%	....	$ 300	None	...%	...	$ 261	6.0%	Ip
Royal Oak, Mich.	200	4.00	I	5,279	None	...	...	....	..	....
St. Cloud, Minn.	None	...	....	.....	130	3.00	P	None	..	....
St. Louis Pk., Minn.	126	4.09	I	1,714	None	...	...	None	..	....
Salem, Oregon	3,750	3.28	Wd	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Salina, Kan.	675	3.00	SeA	.....	None	...	...	829	3.0	SeStIpIcIs
Santa Barbara, Cal.	1,700	2.87	Ss	5,000	None	...	...	None	..	....
Sharon, Pa.	140	2.36	P	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Sheboygan, Wis.	1,100	3.23	St	10,323	None	...	...	24	6.0	SsIpIr
Skokie, Ill.	None	...	....	6,054	750	4.01	Wd	77	6.0	Ip
Spartanburg, S. C.	None	...	....	.....	1,400	3.46	Wd	None	..	....
Steubenville, Ohio	496	3.50	B	259	2,109	4.36	SsP	None	..	....
Stratford t, Conn.	300	3.90	St	14,923	None	...	...	None	..	....
Tallahassee, Fla.	None	...	....	.....	1,200	4.54	EgB	None	..	....
Taunton, Mass.	2,000	3.50	Eg	1,299	None	...	...	None	..	....
Temple, Tex.	None	...	....	.....	2,300	4.35	SeSsWpWd	None	..	....
Torrance, Calif.	None	...	....	.....	None	...	...	109	6.0	SsIcIs
Tyler, Tex.	500	3.41	I	5,142	4,453	3.72	SsWd	None	..	....
Vancouver, Wash.	None	...	....	990	None	...	...	53	4.5	SsIp
Warwick, Va.	1,675	3.67	SsIB	1,000	None	...	...	None	..	....
West Allis, Wis.	4,495	3.87	SsStWdIB	21,443	None	...	...	472	4.0	SsWdIpIrIcIsP
Williamsport, Pa.	500	4.50	P	.....	....	...	...	....	..	....
Winona, Minn.	120	3.25	A	500	None	...	...	None	..	....
10,000 to 25,000										
Aberdeen, S. D.	795	...	StWdI	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Adrian, Mich.	800	2.82	St	0	None	...	...	None	..	....
Albert Lea, Minn.	120	...	SsI	989	None	...	...	None	..	....
Albion, Mich.	75	2.65	Se	800	None	...	...	None	..	....
Alpena, Mich.	1,200	4.00	SsStWd	1,000	None	...	...	None	..	....
Ames, Iowa	None	...	....	1,200	1,300	3.44	EgEd	113	5.0	Ip
Andover t, Mass.	252	3.00	Wd	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Antioch, Calif.	None	...	....	.....	None	...	...	303	6.0	P
Arkansas City, Kan.	13	3.25	Ss	.....	1,100	..	Se	None	..	....
Ashland, Ohio	14	3.50	IP	125	1,025	3.25	SeSs	163	..	SeSsIpIs
Atchison, Kan.	50	...	I	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Auburn, Ala.	331	3.75	I	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Aurora, Colo.	3,000	4.12	Wp	747	None	...	...	422	6.0	IpIcIs
Austin, Minn.	1,400	3.66	Se	850	None	...	...	None	..	....
Barre, Vt.	25	3.00	Ss	1,200	215	3.00	WdP	None	..	....
Bartlesville, Okla.	2,415	3.50	SsWpWd	1,200	None	...	...	98	6.0	Ip
Beatrice, Neb.	41	3.38	I	.....	None	...	...	182	3.4	Ic
Beaver Dam, Wis.	520	3.37	Wp	1,722	None	...	...	None	..	....
Beaver Falls, Pa.	300	...	SeSsStI	.....	....	...	...	....	..	....
Bellaire, Tex.	250	3.99	St	2,000	None	...	...	None	..	....
Bend, Ore.	None	...	....	859	None	...	...	41	6.0	IpIcIs
Berkley, Mich.	6	3.00	I	.....	None	...	...	22	3.0	Ir
Big Spring, Tex.	75	3.15	B	750	50	3.70	SsWd	None	..	....
Birmingham, Mich.	None	...	....	.....	305	3.99	P	None	..	....
Bismarck, N. D.	None	...	....	1,990	500	4.11	Wp	293	5.0	SsStWdIpIcIsP
Bluefield, W. Va.	None	...	....	2,000	230	5.00	P	55	6.0	Ip
Borger, Tex.	169	4.17	BR	1,500	None	...	...	None	..	....
Bossier City, La.	750	4.75	StLB	.....	3,000	5.00	SeSsWpWd	None	..	....
Boulder, Colo.	300	3.30	BA	883	1,100	3.89	Se	410	6.0	IpIcIs
Bozeman, Mont.	None	...	....	.....	1,200	4.56	WpWd	122	5.3	StIs
Brattleboro t, Vt.	415	2.80	Ss	.....	....	...	...	....	..	....
Bristol t, R. I.	77	3.50	I	500	None	...	...	None	..	....
Brookfield, Ill.	None	...	....	.....	None	...	...	361	6.0	SsWdIpL

TABLE X—MUNICIPAL DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	General Obligation Bonds				Revenue Bonds			Special Assessment Bonds		
	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Net Interest Rate	Type of Improvements	Unused Borrowing Capacity (in thousands)	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Net Interest Rate	Type of Improvements	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Interest Rate to Property Owner	Type of Improvements
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Brunswick t, Me.	$ 200	4.00%	St	$ 1,430	None	...%	...	$None	..%	....
Bryan, Tex.	None	...	....	1,600	2,600	3.82	SeSsWpWdEgEd	None	..	....
Burlingame, Calif.	None	...	....	.....	None	...	...	607	5.0	SsStWdIpIcIsL
Burlington, N. C.	800	4.15	WpWd	5,000	None	...	...	None	..	....
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	149	...	B	.....	....	...	...	....	..	....
Carlisle, Pa.	155	2.95	B	103	....	...	...	....	..	....
Carteret, N. J.	1,864	4.20	SsStI	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Carthage, Mo.	....	...	....	.....	155	4.34	Se	None	..	....
Cedar Falls, Ia.	80	3.25	I	675	None	...	...	20	6.0	St
Chanute, Kan.	184	2.75	SeI	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Charles City, Ia.	195	3.55	SsSt	478	None	...	...	60	6.0	SsSt
Chicago Hgts., Ill.	325	3.13	Ss	686	750	...	Wd	None	..	....
Chickasha, Okla.	890	3.29	Wp	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Chico, Calif.	None	...	....	.....	None	...	...	98	5.8	P
Clayton, Mo.	415	2.77	IBR	1,000	None	...	...	None	..	....
Clearwater, Fla.	None	...	....	.....	2,000	4.19	SeSsWd	None	..	....
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	None	...	....	.....	None	...	...	24	4.7	IpIc
Coffeyville, Kan.	67	3.63	St	.....	20	4.50	P	None	..	....
College Pk., Md.	15	3.50	StI	1,171	....	...	...	....	..	....
Collingswood, N. J.	190	3.45	WpWd	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Colton, Calif.	490	4.19	IB	1,641	1,250	4.44	Wd	None	..	....
Columbus, Ind.	53	3.50	I	417	None	...	...	45	6.0	SsIp
Concord, Calif.	None	...	....	4,325	None	...	...	29	6.0	SsIpIcIs
Corsicana, Tex.	150	3.89	Se	1,105	None	...	...	None	..	....
Corvallis, Ore.	62	3.25	SsI	1,160	None	...	...	None	..	....
Crowley, La.	610	4.29	SsBR	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Crystal, Minn.	170	4.55	SsStI	1,031	None	...	...	....	..	....
Dalton, Ga.	750	2.25	SeR	500	None	...	...	None	..	....
Danvers t, Mass.	125	2.90	I	400	None	...	...	None	..	....
Darby, Pa.	50	3.88	B	400	None	...	...	None	..	....
Delaware tp, N. J.	310	4.75	Ss	.....	None	...	...	....	..	....
Delaware, Ohio	70	3.00	SsWd	1,000	None	...	...	None	..	....
Des Plaines, Ill.	450	5.00	BR	3,000	200	...	P	None	..	....
Dodge City, Kan.	None	...	....	.....	None	...	...	169	3.1	SsStIpIcIs
Dover, N. H.	200	3.30	SeSt	502	None	...	...	None	..	....
E. Detroit, Mich.	465	3.22	I	3,260	None	...	...	None	..	....
E. Moline, Ill.	None	...	....	.....	None	...	...	72	6.0	SsWdIpIsL
Edinburg, Tex.	220	4.50	I	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
El Centro, Calif.	600	4.19	Se	3,965	None	...	...	None	..	....
El Dorado, Kan.	71	2.75	Wp	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
El Segundo, Calif.	None	...	....	11,817	None	...	...	4	6.0	IpIcIs
Elizabethton, Tenn.	550	4.75	SeSs	206	None	...	...	None	..	....
Elmwood Pk., Ill.	None	...	....	400	None	...	...	130	6.0	Ip
Emporia, Kan.	79	3.13	StWp	2,369	None	...	...	None	..	....
Endicott, N. Y.	868	3.10	SsSt	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Englewood, Colo.	None	...	....	.....	225	4.50	WpWd	225	6.0	Ip
Faribault, Minn.	125	4.30	StIR	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Fergus Falls, Minn.	55	2.80	WdI	.....	10	5.00	...	....	..	....
Ferguson, Md.	280	2.56	I	4,294	None	...	...	None	..	....
Findlay, Ohio	None	...	....	.....	None	...	...	147	..	SsWdIp
Ft. Collins, Colo.	None	...	....	630	None	...	...	69	..	SsIp
Ft. Madison, Ia.	100	3.42	BA	1,685	None	...	...	None	..	....
Ft. Pierce, Fla.	None	...	....	6,300	2,355	4.60	SeSs	None	..	....
Ft. Scott, Kan.	440	3.75	Wp	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Ft. Thomas, Ky.	None	...	....	1,880	None	...	...	5	6.0	Ir
Fredericksburg, Va.	730	3.40	SeWd	2,550	None	...	...	None	..	....
Freeport, N. Y.	417	3.25	SsB	3,283	None	...	...	None	..	....
Fremont, Neb.	None	...	....	.....	None	...	...	115	3.5	Ip

Table X—Municipal Debt for Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	General Obligation Bonds				Revenue Bonds			Special Assessment Bonds		
	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Net Interest Rate	Type of Improvements	Unused Borrowing Capacity (in thousands)	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Net Interest Rate	Type of Improvements	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Interest Rate to Property Owner	Type of Improvements
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Fulton, N. Y.	$ 431	3.00%	SsStWdI	$ 2,014	....	...%	...	$None	..%	....
Gainesville, Ga.	None	...	....	.....	500	4.88	SeSsWpWd	....	..	....
Garden City, Kan.	162	...	I	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Garden City, N. Y.	2,276	3.00	SsStWpWdIPBR	5,588	None	...	...	None	..	....
Garfield Hgts., O.	30	3.50	B	494	None	...	...	None	..	....
Garland, Tex.	None	...	....	1,895	470	3.75	WdEgEd	None	..	....
Gastonia, N. C.	2,400	3.56	SeSsEgEd	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Girard, Ohio	83	4.00	SsStWdI	71	None	...	...	120	4.00	Ip
Goshen, Ind.	None	...	....	400	150	4.00	Eg	None	..	....
Gr. Junction, Colo.	700	2.98	SeB	183	None	...	...	137	4.31	Ip
Gr. Prairie, Tex.	249	3.86	SsStI	.....	245	3.89	Wd	None	..	....
Great Bend, Kan.	328	3.13	IL	1,750	....	...	...	....	..	....
Greenfield t, Mass.	1,400	2.70	....	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Grosse Pte. Wds., Mich.	115	...	R	4,000	None	...	...	None	..	....
Haddon tp, N. J.	None	...	....	.....	None	...	...	528	..	SsIpIrIcIs
Haddonfield, N. J.	400	2.80	Wd	206	None	...	...	None	..	....
Hanford, Calif.	None	...	....	3,500	2,150	4.01	WpWd	....	..	....
Harrisonburg, Va.	None	...	....	.....	550	3.12	Ed	None	..	....
Hastings, Neb.	None	...	....	.....	325	3.38	Se	189	3.4	SsIc
Helena, Ark.	None	...	....	750	110	3.38	Wp	None	..	....
Helena, Mont.	None	...	....	359	None	...	...	290	5.1	IpIr
Hialeah, Fla.	None	...	....	.....	None	...	...	101	6.0	IcIs
Highland Pk., Ill.	1,780	3.77	SsI	2,950	None	...	...	131	6.0	L
Hobbs, N. M.	None	...	....	536	282	4.38	Wd	None	..	....
Hollywood, Fla.	None	...	....	14,462	1,250	4.22	WpWd	None	..	....
Homewood, Ala.	285	4.19	StIB	850	None	...	...	None	..	....
Homewood, Ill.	None	...	....	1,500	None	...	...	8	6.0	Ip
Huron, S. D.	None	...	....	1,200	None	...	...	114	6.0	SsIpIc
Idaho Falls, Idaho	None	...	....	960	None	...	...	500	4.0	IpIcIs
Independence, Kan.	56	...	SsStI	.....	150	3.50	Wd	21	3.5	SsIpIs
Ironwood, Mich.	491	4.50	Se	522	None	...	...	None	..	....
Jamestown, N. D.	None	...	....	1,300	None	...	...	77	5.5	SsStWdIcIs
Jennings, La.	225	4.0	R	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Junction City, Kan.	50	3.19	B	.....	150	4.50	P	None	..	....
Kearney, Neb.	353	3.63	I	.....	150	3.75	SeSs	181	3.3	Ip
Keene, N. H.	300	3.40	P	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Kennewick, Wash.	149	4.19	ILB	68	None	...	...	85	5.0	SsIpIcIsL
Kewanee, Ill.	None	...	....	650	350	3.92	Se	130	4.0	IrIc
Kingsville, Tex.	None	...	....	.....	60	3.50	Wp	None	..	....
Kinston, N. C.	118	3.90	WpWd	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Kirkwood, Mo.	595	3.57	IB	1,575	None	...	...	None	..	....
Klamath Falls, Ore.	None	...	....	576	None	...	...	73	3.5	IpIcIs
La Grange, Ill.	None	...	....	.....	None	...	...	18	6.0	Ip
La Mesa, Calif.	None	...	....	3,893	210	5.75	P	None	..	....
La Salle, Ill.	750	...	Se	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Lake Worth, Fla.	None	...	....	12,070	1,630	4.71	WpWd	None	..	....
Lamesa, Tex.	50	3.50	R	600	None	...	...	None	..	....
Lancaster, Ohio	150	3.00	I	.....	None	...	...	59	3.0	SsStIpIr
Laramie, Wyo.	215	3.50	Se	460	None	...	...	35	6.0	St
Las Cruces, N. M.	500	2.90	SsStWdI	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Lawrence, Kan.	1,035	3.24	SsStI	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Leominster, Mass.	544	...	SsWd	271	None	...	...	None	..	....
Lincoln, Ill.	None	...	....	.....	375	4.25	SeSsSt	None	..	....
Lincoln t, R. I.	450	4.40	Wp	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Livonia, Mich.	300	4.34	I	.....	None	...	...	90	4.1	Ip
Lock Haven, Pa.	....	...	....	120	140	4.25	Wd	None	..	....
Longview, Tex.	350	3.00	SsWdI	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Longview, Wash.	None	...	....	1,500	....	...	...	221	4.5	SsStWdIpIcIs

TABLE X—MUNICIPAL DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	General Obligation Bonds				Revenue Bonds			Special Assessment Bonds		
	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Net Interest Rate	Type of Improvements	Unused Borrowing Capacity (in thousands)	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Net Interest Rate	Type of Improvements	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Interest Rate to Property Owner	Type of Improvements
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Macomb, Ill. . . .	$None	. . .%	. . . .	$.	400	. . .%	WpWd	$None	. .%	. . . .
Madera, Calif. . .	None	. . .	. . . .	1,391	None	. . .	. . .	16	6.0	SsStWdIc
Manhattan, Kan. .	49	2.79	St	. . . . .	33	4.00	A	254	2.8	SsIp
Mankato, Minn. .	400	3.11	Se	2,135	300	3.20	P	None	. .	. . . .
Maple Hgts., Ohio	365	4.50	StI	400	None	. . .	. . .	1,169	4.5	StIp
Marblehead t, Mass.	430	2.80	SeWd	1,600	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Martins Ferry, Ohio	20	4.25	B	150	740	4.00	Wd	16	4.0	Ip
Medford, Ore. . .	195	4.00	StI	2,135	None	. . .	. . .	94	6.0	SsIpIc
Menlo Pk., Calif. .	220	2.89	BR	. . . . .	None	. . .	. . .	12	6.0	Ip
Menominee, Mich.	115	3.81	SsSt	1,540	None	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .
Merced, Calif. . .	975	3.52	SeSsSt	5,252	None	. . .	. . .	5	4.0	L
Mercedes, Tex. .	200	5.19	I	200	100	5.00	Se	None	. .	. . . .
Mesa, Ariz. . . .	310	4.12	B	2,516	995	4.19	WpWd	None	. .	. . . .
Mexico, Mo. . . .	None	. . .	. . . .	. . . . .	None	. . .	. . .	27	8.0	SsIpIrIc
Middleborough t, Mass. . . .		. . .	. . . .	. . . . .	None	. . .	. . .	30	4.0	Ss
Middletown, N. Y.	108	3.20	StWdB	. . . . .	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Midland, Mich. .	239	2.97	Wd	9,400	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Midland, Tex. . .	1,150	3.79	IB	. . . . .	2,150	4.20	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Midwest City, Okla.	None	. . .	. . . .	. . . . .	None	. . .	. . .	7	7.0	Ir
Minot, N. D. . . .	1,175	3.75	SsStWdILP	247	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Moberly, Mo. . .	1,499	3.25	SsStWpWd	633	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Modesto, Calif. .	None	. . .	. . . .	4,487	None	. . .	. . .	94	6.0	SsL
Monroe, Mich. .	15	3.25	SsI	. . . . .	None	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .
Monterey, Calif. .	350	3.70	B	2,463	None	. . .	. . .	12	5.0	IrIcIs
Moundsville, W. Va.	None	. . .	. . . .	746	225	4.50	Wd	16	6.0	Ip
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	1,000	3.80	WpWd	2,003	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	700	3.95	Se	741	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Mtn. View, Calif. .	160	4.25	B	4,494	None	. . .	. . .	12	5.0	Ip
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	65	3.35	I	. . . . .	75	3.40	SsWd	None	. .	. . . .
Napa, Calif. . . .	None	. . .	. . . .	3,651	143	5.40	P	None	. .	. . . .
Needham t, Mass.	250	2.90	WdI	. . . . .	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Neenah, Wis. . .	500	3.04	SeSsWd	802	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Newark, N. Y. .	690	3.40	SeSsSt	493	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Newburyport, Mass.	45	2.80	Wd	. . . . .	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Newport Beach, Cal.	1,780	3.97	Wd	7,940	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Newton, Kan. . .	36	3.50	I	2,472	135	4.25	P	None	. .	. . . .
N. Adams, Mass. .	170	3.25	Wd	400	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
N. Miami, Fla. .	None	. . .	. . . .	. . . . .	1,600	4.72	SeSsWpWd	None	. .	. . . .
N. Providence t, R.I.	300	4.90	SsIWp	928	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Oak Lawn, Ill. .	None	. . .	. . . .	1,250	None	. . .	. . .	535	6.0	SsStWdIpIc
Ocala, Fla. . . .	None	. . .	. . . .	. . . . .	410	4.78	SsStWdI	None	. .	. . . .
Oceanside, Calif. .	500	4.25	Se	2,592	None	. . .	. . .	10	6.0	Ss
Oneonta, N. Y. .	92.5	3.50	WpWd	. . . . .	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Oskaloosa, Iowa .	51	3.25	I	. . . . .	None	. . .	. . .	26	6.0	Ic
Ottawa, Kan. . .	None	. . .	. . . .	1,320	None	. . .	. . .	21	3.5	SsIp
Owatonna, Minn. .	None	. . .	. . . .	2,500	45	3.00	P	182	5.0	SsIpIcIs
Palm Sprgs., Cal.	155	3.75	L	2,783	None	. . .	. . .	11	6.0	Ip
Pampa, Tex. . .	None	. . .	. . . .	. . . . .	100	4.00	SsWd	None	. .	. . . .
Paris, Tex. . . .	None	. . .	. . . .	1,000	2,000	4.24	SeWpWd	None	. .	. . . .
Pk. Forest, Ill. .	950	3.89	WpWd	774	3,500	4.36	WpWd	None	. .	. . . .
Pr. Ridge, Ill. . .	None	. . .	. . . .	2,200	None	. . .	. . .	1,035	6.0	SsWdIp
Parsons, Kan. . .	86	3.50	. . . .	. . . . .	1,300	4.51	Wp	100	3.5	Ip
Peekskill, N. Y. .	57	3.25	SeB	. . . . .	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Pensauken tp, N.J.	290	4.25	SsIB	391	None	. . .	. . .	59	4.5	SsIpIc
Phoenixville, Pa. .	None	. . .	. . . .	. . . . .	325	3.25	Wd	None	. .	. . . .
Pittsburg, Kan. .	29	3.50	SsSt	2,049	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Plainview, Tex. .	495	3.92	SsWdIA	943	None	. . .	. . .	None	. .	. . . .
Ponca City, Okla. .	None	. . .	. . . .	5,000	None	. . .	. . .	53	7.0	Ip

TABLE X—MUNICIPAL DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

	General Obligation Bonds				Revenue Bonds			Special Assessment Bonds		
City	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Net Interest Rate	Type of Improvements	Unused Borrowing Capacity (in thousands)	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Net Interest Rate	Type of Improvements	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Interest Rate to Property Owner	Type of Improvements
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Port Angeles, Wash.	$None	...%	....	$ 451	None	...%	...	$ 428	4.8%	StIpIc
Portsmouth, N. H.	200	3.40	SsR	600	None	...	...	....	..	....
Princeton, N. J.	175	2.65	P	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Pullman, Wash.	None	...	....	361	None	...	...	132	4.0	SsStIpIc
Puyallup, Wash.	None	...	....	.....	100	5.00	SsWd	None	..	....
Rahway, N. J.	104	4.00	SsStIB	1,142	None	...	...	None	..	....
Red Wing, Minn.	None	...	....	.....	None	...	...	5	4.5	SsIpIc
Redding, Calif.	650	3.68	SeSs	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Redlands, Calif.	None	...	....	4,470	None	...	...	1	6.0	Ss
Ridgewood, N. J.	300	2.75	StIPB	.....	1,400	2.50	WpWd	None	..	....
Robbinsdale, Minn.	100	5.00	I	603	None	...	...	None	..	....
Rock Hill, S. C.	1,300	3.35	Se	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Rock Springs, Wyo.	None	...	....	.....	None	...	...	114	4.0	Ip
Roseville, Mich.	None	...	....	.....	None	...	...	155	6.0	Ip
Ross tp, Pa.	725	4.25	SsI	250	None	...	...	None	..	....
Rutherford, N. J.	294	3.35	B	736	None	...	...	None	..	....
St. Charles, Mo.	75	3.13	WpWd	1,300	66	4.00	P	None	..	....
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	468	4.39	SsB	5,456	None	...	...	None	..	....
St. Joseph, Mich.	700	4.01	WpWd	.....	640	4.46	WpWd	None	..	....
Salinas, Calif.	None	...	....	5,000	None	...	...	43	5.0	IpIcIs
San Benito, Tex.	150	4.50	I	95	None	...	...	None	..	....
San Bruno, Calif.	386	4.20	WdB	825	None	...	...	350	6.0	SsStWdIpIcIs
San Carlos, Calif.	None	...	....	4,425	....	...	...	85	4.9	IpIc
San Gabriel, Calif.	None	...	....	.....	None	...	...	13	..	Ic
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	None	...	....	3,204	None	...	...	84	5.4	Ss
Sanford, Fla.	None	...	....	.....	400	4.50	BRL	None	..	....
Santa Clara, Cal.	1,650	3.21	SeSsStWd	7,000	None	...	...	None	..	....
Santa Cruz, Cal.	None	...	....	5,000	650	5.13	P	None	..	....
Santa Rosa, Calif.	None	...	....	7,312	1,500	4.37	Wd	113	4.9	Ss
Sarasota, Fla.	600	4.04	St	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Saratoga Sprgs., N.Y.	272	3.60	SsStWdIB	2,434	None	...	...	None	..	....
Scottsbluff, Neb.	128	3.00	B	.....	None	...	WpWdP	None	..	....
Sedalia, Mo.	300	3.00	B	4,346	3,050	...	...	400	9.0	SsIpIrIc
Sherman, Tex.	195	4.00	SsWd	462	150	3.87	Ss	None	..	....
S. Euclid, Ohio	50	3.00	R	2,337	None	...	...	263	3.9	SsStWdIpIcIs
S. St. Paul, Minn.	1,300	3.63	St	573	None	...	...	None	..	....
Springfield, Ore.	150	3.75	B	1,138	None	...	...	75	6.0	IpIs
Springfield tp, Pa. (Delaware Co.)	350	3.25	SsStI	970	None	...	...	None	..	....
Springfield tp, Pa. (Montgomery Co.)	250	3.38	R	1,260	None	...	...	None	..	....
Statesville, N. C.	675	3.27	SeWp	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Sterling, Ill.	None	...	....	.....	None	...	...	64	5.0	Ic
Stevens Pt., Wis.	300	3.75	SsStIB	2,508	None	...	...	None	..	....
Struthers, Ohio	126	3.50	StI	117	None	...	...	63	3.5	StIpIs
Suffolk, Va.	1,500	3.57	SeSsI	901	None	...	...	None	..	....
Sunnyvale, Calif.	2,260	3.52	SsStIBR	3,600	230	4.25	Wd	45	5.5	SsStWdIpIrIcIsL
Sweetwater, Tex.	None	...	....	.....	984	3.49	SeSs	None	..	....
Takoma Pk., Md.	50	2.40	StI	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Texarkana, Tex.	None	...	....	.....	2,250	4.75	Wp	None	..	....
Tonawanda, N. Y.	401	3.75	IR	2,000	None	...	...	None	..	....
Traverse City, Mich.	620	3.45	SsL	1,700	None	...	...	....	..	....
Troy, Ohio	None	...	...	350	None	...	...	1	4.0	IcIs
Tulare, Calif.	42	3.50	I	.....	None	...	...	....	..	....
Twin Falls, Idaho	None	...	...	1,407	None	...	...	140	4.3	IpIcIs
Uniontown, Pa.	90	4.25	SsStI	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....
Univ. Hgts., Ohio	175	2.25	R	400	None	...	...	None	..	....
Upland, Calif.	800	4.07	Ss	1,800	None	...	...	None	..	....

TABLE X—MUNICIPAL DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	General Obligation Bonds				Revenue Bonds			Special Assessment Bonds		
	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Net Interest Rate	Type of Improvements	Unused Borrowing Capacity (in thousands)	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Net Interest Rate	Type of Improvements	Amount of Issue (in thousands)	Interest Rate to Property Owner	Type of Improvements
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Urbana, Ill.	$None	...%	....	$.....	$None	...%	...	$ 149	5.00%	SsIpIsL
Valparaiso, Ind.	18	3.25	B	.....	None	...	...	14	6.00	SsSt
Villa Pk., Ill.	None	...	....	.....	620	...	Wd	None	..	....
Warren, Pa.	None	...	....	.....	1,125	4.67	Se	None	..	....
Watertown, Wis.	....	...	....	1,570	None	...	...	40	4.0	SsIcIs
Wayne, Mich.	217	3.98	I	1,788	None	...	...	None	..	....
Wenatchee, Wash.	298	3.80	B	.....	800	4.40	SeSsSt	47	4.0	IpIcIs
Willimantic, Conn.	300	...	Se	934	None	...	...	None	..	....
Winchester t, Mass.	115	2.80	Wd	1,000	None	...	...	None	..	....
Windsor t, Conn.	1,130	2.58	B	2,098	None	...	...	None	..	....
Winnetka, Ill.	None	...	....	.....	None	...	...	25	6.0	StIpIc
Woburn, Mass.	1,110	3.40	Ss	432	None	...	...	None	..	....
Wooster, Ohio	350	3.75	....	.....	None	...	...	9	3.0	StWd
Xenia, Ohio	....	...	....	1,300	173	4.75	P	None	..	....
Yeadon, Pa.	37	3.25	B	.....	None	...	...	None	..	....

Trends in Municipal Finances*

By Allen D. Manvel

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THE financial scale of municipal governments continued to increase in 1956. During their fiscal years that ended in 1956, city governments spent $11.3 billion and received revenue totaling $10.9 billion. They borrowed $2.2 billion and paid off nearly $1 billion of previously incurred debt. During this same period, the cash and investment holdings of cities rose from $8.9 to $9.5 billion, with about half the increase applicable to their employee retirement funds. At the close of the fiscal year, such funds had financial assets worth $3.3 billion.

In fiscal 1956, then, cities altogether had a greater increase in debt than in financial assets. It should be noted, however, that their expenditure during this year included $2.8 billion of capital outlay, principally representing new construction. This sum considerably exceeds the total of new city borrowing in 1954, and approaches three times the rise in municipal debt outstanding that occurred within the year.

Current expenditure of city government (i.e., total expenditure other than capital outlay) rose from $8 billion in 1955 to about $8.5 billion in 1956. However, city revenue more than kept pace, increasing from $10.2 billion to $10.9 billion.

Summary figures on trends in municipal finances covering the four fiscal years 1953 through 1956 are shown in Tables 1 and 2. These figures and the amounts cited elsewhere in the following analysis represent totals covering all city governments in the nation unless a more limited coverage is specified, as in Table 3 and Table XI. The all-city totals are estimates based on sample surveys of local government finances conducted annually by the Bureau of the Census.

Municipalities account for about 40 per cent of all local government expenditure in the nation (which amounted to $28.3 billion in 1956), twice as much as county governments, and considerably more than all local school districts. Nearly one-half of all local government indebtedness (which amounted to $36.3 billion in 1956) represents obligations of municipalities.

Revenue of city governments during their fiscal years ended in 1956 amounted to $10,942 million in total, composed of general revenue of $8,442 million, utility revenue of $2,212 million, and insurance trust revenue (almost entirely employee retirement revenue) of $289 million.

Total city expenditure in 1956 of $11,265 million was divided between general expenditure of $8,522 million, utility expenditure of $2,426 million, and insurance trust expenditure equalling $317 million.

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*This article, summary Tables 1 to 3, and detailed Table XI are based on the Bureau of the Census reports *Summary of Governmental Finances in 1956* and *Compendium of City Government Finances in 1956*, and on earlier issues of these annual publications.

General Revenue. Nearly two-thirds of municipal general revenue in 1956 came from city-imposed taxes, which altogether brought in $5,447 million, 7 per cent more than in 1955. Property taxes accounted for nearly three-fourths of city tax revenue, providing $3,986 million in 1956. Sales and gross receipts taxes—including selective excises such as those on gasoline, cigarettes, and amusements, as well as general sales taxes—yielded $833 million, up by a striking 14.5 per cent from the previous year. City licenses and other taxes totaled $627 million in 1956.

Intergovernmental revenue of cities—primarily fiscal aid and reimbursements from state governments but including some amounts directly from the federal government and from other local governments—totaled $1,566 million in 1956, or 8.8 per cent more than in 1955. Municipalities received on the average a much smaller fraction of their financial support in the form of intergovernmental revenue than do school districts, counties, and townships.

General Expenditure. General expenditure of city governments reached $8,522 million in 1956, 7 per cent more than the 1955 level. With the exception of public welfare, which remained unchanged in amount, all major municipal functions participated in the expenditure increase.

For education, the largest single function as measured by expenditure, municipal governments spent $1,237 million in 1956, or 7 per cent more than in the preceding year. Education accounts for about one-seventh of all city general expenditure, even though most city spending for education occurs in the limited minority of cities that directly administer local public schools. Most city schools are administered by independent school districts. Education expenditure of independent school districts ($9.1 billion in 1956) is not reflected in the figures cited here on city government finances.

The provision and maintenance of highway facilities ranks next as a major city function with expenditure totaling $1,186 million in 1956, much of it for capital outlay. City spending for highways was 6.4 per cent greater than in 1955. Municipal spending for sanitation amounted to $1,061 million in 1956 (or 10.6 per cent more than in 1955), with $598 million of this for sewer services and facilities. Police protection accounted for $948 million of city expenditure, and fire protection cost $645 million in 1956. Spending for municipally operated hospitals amounted to $417 million, and other health and hospital expenditure totaled $199 million.

Expenditure by Character and Object. Nearly two-thirds of total expenditure of city governments in 1956 was for current operation, which cost $7,284 million, up 7.8 per cent from 1955. Capital outlay totaled $2,779 million or 7.5 per cent more than in 1955. Assistance and subsidies (almost entirely for public welfare programs) amounted to $345 million, off by 12 per cent from the immediately preceding year. Interest on debt rose 9 per cent to $447 million. Insurance trust benefits and payments (almost entirely for employee retirement systems) called for $317 million of city spending in 1956 and intergovernmental payments for the remaining $94 million of city expenditure.

Expenditure for personal services was $5,083 million, or somewhat less than one-half of total expenditure. Personal services costs are mainly for

TABLE 1

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF CITY FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS: 1953-1956
(all cities)

Item	Amount (in millions)				Per Cent Change
	1956	1955	1954	1953	1955 to 1956
REVENUE AND BORROWING					
Total revenue and borrowing	$13,132	$11,913	$11,510	$10,474	10.2
Total borrowing	2,190	2,170	1,925	1,489	0.9
Total revenue	10,942	10,227	9,585	8,985	7.0
General revenue, total	8,442	7,824	7,327	6,898	7.9
Taxes, total	5,447	5,100	4,796	4,552	6.8
Property	3,986	3,767	3,585	3,375	5.8
Sales and gross receipts	833	728	659	685	14.5
Other	627	606	552	492	3.6
Intergovernmental revenue	1,566	1,438	1,336	1,283	8.8
Charges and miscellaneous	1,429	1,285	1,195	1,063	11.2
Utility revenue, total	2,212	2,137	2,011	1,864	3.5
Water system	1,002	952	877	830	5.3
Electric power system	682	677	624	587	0.8
Gas supply system	90	68	62	60	32.4
Transit system	380	384	391	333	-1.0
Liquor stores	58	57	56	54	2.0
Insurance trust revenue	289	267	246	223	8.4
EXPENDITURE AND DEBT REDEMPTION					
Total expenditure and debt redemption	12,258	11,523	10,843	9,898	6.4
Total debt redemption	993	982	937	759	1.1
Total expenditure by purpose	11,265	10,541	9,906	9,139	6.9
General expenditure, total	8,522	7,976	7,500	6,857	6.8
Intergovernmental expenditure	94	106	97	78	-11.3
Direct general expenditure	8,428	7,870	7,403	6,779	7.1
Police	948	884	816	752	7.2
Fire	645	610	588	544	5.7
Public welfare	472	471	443	430	0.1
Education	1,217	1,121	1,056	996	8.6
Libraries	135	128	120	110	5.8
Highways	1,175	1,098	1,014	947	7.0
Health and hospitals	601	566	534	513	6.2
Sanitation	1,052	952	904	765	10.4
Recreation	419	406	368	322	3.0
General control	470	437	417	370	7.5
Interest on general debt	273	246	232	215	10.8
Other	1,023	951	899	814	7.6
Utility expenditure, total	2,426	2,274	2,134	2,032	6.7
Water system	1,182	1,087	1,000	930	8.8
Electric power system	621	601	601	587	3.3
Gas supply system	90	88	61	48	2.1
Transit system	483	452	425	416	7.0
Liquor stores	50	46	47	51	9.1
Insurance trust expenditure	317	291	272	250	8.8
Total expenditure by character and object	11,265	10,541	9,906	9,139	6.9
Current operation	7,284	6,757	6,361	5,972	7.8
Capital outlay	2,779	2,586	2,417	2,119	7.5
Intergovernmental expenditure	94	106	97	78	-11.3
Assistance and subsidies	345	392	370	361	-12.0
Interest on debt	447	410	389	359	9.1
Insurance trust benefits	317	291	272	250	8.8
Exhibit: Expenditure for personal services	5,083	4,749	4,463	4,179	7.1

"current operation" but include also some amounts for force account construction.

City Utility Finances. Total revenue of municipal utility undertakings (water supply, electric power, gas, and transit systems, and liquor stores owned and operated by municipal governments) was $2,212 million in 1956, or only 3.5 per cent more than in 1955. Total utility expenditure was $2,426 million, comprising $1,373 million for current operation, $879 million for capital outlay, and $174 million for interest on utility debt.

Insurance Trust Finances. With the exception of the Washington, D. C. unemployment compensation system, city insurance trust systems consist entirely of municipal employee retirement systems. Most of the larger cities and a minority of the small municipalities have such systems administered by the municipal government. City insurance trust funds, including the Washington, D. C. unemployment compensation system, had revenue from employee contributions and investment earnings of $289 million in 1956. Employer contributions from the parent cities for insurance trust systems amounted to somewhat more than $344 million. The latter are revenues of the systems, but are not treated in Bureau of the Census statistics as a part of total municipal revenue. Total insurance trust expenditure (benefit payments and withdrawals by employees and former employees) amounted to $317 million in 1956.

Indebtedness, Borrowing, and Debt Redemption. Outstanding gross debt of municipal governments rose 6 per cent in fiscal 1956 to $16,937 million by the end of the year. In addition to $11,497 million of long-term debt pledging the cities' full faith and credit, $4,643 million of nonguaranteed debt was outstanding. The remaining $797 million represented short-term obligations. Net long-term debt also rose during the year to $14,454 million, an increase of 6 per cent. Of the gross debt total cited above, a substantial portion represented obligations incurred specifically for city utilities.

Most of the rise in total long-term debt outstanding that occurred in fiscal 1956 involved full faith and credit obligations (up to 5.8 per cent). Nonguaranteed long-term debt rose by only about $200 million, or 4.6 per cent. New borrowing by city governments—i.e., original issues of long-term debt plus any net increase in short-term obligations—totaled $2,190 million in 1956. Municipal debt redemption—i.e., long-term debt redeemed plus any net decrease in short-term obligations—was $993 million.

Cash and Security Holdings. Municipal government cash and security holdings amounted to $9,546 million at the end of fiscal 1956. Of this total, $3,340 million represented employee retirement system holdings, $1,685 million was held as offsets to long-term debt, $56 million represented unemployment compensation fund balances of Washington, D. C., held in the United States Treasury, and the remaining $4,465 million represented holdings of all other city funds

Historical Trends for Cities Having 25,000 or More Inhabitants. Between 1942 and 1956, as indicated in Table 3, annual revenue of the 481 largest cities (those having 25,000 or more inhabitants in 1950) considerably more than doubled, and their expenditure practically tripled.

The historical figures in Table 3 cover a period in which, as is well known, there was a marked rise in population, economic activity, and price and salary levels. Between 1940 and 1950 the population of these 481 cities rose 15 per cent—from $53.8 million to $62.0 million. Trends in the economy as a whole, and in cost levels, are illustrated by the following figures:

Calendar Year	National Income (billions)	Gross National Product (billions)	Wholesale Price Index (1947-1949 = 100)	Consumer Price Index (1947-1949 = 100)
1942	$137.7	$159.1	64.2	69.7
1944	182.6	211.4	67.6	75.2
1946	179.6	209.2	78.7	83.4
1948	221.6	257.3	104.4	102.8
1950	240.0	285.1	103.1	102.8
1952	290.2	345.4	111.6	113.5
1954	299.0	361.2	110.3	114.8
1955	324.1	391.7	110.7	114.5
1956	343.6	414.7	114.3	116.2

Even though general price level indicators changed little between 1952 and 1956, a "delayed reaction" to price increases was still making itself felt in municipal costs. The average earnings rate of municipal employees continued upward during this period. (See the discussion of employment and payrolls in the chapter on "Municipal Personnel Data.")

Two other factors beside population growth and higher cost levels deserve special mention as influencing the trends indicated in Table 3. One is the especially marked rise in capital outlay—nearly seven times as large in 1956 as in 1942. The other is the fact that some change in scope of the 481 municipal corporations occurred during this period. In particular, there was a shift of responsibility for local schools to separate school districts in Dallas (after 1946), Detroit (after 1948), Louisville (after 1949), and in numerous cities in the state of New York (after 1950). If the $58 million of 1942 education expenditure by these cities (and related revenue and debt figures) were deducted from the base in considering 1942-1956 changes, a considerably higher rate of increase in city education expenditure would appear, with some difference also in trends shown for municipal taxes, intergovernmental revenue, and indebtedness.

Although the 1942-1956 rise in tax, other revenue, expenditure, and debt levels for cities having 25,000 or more inhabitants has been very substantial and is still continuing, finance levels for local governments as a whole have grown more rapidly than has been the case for large cities. A comparison of figures for 1956 with 1942 amounts appearing in the Bureau of the Census report *Historical Statistics on State and Local Government Finances, 1942-1953* indicates that, in this 12-year interval, revenue, expenditure, and indebtedness of all local governments have increased, respectively, by 225, 281, and 121 per cent. Related increases for the cities of over 25,000 are considerably less, with revenue up 159 per cent, expenditure up 196 per cent, and indebtedness up 64 per cent.

Current Data for the 481 Cities over 25,000. The cities having 25,000 or more inhabitants account for only 481 of the 16,778 municipal governments in the nation, but they receive four-fifths of all city government revenue and disburse about the same proportion of all city government expenditure. The distribution of revenue by source, expenditure by function and character and object, and year-to-year financial trends in the large cities are very similar to the pattern for all cities described earlier in this article.

General revenue of the 481 largest cities was $6,920 million in 1956, of which $4,505 million, or two-thirds, was raised from municipal taxes, $1,322 million was received from other governments, and $1,094 million came from charges for services, sales, rentals, and miscellaneous sources. General revenue was 8.6 per cent higher in 1956 than in 1955.

TABLE 2

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF CITY DEBT AND SELECTED ASSETS: 1953-1956
(all cities)

Item	Amount (in millions)				Per Cent Change
	1956	1955	1954	1953	1955 to 1956
DEBT OUTSTANDING, ISSUED AND RETIRED					
Debt, outstanding at end of fiscal year, total	$16,937	$15,973	$14,587	$13,558	6.0
Long-term, total	16,139	15,302	13,892	12,913	5.5
Full faith and credit	11,497	10,864	10,415	9,965	5.8
Nonguaranteed	4,643	4,438	3,478	2,947	4.6
Short-term	797	671	695	646	18.7
Exhibit: Net long-term	14,454	13,632	12,252	11,265	6.0
Original issues of long-term debt	2,004	2,100	1,748	1,408	-4.5
Redemption of long-term debt	901	856	870	708	5.2
CASH AND SECURITY HOLDINGS					
Cash and security holdings, total	9,456	8,909	8,083	7,481	7.2
By type of holding:					
Cash and deposits	2,551	2,519	2,348	2,080	1.3
Federal securities	3,587	3,277	2,900	2,775	9.5
Own-city securities	2,409	2,298	2,184	2,093	4.9
Other governmental securities	185	177	145	130	4.4
Nongovernmental securities	813	637	505	403	27.6
By purpose of holding:					
Debt offsets	1,685	1,670	1,641	1,648	0.9
Employee retirement systems	3,340	3,017	2,684	2,333	10.7
Other insurance trust	56	55	56	55	1.5
Other purposes	4,465	4,168	3,703	3,445	7.1

Total general expenditure of the 481 cities for 1956 was $6,953 million, as compared with $6,524 million in 1955, with some rise indicated for all major municipal functions except public welfare. Despite the fact that public schools are administered by the city government in only the minority of the 481 cities over 25,000 (most city schools being administered by independent school districts), education accounted for the largest expenditure of any of the municipal functions in 1956. These cities spent $1,168 million for this purpose.

Altogether, the 481 cities operate 508 utilities, comprising 393 water supply, 70 electric power, 22 gas supply, and 20 transit systems. Three cities also operate municipal liquor stores, classified here with utilities. Total revenue of the 508 utilities was $1,449 million in 1956, and their total expenditure was $1,625 million, comprising $896 million for current operation, $596 million for capital outlay, and $133 million for interest on utility debt.

Gross debt of the 481 cities reached $226 per capita at the end of fiscal 1956. Their total debt of $14,027 million was 6 per cent higher than the amount outstanding at the end of the preceding fiscal year. Long-term debt in the form of full faith and credit obligations totaled $9,946 million, whereas nonguaranteed long-term debt was $3,396 million, and short-term obligations accounted for the remainder of the debt total. Of the gross debt total cited above, $4,698 million represented obligations incurred specifically for city utilities. Of this amount, $3,122 million was backed by full faith and credit of the city corporations.

Of city borrowing amounting to $1,647 million in 1956, $415 million was for utility purposes. Of city debt redemption totaling $785 million during the year, $173 million related to utility debt.

Timing and Scope of the Figures. The figures in this analysis and in the accompanying tables are for municipal fiscal years ending within the calendar year indicated. The Census reports on which these data are based contain more detailed figures and also explicit definitions of concepts and terminology.

These statistics on municipal finances relate only to municipal corporations and their agencies, and do not include amounts for other local governments overlying city areas. Thus, expenditure figures for "education" do not include spending by the separate school districts which administer public schools within a majority of city areas. Variations in the assignment of governmental responsibility for public assistance, health, hospitals, and some other functions also have an important effect upon reported financial amounts.

For the 41 largest cities—those of over 250,000 inhabitants—much additional information bearing on such variations is provided by a special Bureau of the Census report entitled *Local Government Finances in City Areas in 1953.* This publication shows revenue, expenditure, and debt amounts not only for the municipal corporation of each of these 41 cities but also for the 153 other local governments that serve all or some portion of their respective areas. The data indicate a range, for fiscal 1953, from 97 per cent in New York City down to less than 40 per cent in each of nine large cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, Dallas, Oakland, Columbus, Portland, San Diego, Birmingham, and Omaha) in the proportion of all local government general expenditure in the respective city areas that was accounted for by the municipal corporation itself.

Attempted intercity comparisons of financial data should, accordingly, take particular account of the considerable differences that exist among the cities as to their responsibility for various functions and activities.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF FINANCES OF CITIES OVER 25,000 POPULATION: 1942-1956

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Item	1956	1954	1952	1950	1948	1946	1944	1942
Revenue and borrowing	$10,303	$ 9,075	$ 7,720	$6,823	$5,639	$4,149	$3,627	$3,555
Borrowing	1,647	1,542	1,138	1,156	741	287	102	215
Revenue	8,657	7,533	6,583	5,666	4,898	3,863	3,525	3,339
General revenue	6,920	5,968	5,257	4,522	3,928	3,040	2,762	2,690
Taxes	4,505	3,943	3,462	2,998	2,657	2,094	1,994	1,957
Property	3,271	2,926	2,580	2,289	2,078	1,777	1,740	1,699
Sales and gross receipts	752	602	544	415	347	148	120	124
Licenses and other	482	415	338	293	232	169	135	134
Intergovernmental revenue	1,322	1,138	1,034	945	764	558	467	461
From state govt. only	1,131	994	912	852	684	510	421	419
Charges and miscellaneous	1,094	887	760	579	507	387	301	273
Utility revenue	1,449	1,322	1,118	976	844	732	676	565
Water supply only	624	559	487	414	379	332	311	268
Insurance trust revenue	287	243	209	168	126	92	87	84
Employee retirement only	282	239	203	163	123	89	82	76
Expenditure and debt redemption	9,677	8,584	7,255	6,452	5,318	3,819	3,373	3,429
Debt redemption	785	728	534	444	432	406	457	424
Expenditure	8,892	7,856	6,721	6,007	4,887	3,414	2,915	3,004
General expenditure	6,953	6,107	5,184	4,639	3,769	2,645	2,257	2,378
Police	733	633	538	461	393	306	268	257
Fire	528	473	407	351	300	228	199	190
Public welfare	467	431	424	426	320	205	187	264
Education	1,168	1,027	902	770	678	498	455	462
Libraries	106	95	80	62	51	36	32	30
Highways	811	669	587	506	420	248	183	227
Health and hospitals	576	518	454	376	282	203	169	156
Sanitation	779	696	534	501	371	224	174	164
Recreation	333	297	234	222	181	125	85	89
General control	326	290	260	245	212	169	143	144
Interest on general debt	230	197	173	163	154	163	186	205
All other expenditure	897	780	593	555	407	241	177	191
Utility expenditure	1,625	1,480	1,306	1,182	953	629	538	524
Water supply only	714	660	577	503	375	258	215	235
Insurance trust expenditure	315	268	231	187	165	139	120	102
Employee retirement only	311	265	229	183	162	138	119	100
Total expenditure by character and object: Current operation[1]	5,649	4,986	4,348	3,718	3,280	2,512	2,195	2,053
Capital outlay	2,126	1,920	1,493	1,483	912	326	156	323
Construction	1,720	1,611	1,233	1,258	730	222	110	...
Purchase of land and existing structures	226	175	146	101	62	51	14	...
Equipment	179	134	114	124	120	53	31	...
Assistance and subsidies	339	361	362	352	276	170	155	210
Interest on debt	363	321	287	268	254	266	290	315
Insurance trust benefits	315	268	231	187	165	139	120	102
Debt outstanding at end of fiscal year: Total	14,027	12,162	10,592	9,415	8,125	7,603	7,924	8,551
Long-term	13,341	11,544	10,099	9,023	7,805	7,446	7,753	8,310
Full faith and credit	9,946	9,062	8,374	7,740	6,900	6,706	7,012	7,602
Net long-term	11,813	10,065	8,601	7,575	6,511	6,219	6,567	7,203

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[1] Includes intergovernmental expenditure.

TABLE XI

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1956

This table includes the 481 cities of 25,000 population or more according to the 1950 census. Data are not included for New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships shown in other sections of the Year Book. Data are for fiscal years ending in calendar year 1956 unless otherwise indicated by footnotes and are taken from the United States Bureau of the Census report, "Compendium of City Government Finances in 1956." Under GENERAL REVENUE, "Total" comprises all tax and nontax revenues except utility and insurance trust revenue; "Taxes—Total" includes all city-imposed taxes—property, income, sales, gross receipts, etc.—including licenses and permits; "Taxes—Property" includes both real and personal property; "Intergovernmental Revenue" includes all amounts received from any other government as fiscal aid or as reimbursement for services performed; "Charges and Miscellaneous" includes current charges, special assessments, and all other general revenue. GENERAL EXPENDITURE includes all expenditures except utility and insurance trust expenditures. A majority of the cities do not have expenditures for education since this is a function of independent school districts. Under LONG-TERM DEBT, "Gross" comprises all long-term (issued for more than one year) credit obligations outstanding at the end of the fiscal year for all city government purposes (both general government and utility) including general obligation, revenue, and special assessment bonds; "Net" shows gross debt less assets held specifically for debt retirement. Data under UTILITY FINANCES are limited to water, electricity, gas, transit, and liquor stores; "Revenue" includes direct amounts from sale of utility service but does not include any revenues from sales to other city departments or contributions from general revenue; "Expenditures" include direct operating costs, capital outlay, and interest on utility debt but do not include in lieu tax payments, contributions to the general city government, or services provided for other city departments; "Gross Long-Term Debt" includes only credit obligations issued specifically for utility purposes; amount shown is that outstanding at end of fiscal year. Superior numerals (1) refer to footnotes at end of table.

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)				LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l. Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total less Capital Outlay			Gross	Net	Revenue	Expenditures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	Highways Only	Education Only					
Over 1,000,000														
Chicago, Ill.	$ 281,163	$209,469	$117,129	$ 48,925	$ 22,769	$294,901	$207,140	$15,874	$ 0	$408,188	$370,405	$ 30,863	$ 36,880	$ 70,369
Detroit, Mich.	185,471	110,083	105,465	49,961	25,427	171,595	139,288	8,662	0	358,371	327,040	54,921	51,954	95,866
Los Angeles, Calif.	167,854	104,377	59,595	25,122	38,355	143,988	113,429	10,329	0	479,697	474,790	103,152	129,284	329,277
New York, N. Y.	1,859,140	1,249,595	819,884	380,033	229,512	1,756,999	1,381,439	53,105	352,704	4,712,473	3,737,890	313,520	432,743	2,110,061
Philadelphia, Pa.	198,682	146,442	65,561	13,097	39,143	211,978	163,304	14,100	0	607,944	578,160	13,247	18,106	53,673
500,000 to 1,000,000														
Baltimore, Md.	158,658	91,477	77,808	53,875	13,306	162,372	131,451	7,655	41,639	291,923	263,180	10,637	10,953	84,092
Boston, Mass.	172,152	113,781	110,519	46,084	12,287	176,952	162,141	5,442	28,279	125,966	60,832	6,296	2,647	0
Buffalo, N. Y.	66,711	41,388	37,570	17,853	7,470	72,113	56,300	2,547	22,897	89,878	82,598	3,649	2,544	7,077
Cincinnati, Ohio	62,403	33,772	18,138	9,577	19,054	60,359	43,623	3,005	8,682	136,943	126,567	7,117	7,110	19,564
Cleveland, Ohio	74,396	42,970	40,861	17,316	14,110	72,102	55,581	5,595	0	233,460	213,033	47,996	52,165	105,445
Houston, Tex.	43,656	33,562	29,840	2,021	8,073	43,114	32,250	2,877	0	164,568	156,749	8,910	8,349	43,696
Milwaukee, Wis.	66,454	32,543	29,460	23,449	10,462	69,885	48,174	5,620	0	63,540	57,338	5,072	6,803	577
Minneapolis, Minn.	42,267	29,052	25,900	4,195	9,020	42,876	31,161	2,043	0	62,294	60,021	4,612	3,939	7,322

New Orleans, La.	$ 54,421	$ 26,363	$ 12,473	$ 11,146	$ 16,912	$ 55,439	$ 43,118	$ 3,515	$ 531	$ 98,926	$ 94,051	$ 3,117	$ 4,270	$ 0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	46,767	37,331	26,680	6,858	2,578	40,516	35,978	2,885	0	56,816	54,476	6,897	5,781	120
St. Louis, Mo.	66,762	52,229	27,449	4,589	9,944	68,022	54,742	2,991	0	43,498	41,203	5,500	5,637	0
San Francisco, Calif.	120,528	76,174	67,063	33,088	11,266	98,995	87,729	3,362	0	177,125	175,101	35,934	33,144	74,864
Washington, D. C.	174,274	129,862	49,986	31,955	12,457	164,357	139,216	5,350	33,563	4,165	4,165	6,031	11,939	4,165
250,000 to 500,000														
Akron, Ohio	20,243	8,254	7,660	5,852	6,137	23,669	14,634	2,245	2,868	29,194	28,020	2,571	4,683	8,531
Atlanta, Ga.	31,783	19,955	14,257	2,940	8,888	31,782	23,508	2,782	0	51,054	49,278	5,299	5,245	14,211
Birmingham, Ala.	16,289	9,136	4,484	2,876	4,277	14,643	11,667	916	0	52,420	45,321	4,622	4,292	26,300
Columbus, Ohio	24,744	11,935	4,160	4,988	7,821	25,408	17,279	1,580	0	61,570	60,038	6,140	8,729	29,654
Dallas, Tex.	37,934	29,138	24,750	715	8,081	45,335	25,389	2,378	0	126,399	120,200	12,504	7,598	31,902
Denver, Colo.	58,536	27,747	18,683	21,708	9,081	60,755	51,139	2,029	0	78,075	77,973	6,638	12,044	41,048
Fort Worth, Tex.	17,588	11,660	10,354	702	5,226	18,990	13,249	1,323	0	71,666	69,531	4,841	4,748	33,187
Indianapolis, Ind.	23,198	16,592	15,982	3,876	2,730	30,581	16,035	1,735	0	50,309	48,610	0	0	0
Jersey City, N. J.	48,077	37,446	33,826	4,428	6,203	54,874	41,808	839	13,095	73,581	64,064	2,875	2,342	11,763
Kansas City, Mo.	29,870	22,536	11,546	1,873	5,461	43,737	23,656	1,737	0	116,657	114,929	5,516	14,232	30,118
Long Beach, Calif.	52,476	9,060	6,569	3,773	39,643	33,009	18,004	1,331	0	15,086	12,857	12,300	7,503	6,092
Louisville, Ky.	35,078	20,000	8,851	2,830	12,248	39,573	26,974	2,464	4,992	128,666	106,601	4,655	4,826	8,000
Memphis Tenn.	38,590	18,035	12,623	13,860	6,695	46,729	33,928	1,814	12,605	50,763	48,935	44,807	41,089	2,722
Newark, N. J.	68,276	58,219	50,090	6,926	3,131	70,742	62,688	1,246	24,438	60,711	58,406	4,371	3,327	9,661
Oakland, Calif.	29,522	19,636	12,676	4,480	5,406	26,130	21,070	2,060	0	21,287	20,853	0	0	0
Omaha, Neb.	14,290	10,452	8,015	1,815	2,023	13,455	9,548	1,068	0	13,819	13,000	0	0	0
Portland, Ore.	25,299	17,413	13,237	2,620	5,266	23,731	18,711	1,697	0	34,766	31,063	3,802	3,544	9,519
Rochester, N. Y.	46,171	23,480	22,182	16,913	5,778	48,496	39,296	2,642	15,403	23,941	23,926	3,766	2,043	2,875
St. Paul, Minn.	34,226	23,295	20,649	6,589	4,342	39,227	28,935	2,102	12,444	41,891	41,764	2,603	4,910	5,447
San Antonio, Tex.	17,841	14,382	13,207	194	3,265	20,089	13,561	1,635	0	58,069	53,327	33,899	32,596	32,308
San Diego, Calif.	29,642	16,845	9,219	4,152	8,645	27,106	20,088	1,707	0	44,308	44,200	8,127	6,367	25,582
Seattle, Wash.	37,593	21,392	11,749	7,068	9,133	35,354	25,611	1,918	0	154,121	146,370	46,320	44,677	132,374
Toledo, Ohio	22,789	12,503	2,921	3,481	6,805	23,907	19,912	3,206	3,017	19,790	16,759	3,801	4,553	9,065
100,000 to 250,000														
Albany, N. Y.	12,786	9,331	8,977	2,281	1,174	12,894	11,643	652	5,193	25,783	24,801	1,442	1,355	6,874
Allentown, Pa.	4,831	3,118	1,984	365	1,348	4,556	3,650	659	0	9,511	8,551	1,036	1,117	3,917
Austin, Tex.	6,568	4,249	3,780	216	2,103	12,256	7,780	513	0	34,784	32,756	9,581	7,369	21,924
Baton Rouge, La.	11,613	8,929	5,273	1,428	1,256	10,222	6,831	952	0	11,743	11,126	0	0	0
Berkeley, Calif.	7,156	4,719	3,181	1,237	1,200	6,554	5,454	391	0	651	651	0	0	0
Bridgeport, Conn.	18,945	15,095	14,844	2,044	1,806	18,373	16,838	710	5,811	9,122	9,122	0	0	0
Cambridge, Mass.[1]	17,979	12,050	11,590	4,343	1,586	18,424	16,756	1,887	3,740	8,268	8,268	943	777	747
Camden, N. J.	14,697	10,908	9,290	1,819	1,970	15,989	12,941	470	5,119	23,973	23,973	1,062	675	1,725
Canton, Ohio	6,335	3,517	1,102	1,641	1,177	4,340	4,154	858	0	3,126	2,859	821	790	96
Charlotte, N. C.	12,339	7,492	6,836	2,751	2,096	15,763	11,221	1,098	3,620	33,225	32,943	1,978	1,639	9,296
Chattanooga, Tenn.	16,565	5,457	3,883	7,370	3,738	16,362	12,574	502	4,786	30,323	29,338	15,877	14,468	8,416
Corpus Christi, Tex.	10,423	4,724	4,254	193	5,506	10,408	6,883	719	0	33,983	31,402	3,987	4,556	10,386
Dayton, Ohio	19,215	12,517	6,846	3,178	3,520	22,794	13,340	1,448	0	33,477	32,653	2,282	3,001	9,154
Des Moines, Iowa	10,528	7,282	6,350	972	2,274	8,711	7,087	869	0	11,040	9,760	2,313	2,870	1,833
Duluth, Minn.	5,543	3,402	3,054	957	1,184	5,766	4,632	356	0	3,875	3,849	2,459	2,664	1,905
El Paso, Tex.	18,817	9,003	8,170	6,425	3,389	18,942	13,657	704	7,804	15,308	13,978	2,452	7,172	6,998

Table XI—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1956—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)				LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l. Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total less Capital Outlay			Gross	Net	Revenue	Expenditures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	Highways Only	Education Only					
100,000 to 250,000—continued														
Elizabeth, N. J.	$13,851	$12,058	$10,804	$ 1,250	$ 543	$13,443	$12,622	$ 587	$ 5,610	$ 9,388	$ 9,177	$ 966	$ 1,046	$ 1,881
Erie, Pa.	7,155	4,748	3,437	764	1,643	7,939	5,307	737	0	19,390	18,889	1,418	1,244	2,890
Evansville, Ind.	6,061	3,874	3,614	998	1,189	5,605	5,035	982	0	15,412	15,229	1,144	928	1,874
Fall River, Mass.	14,231	8,524	8,245	5,272	435	14,563	13,760	751	3,672	6,568	6,425	626	553	278
Flint, Mich.	15,472	4,860	4,452	3,208	7,404	18,857	13,260	1,658	0	29,410	27,318	2,802	2,616	10,285
Fort Wayne, Ind.	7,613	4,583	4,362	1,163	1,867	7,738	5,565	403	0	10,284	10,284	4,879	4,962	5,674
Fresno, Calif.	9,569	6,109	3,091	1,135	2,325	8,290	7,132	996	0	3,206	3,206	1,932	2,054	844
Gary, Ind.	6,688	5,183	4,963	1,076	429	9,009	5,981	843	0	13,365	13,055	0	0	0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	10,429	4,225	3,869	3,356	2,848	10,146	7,565	807	0	10,230	8,141	1,812	2,131	3,170
Hartford, Conn.	24,296	19,935	19,712	2,164	2,197	23,180	20,661	961	7,090	15,456	15,220	0	0	0
Jacksonville, Fla.	10,480	8,179	3,784	52	2,249	14,943	12,463	1,387	0	56,225	52,674	24,289	17,450	48,213
Kansas City, Kan.	5,483	4,318	3,715	675	490	8,420	4,783	607	0	11,837	10,699	0	0	0
Knoxville, Tenn.	14,665	7,187	6,046	4,936	2,542	15,230	12,869	993	5,847	46,535	46,535	14,894	15,967	13,794
Little Rock, Ark.	4,081	2,809	1,100	509	1,263	3,792	3,238	407	0	7,321	5,959	1,862	3,451	5,425
Miami, Fla.	23,578	18,005	11,442	26	5,547	28,933	19,477	1,196	0	82,845	76,602	4,452	4,974	26,445
Mobile, Ala.	7,749	3,680	1,019	1,189	2,880	14,535	5,596	619	0	46,827	45,356	2,709	2,601	21,401
Montgomery, Ala.	5,312	3,677	1,174	233	1,402	6,169	4,212	559	0	17,135	15,749	1,497	2,948	9,326
Nashville, Tenn.	18,894	8,483	7,040	8,059	2,352	21,507	18,992	1,590	7,265	63,509	59,543	19,579	20,439	40,065
New Bedford, Mass.	14,342	7,462	7,157	6,456	424	16,339	14,904	737	4,286	8,620	7,505	667	423	1,152
New Haven, Conn.	19,687	16,407	16,119	2,309	971	19,025	16,173	558	6,790	17,040	16,953	0	0	0
Norfolk, Va.	36,330	18,309	12,078	11,736	6,285	35,727	28,306	1,308	10,089	74,299	71,906	3,491	1,939	12,445
Oklahoma City, Okla.	11,873	5,529	4,206	1,082	5,262	11,266	9,257	1,054	0	65,588	61,297	3,922	3,022	20,892
Pasadena, Calif.	7,348	4,735	3,118	1,425	1,188	8,224	7,237	827	0	20,515	20,515	7,182	8,913	5,400
Paterson, N. J.	15,592	12,665	11,092	2,416	511	16,716	14,028	300	6,449	15,816	15,710	355	283	0
Peoria, Ill.	5,646	4,115	2,757	924	607	5,665	4,149	416	0	2,675	2,638	0	0	0
Phoenix, Ariz.	11,031	6,332	3,457	2,033	2,666	9,891	8,797	763	0	32,295	30,933	4,668	3,679	16,006
Providence, R. I.	31,391	22,102	21,478	6,480	2,809	28,416	25,213	2,214	8,047	57,974	44,075	2,476	2,079	14,000
Reading, Pa.	3,447	2,869	2,186	287	291	3,546	3,097	462	0	10,305	10,183	1,139	1,917	2,706
Richmond, Va.	34,723	23,287	15,109	7,048	4,388	35,776	29,893	1,187	9,479	68,687	51,264	7,427	5,697	17,903
Rockeford, Ill.	5,947	3,988	2,021	833	1,126	5,506	3,894	619	0	2,704	2,625	1,415	1,412	717
Sacramento, Calif.	12,674	6,425	5,686	1,739	4,510	10,532	9,391	997	0	17,555	17,555	2,618	3,960	2,671
Salt Lake City, Utah	8,577	6,159	4,713	810	1,608	8,245	7,466	1,750	0	2,440	765	2,300	2,036	1,416
San Jose, Calif.	7,805	4,665	2,993	1,116	2,024	9,706	5,701	845	0	10,520	10,485	0	0	0
Savannah, Ga.	5,010	4,423	3,021	37	550	4,946	4,328	271	0	20,899	18,777	1,282	1,554	8,579
Scranton, Pa.	4,689	3,873	3,004	672	144	3,852	3,803	306	0	2,127	2,022	0	0	0
Shreveport, La.	7,712	5,594	4,299	900	1,218	10,390	5,743	1,165	0	20,924	19,300	2,444	3,600	8,702
Somerville, Mass.	15,034	10,602	10,392	4,029	403	14,253	13,192	491	3,819	3,795	3,795	603	209	0
South Bend, Ind.	6,409	4,307	4,091	953	1,149	5,791	4,983	725	0	13,345	13,094	1,166	912	375
Spokane, Wash.	9,337	4,197	2,921	2,039	3,101	9,458	7,329	904	0	5,876	4,770	1,831	1,347	0

Springfield, Mass.	$30,378	$20,346	$19,852	$ 7,931	$2,101	$30,284	$27,442	$1,555	$ 8,522	$22,239	$22,239	$ 2,405	$ 3,245	$ 8,085
Syracuse, N. Y.	28,673	18,411	13,580	6,238	4,024	24,874	23,236	1,292	9,659	15,465	15,335	1,884	1,456	2,436
Tacoma, Wash.	9,362	5,148	2,441	1,806	2,408	9,260	7,490	1,110	0	44,649	43,874	14,137	17,348	35,972
Tampa, Fla.	15,298	9,865	5,231	396	5,037	19,299	11,667	1,687	0	42,723	41,164	2,269	2,471	13,267
Trenton, N. J.	14,875	12,509	10,784	1,187	1,179	15,713	13,952	670	5,358	19,106	19,106	1,687	1,986	6,774
Tulsa, Okla.	9,966	4,493	3,182	772	4,701	13,476	8,526	770	0	54,160	50,883	5,188	3,829	24,922
Utica, N. Y.	6,351	4,777	4,449	995	579	6,953	5,626	985	0	13,646	13,525	1,089	726	5,057
Waterbury, Conn.	13,134	10,639	10,490	1,888	607	15,057	11,470	1,033	4,598	21,767	21,767	1,020	1,070	4,529
Wichita, Kan.	13,853	7,392	5,878	1,533	4,928	22,321	9,170	866	0	35,452	34,468	1,540	4,611	1,041
Wilmington, Del.	12,727	6,797	6,380	3,926	2,004	11,582	10,582	558	4,903	26,777	25,371	1,316	1,283	6,922
Worcester, Mass.	35,068	21,971	21,412	9,500	3,597	33,778	30,232	1,887	8,747	24,899	24,899	1,648	1,499	6,304
Yonkers, N. Y.[1]	19,983	14,207	13,476	3,958	1,818	18,608	15,660	322	6,773	30,369	26,988	1,476	1,453	1,890
Youngstown, Ohio	9,149	6,229	2,190	1,822	1,098	9,311	6,806	964	0	8,087	7,153	1,835	1,802	250
50,000 to 100,000														
Alameda, Calif.	2,918	1,618	1,095	846	454	2,884	2,376	135	0	2,122	2,095	2,376	1,896	0
Albuquerque, N. M.	7,797	5,842	2,135	29	1,926	8,434	5,660	652	0	31,232	31,232	1,917	3,658	14,151
Alexandria, Va.	10,565	6,899	5,175	1,922	1,744	14,305	8,540	437	3,580	25,857	25,829	0	0	0
Alhambra, Calif.	3,053	1,835	1,152	494	724	3,051	2,613	324	0	1,225	1,138	468	468	298
Altoona, Pa.	2,573	1,778	1,092	314	481	2,202	2,172	423	0	6,380	6,235	634	2,549	3,215
Amarillo, Tex.	5,775	3,559	3,157	25	2,191	8,670	3,985	411	0	23,849	23,161	1,694	4,893	9,755
Asheville, N. C.	2,740	1,659	1,406	679	402	3,192	2,940	224	598	16,841	16,097	5,568	4,493	6,236
Atlantic City, N. J.	11,660	9,463	6,103	889	1,308	11,094	9,777	539	2,600	12,137	12,137	617	380	733
Augusta, Ga.	4,990	3,145	2,207	523	1,322	5,667	3,973	382	0	7,657	7,353	1,071	658	3,894
Aurora, Ill.	2,132	1,757	1,126	198	177	2,586	1,793	208	0	774	565	601	360	40
Bay City, Mich.	4,055	2,020	1,869	1,147	888	4,379	3,545	933	0	9,552	9,318	1,599	1,508	3,145
Bayonne, N. J.	10,378	9,411	8,895	681	286	10,009	9,836	298	3,775	15,007	14,172	1,466	959	738
Beaumont, Tex.	4,105	2,961	2,561	7	1,137	4,523	3,651	420	0	17,545	16,920	1,028	809	3,645
Berwyn, Ill.	1,627	1,224	665	300	103	1,440	1,040	122	0	751	576	452	396	0
Bethlehem, Pa.	3,358	2,205	1,999	454	699	2,988	2,366	389	0	15,330	14,130	656	2,216	8,000
Binghamton, N. Y.	10,250	5,463	4,872	1,659	3,128	9,495	8,262	594	0	7,111	7,111	551	426	360
Brockton, Mass.	12,522	7,594	7,410	4,220	708	10,691	10,041	607	2,616	6,564	6,564	470	769	2,075
Burbank, Calif.	6,324	4,363	2,803	923	1,038	6,233	4,844	601	0	1,992	1,992	5,962	5,580	1,734
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	4,159	3,205	2,964	380	574	4,637	3,090	458	0	6,202	5,700	1,305	1,150	1,339
Charleston, S. C.	3,073	2,199	1,534	277	597	3,456	3,165	147	206	6,199	5,809	1,494	1,140	3,283
Charleston, W. Va.	3,546	2,509	945	9	1,028	5,437	2,562	274	0	12,356	11,977	0	0	0
Chester, Pa.	2,423	1,691	1,416	474	258	2,261	1,666	208	0	17,892	17,042	1,652	2,601	15,626
Cicero, Ill.[1]	3,272	2,288	1,878	531	453	3,522	2,376	160	0	5,940	5,258	1,009	863	564
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	3,184	2,098	1,682	598	488	3,054	2,863	466	0	1,648	1,493	732	619	0
Clifton, N. J.	7,733	6,304	5,503	891	538	8,241	6,481	269	3,468	9,408	9,408	277	228	747
Columbia, S. C.	3,424	2,666	1,853	232	526	4,227	3,285	465	0	9,301	8,911	1,098	892	6,052
Columbus, Ga.	5,197	2,871	1,546	416	1,910	6,160	4,051	567	0	10,898	10,189	1,434	2,075	5,890
Compton, Calif.	2,340	1,493	756	580	267	2,187	1,522	408	0	843	807	423	315	843
Covington, Ky.	2,796	2,072	1,329	188	536	2,846	2,613	242	0	5,354	5,205	740	739	1,308
Cranston, R. I.	6,374	5,085	4,979	981	308	6,476	5,551	631	2,503	14,069	14,069	0	0	0
Davenport, Ia.	4,185	3,106	2,662	392	687	3,704	2,894	338	0	3,889	3,889	0	0	0
Dearborn, Mich.	12,100	7,722	7,418	1,967	2,411	10,570	7,704	728	0	8,474	3,374	1,290	1,160	1,162
Decatur, Ill.	2,240	1,507	904	442	291	2,102	1,520	301	0	6,244	6,221	1,011	1,996	4,945

Table XI—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1956—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)				LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l. Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total less Capital Outlay			Gross	Net	Revenue	Expendi-tures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	High-ways Only	Educa-tion Only					
50,000 to 100,000—continued														
Dubuque, Ia.	$ 3,020	$ 2,175	$ 1,952	$ 267	$ 578	$ 3,694	$ 1,690	$ 210	$ 0	$ 5,296	$ 5,167	$ 461	$ 2,020	$ 1,600
Durham, N. C.	6,064	3,020	2,884	1,543	1,501	6,204	4,747	427	1,564	12,144	10,941	1,010	828	4,542
East Chicago, Ind.	3,790	3,302	3,205	450	38	3,408	3,287	322	0	1,904	1,904	642	515	824
East Orange, N. J.	8,429	7,699	6,933	506	224	9,096	7,873	206	3,358	5,785	5,785	749	616	120
East St. Louis, Ill.	3,051	2,339	1,344	591	121	3,244	2,731	821	0	3,615	3,615	0	0	0
Evanston, Ill.[1]	4,129	3,083	2,340	551	495	3,632	3,313	498	0	8,528	8,303	1,094	671	3,830
Fort Smith, Ark.	1,916	852	421	225	839	1,497	1,435	150	0	4,726	4,269	651	975	3,767
Gadsden, Ala.	1,996	1,391	372	89	516	2,602	2,265	312	0	9,146	8,927	642	496	1,426
Galveston, Tex.	9,176	1,916	1,656	31	7,229	6,896	6,124	344	0	9,666	9,197	858	517	1,295
Glendale, Calif.	6,114	3,774	1,947	1,085	1,255	6,723	5,572	803	0	3,345	3,247	5,752	4,590	2,675
Green Bay, Wis.	7,261	3,351	3,294	3,253	657	9,302	6,173	594	2,822	16,029	15,929	405	4,550	6,878
Greensboro, N. C.	9,480	4,359	4,036	3,338	1,783	10,061	5,525	388	1,605	14,318	14,318	6,998	6,150	7,260
Greenville, S. C.	2,803	2,257	1,610	205	341	2,749	2,372	243	0	10,602	10,047	1,239	2,879	7,310
Hamilton, Ohio	3,290	1,933	1,010	886	471	3,207	2,689	331	0	11,071	10,392	5,038	5,192	8,529
Hammond, Ind.	4,277	3,439	3,281	673	165	3,722	3,606	522	0	10,309	9,607	1,077	2,025	3,680
Harrisburg, Pa.	3,252	2,664	1,948	367	221	3,170	2,917	460	0	1,268	1,268	738	442	654
Hoboken, N. J.	7,805	6,985	6,544	752	68	8,672	7,089	239	2,422	3,158	3,158	507	484	0
Holyoke, Mass.	8,623	5,174	5,009	2,991	458	8,440	7,417	376	2,153	12,566	12,332	4,828	5,593	8,060
Huntington, W. Va.	3,146	2,301	679	0	845	3,092	3,020	342	0	2,287	2,287	0	0	0
Inglewood, Calif.	3,206	2,259	1,016	621	326	2,896	2,196	367	0	269	269	582	639	56
Irvington, N. J.	7,892	6,079	5,521	652	1,161	6,967	6,862	152	2,728	4,926	4,926	0	0	0
Jackson, Mich.	5,144	1,832	1,765	1,156	2,156	4,869	3,848	613	0	1,452	1,327	529	423	659
Jackson, Miss.	6,314	4,347	3,050	258	1,709	6,089	4,441	518	0	17,478	15,726	1,197	626	2,125
Johnstown, Pa.	2,337	1,930	1,110	232	175	2,239	1,985	323	0	31	0	0	0	0
Joliet, Ill.	2,031	1,783	889	134	114	1,758	1,714	221	0	8,014	7,909	1,110	656	7,800
Kalamazoo, Mich.	6,393	2,201	2,047	1,365	2,827	5,418	3,582	614	0	3,718	3,524	745	890	49
Kenosha, Wis.	8,520	5,110	4,937	2,752	658	9,921	7,009	413	3,442	8,961	8,378	513	292	215
Lakewood, Ohio	5,478	2,067	1,794	759	2,652	5,121	4,593	393	0	4,682	4,611	403	504	400
Lancaster, Pa.	2,385	1,770	1,517	239	376	2,049	1,848	223	0	9,307	9,105	770	4,733	7,670
Lansing, Mich.	7,467	3,916	3,680	1,764	1,787	9,246	5,517	927	0	16,210	15,958	13,924	13,098	6,698
Laredo, Tex.	1,532	918	833	15	599	1,570	1,413	344	0	5,481	5,048	530	333	2,720
Lawrence, Mass.	9,745	5,622	5,395	3,724	399	9,219	8,928	551	2,134	2,789	2,456	499	468	209
Lexington, Ky.	3,810	2,532	1,425	488	790	4,493	3,189	219	0	49,066	8,594	0	0	0
Lima, Ohio	2,228	700	516	719	809	2,075	2,025	385	0	3,521	3,439	643	477	1,465
Lincoln, Neb.	6,725	3,224	2,436	513	2,988	8,539	4,143	429	0	11,992	11,325	2,479	3,372	5,864
Lorain, Ohio	3,175	1,706	1,520	875	594	2,382	2,216	394	0	7,750	7,750	504	434	1,826
Lowell, Mass.	13,046	7,451	7,121	5,037	558	14,088	12,283	608	3,217	6,411	6,411	540	627	730
Lubbock, Tex.	3,566	2,760	2,477	0	806	5,400	3,473	335	0	30,094	29,215	4,142	3,822	19,173
Lynn, Mass.	16,069	9,457	9,147	5,862	750	16,264	15,491	502	4,306	9,442	9,442	744	542	84

McKeesport, Pa.	$ 1,921	$ 1,427	$ 1,138	$ 186	$ 308	$ 2,022	$ 1,707	$ 278	$ 0	$ 2,013	$ 1,909	$ 561	$ 476	$ 590
Macon, Ga.	5,513	2,455	1,505	617	2,441	6,909	4,836	48	0	10,680	10,241	1,491	2,045	4,250
Madison, Wis.	16,371	9,115	8,783	4,402	2,854	19,874	13,968	1,175	6,351	26,509	26,509	750	996	901
Malden, Mass.	8,559	5,692	5,559	2,428	439	8,820	8,305	506	2,447	2,471	2,471	408	157	40
Manchester, N. H.	7,605	6,865	6,623	205	535	7,779	6,726	970	2,011	4,057	4,057	800	688	2
Medford, Mass.	8,754	5,946	5,848	2,466	342	8,455	8,324	462	2,845	555	555	436	141	34
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	5,136	3,902	3,646	716	518	5,638	4,533	234	0	7,657	7,657	562	498	412
Muncie, Ind.	2,480	1,423	1,338	453	604	2,693	2,055	278	0	4,161	4,091	0	0	0
New Britain, Conn.	9,210	7,311	7,172	1,084	815	9,653	7,781	433	3,179	11,601	11,572	672	588	490
New Rochelle, N. Y.	6,334	5,015	4,587	660	659	6,605	5,370	377	0	8,580	8,580	0	0	0
Newton, Mass.	17,403	13,321	13,171	3,009	1,073	17,268	14,345	1,983	5,683	16,947	16,947	891	995	989
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	9,440	7,284	5,186	905	1,251	12,170	7,962	581	0	25,532	25,532	1,634	1,037	8,450
Oak Park, Ill.	2,563	1,971	1,090	233	359	2,822	2,387	249	0	539	529	683	531	0
Ogden, Utah	2,311	1,562	1,230	214	535	2,196	1,880	174	0	2,973	2,910	535	708	1,449
Orlando, Fla.	4,716	3,380	1,822	35	1,301	7,118	4,028	285	0	31,666	27,958	7,533	3,929	18,325
Passaic, N. J.	7,558	6,183	5,562	1,045	330	7,457	6,794	112	2,851	8,045	8,032	0	0	0
Pawtucket, R. I.	8,101	6,431	6,277	1,576	94	7,187	6,560	350	2,926	10,383	10,048	865	639	1,837
Pittsfield, Mass.	8,992	6,221	6,057	2,436	335	8,277	7,785	542	2,860	7,265	7,265	526	330	1,945
Pontiac, Mich.	9,775	3,316	3,209	1,623	4,836	10,971	7,148	410	0	7,535	6,689	470	450	0
Port Arthur, Tex.	2,841	1,850	1,627	296	695	2,662	1,887	279	0	8,339	8,007	715	795	4,680
Portland, Me.	8,450	6,859	6,638	900	691	9,344	7,311	649	2,900	5,378	5,376	0	0	0
Portsmouth, Va.	10,324	5,676	4,133	3,169	1,479	10,093	7,628	320	2,920	23,195	22,998	1,039	639	507
Pueblo, Colo.	3,908	2,656	1,558	279	973	3,411	2,483	403	0	8,300	8,300	1,168	2,340	6,769
Quincy, Mass.	16,313	10,553	10,242	3,302	2,458	16,056	13,965	1,255	4,027	9,782	9,782	702	483	180
Racine, Wis.	10,697	6,349	6,086	3,369	979	12,481	8,702	560	4,192	15,467	15,036	700	892	3,563
Raleigh, N. C.	4,782	2,465	2,169	1,382	935	6,044	4,008	437	1,207	10,175	10,175	1,041	943	4,714
Richmond, Calif.	5,441	3,830	2,535	1,012	599	5,942	4,712	637	0	3,322	3,322	0	0	0
Riverside, Calif.	3,861	2,295	966	650	916	4,097	2,926	426	0	665	665	4,113	3,896	0
Roanoke, Va.	13,776	8,024	4,922	3,824	1,928	13,315	10,698	614	4,619	26,542	25,898	1,207	1,237	7,550
Saginaw, Mich.	8,381	2,628	2,447	1,911	3,842	8,318	4,831	692	0	22,339	21,105	1,050	960	4,015
St. Joseph, Mo.	2,582	2,256	1,389	82	244	3,113	2,252	328	0	4,442	4,353	0	0	0
St. Petersburg, Fla.	12,757	7,423	4,358	19	5,315	19,885	9,442	778	0	37,968	34,141	4,286	3,259	7,120
San Angelo, Tex.	2,113	1,302	1,086	50	761	2,220	1,738	193	0	8,457	8,345	1,146	1,242	6,754
San Bernardino, Calif.	4,390	2,971	1,272	777	642	4,126	3,832	776	0	123	123	1,404	1,542	55
San Mateo, Calif.	3,935	2,428	2,073	554	953	3,463	2,817	528	0	3,374	3,374	0	0	0
Santa Ana, Calif.	3,362	2,486	1,400	576	300	3,805	2,685	293	0	1,210	1,097	957	712	0
Santa Monica, Calif.	6,607	4,499	2,609	794	1,314	5,747	4,899	281	0	6,416	6,156	2,343	1,876	1,386
Schenectady, N. Y.	6,895	4,803	4,547	900	1,192	6,568	5,565	624	0	9,508	9,502	634	632	550
Sioux City, Iowa	4,287	3,206	2,803	481	600	3,812	2,960	544	0	4,100	4,032	547	497	480
Sioux Falls, S. D.[1]	2,772	1,998	1,843	178	596	2,325	1,919	282	0	1,944	1,847	747	769	1,500
South Gate, Calif.	2,111	1,011	804	401	699	2,035	1,901	381	0	26	15	490	435	0
Springfield, Ill.	3,293	2,350	1,550	563	380	2,787	2,299	157	0	8,182	8,182	4,317	4,431	8,022
Springfield, Mo.	3,114	2,206	1,131	25	883	3,226	2,665	312	0	18,961	18,106	6,869	10,218	13,517
Springfield, Ohio	6,233	2,459	1,008	793	2,981	6,120	5,184	670	0	9,625	9,367	937	1,626	5,750
Stamford, Conn.	11,755	9,846	9,749	1,190	719	13,807	10,221	684	4,783	13,506	12,113	0	0	0
Stockton, Calif.[1]	6,370	4,519	2,578	965	886	5,798	4,700	646	0	1,928	1,928	0	0	0
Terre Haute, Ind.	2,470	1,892	1,758	438	140	2,457	2,219	266	0	404	334	0	0	0
Topeka, Kan.	4,362	2,889	2,323	517	956	6,713	3,584	336	0	10,822	10,822	1,512	2,042	1,522

TABLE XI—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1956—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)				LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l. Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total less Capital Outlay			Gross	Net	Revenue	Expenditures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	Highways Only	Education Only					
50,000 to 100,000—continued														
Troy, N. Y.	$ 4,771	$ 3,212	$ 2,887	$ 794	$ 765	$ 7,118	$ 3,846	$ 430	$ 0	$17,453	$17,103	$ 467	$ 864	$ 910
Union City, N. J.	6,700	5,847	5,372	799	54	6,349	6,218	142	2,664	5,019	4,626	0	0	0
Waco, Tex.	3,402	2,605	2,258	36	761	4,167	2,743	328	0	8,289	7,832	1,129	923	1,031
Waterloo, Iowa	4,189	3,026	2,783	362	801	3,368	2,691	343	0	3,735	3,735	616	706	0
Wheeling, W. Va.	2,589	1,555	671	3	1,031	4,141	2,494	457	0	4,264	4,161	634	602	0
Wichita Falls, Tex.	4,229	1,982	1,635	124	2,123	4,094	3,809	250	0	8,868	8,767	1,303	1,562	5,375
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	2,117	1,728	1,483	318	71	2,232	1,932	346	0	1,688	1,688	0	0	0
Winston-Salem, N. C.	11,322	4,494	4,155	1,680	5,148	12,007	9,953	452	2,174	12,531	12,531	5,183	4,243	4,932
Woonsocket, R. I.	4,212	3,006	2,876	1,076	130	4,015	3,884	283	1,274	2,267	2,267	262	231	202
York, Pa.	2,600	1,547	1,130	185	868	2,507	1,777	228	0	5,805	5,485	0	0	0
25,000 to 50,000														
Abilene, Tex.	6,550	3,137	2,845	1,999	1,414	7,007	5,019	275	2,563	17,860	16,965	1,447	2,064	7,190
Albany, Ga.	1,160	804	488	19	337	2,353	1,542	59	0	4,699	4,569	2,770	1,951	2,866
Alexandria, La.	853	578	292	174	101	1,925	1,670	157	0	3,373	3,209	4,049	3,060	0
Aliquippa, Pa.	1,008	851	638	93	64	963	943	333	0	2,126	2,038	381	621	1,420
Alliance, Ohio	1,101	441	362	360	300	1,193	916	178	0	2,292	2,119	352	323	1,195
Alton, Ill.	1,620	1,030	702	374	216	1,413	913	145	0	279	279	0	0	0
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1,477	1,174	1,108	257	46	1,244	1,164	226	0	941	941	308	287	208
Anderson, Ind.	2,083	1,285	1,215	344	454	2,084	1,921	315	0	863	786	3,897	3,636	0
Ann Arbor, Mich.	3,730	1,432	1,304	1,041	1,257	4,257	2,427	364	0	5,432	4,810	551	614	1,013
Anniston, Ala.	2,513	1,077	483	50	1,386	2,991	2,085	183	0	6,997	6,582	580	417	1,837
Appleton, Wis.	5,173	2,642	2,514	1,938	593	5,559	4,039	292	2,105	5,618	5,139	300	394	830
Ashland, Ky.	885	700	589	0	185	823	802	90	0	4,095	3,378	443	699	2,950
Athens, Ga.	770	618	305	25	127	1,038	820	197	0	3,963	3,909	393	553	2,165
Auburn, N. Y.	2,990	1,798	1,370	902	290	2,986	2,640	251	133	2,945	2,932	350	283	0
Bakersfield, Calif.	4,504	3,423	1,934	672	409	4,599	3,320	556	0	2,690	2,674	0	0	0
Bangor, Me.	3,340	2,899	2,814	288	153	3,251	2,911	320	1,128	1,702	1,702	299	421	0
Barberton, Ohio	1,807	1,128	487	461	218	1,287	1,245	290	0	2,310	2,115	313	292	300
Battle Creek, Mich.	3,605	1,477	1,389	1,007	1,121	3,224	2,325	328	0	3,593	3,330	423	351	1,071
Belleville, Ill.	1,228	881	604	36	311	1,103	999	116	0	1,676	1,586	0	0	0
Belleville, N. J.	1,960	1,903	1,613	28	29	1,738	1,650	111	0	1,178	1,178	297	291	219
Bellingham, Wash.	1,668	941	486	399	328	1,550	1,364	225	0	1,404	1,265	463	314	733
Beloit, Wis.	5,687	2,293	2,214	1,806	1,588	5,893	4,536	170	2,094	4,590	4,590	0	0	0
Bessemer, Ala.	1,060	669	261	230	161	928	823	134	0	4,717	3,768	1,071	821	2,211
Beverly, Mass.	5,219	3,897	3,852	1,089	233	4,885	4,462	427	1,601	4,619	4,619	233	197	895
Beverly Hills, Calif.	3,756	2,884	1,020	351	521	2,845	2,605	374	0	4,411	4,411	723	1,180	2,590
Billings, Mont.	2,707	1,266	1,016	294	1,147	3,112	2,108	302	0	3,763	3,386	817	765	2,300
Biloxi, Miss.	964	830	554	69	65	777	737	188	0	1,083	1,031	200	153	140

Bloomfield, N. J. . . .	$ 5,587	$ 4,733	$ 4,256	$ 525	$ 329	$ 5,518	$ 5,028	$ 116	$ 2,694	$ 4,243	$ 4,229	$ 577	$ 349	$ 541
Bloomington, Ill.	1,758	1,193	676	187	378	1,430	1,230	115	0	4,619	4,492	740	948	1,710
Bloomington, Ind. . . .	1,246	689	632	203	354	2,340	1,029	189	0	5,704	5,184	504	460	3,164
Boise City, Idaho . . .	2,051	1,381	1,214	141	529	1,791	1,582	291	0	1,621	1,621	0	0	0
Bremerton, Wash. . . .	1,292	591	299	383	318	1,194	1,133	109	0	1,848	1,751	442	1,526	1,295
Bristol, Conn.	4,763	3,699	3,620	627	437	4,411	3,896	479	1,850	4,177	4,177	432	444	635
Brownsville, Tex. . . .	1,014	738	676	9	267	1,502	1,324	248	0	11,587	11,025	2,020	1,110	7,907
Burlington, Iowa	1,401	783	679	135	483	1,227	1,062	164	0	2,866	2,866	379	485	1,012
Burlington, Vt.	3,031	2,381	2,153	305	345	3,227	2,700	499	939	10,700	10,519	1,773	1,650	6,500
Butte, Mont.	1,275	999	837	82	194	1,179	1,060	244	0	194	157	0	0	0
Champaign, Ill.	2,208	805	554	90	1,313	2,367	1,815	134	0	607	513	0	0	0
Charlottesville, Va. . .	2,689	1,754	1,184	588	347	3,221	2,394	189	959	5,395	4,610	991	852	1,802
Chelsea, Mass.	5,763	3,870	3,769	1,675	218	5,686	5,599	260	1,506	1,923	1,923	299	94	14
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,650	752	352	240	658	1,452	1,267	463	0	4,109	3,843	569	923	3,070
Chicopee, Mass.	6,237	4,181	4,110	1,785	271	5,644	5,115	270	2,117	4,944	4,944	2,346	2,223	3,128
Clarksburg, W. Va. . .	651	622	242	0	29	583	582	161	0	2,029	1,959	528	1,244	1,743
Clinton, Iowa	1,353	1,018	941	161	174	1,281	889	122	0	963	963	0	0	0
Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	3,386	1,435	1,100	164	1,787	3,995	3,306	403	0	19,040	17,408	9,199	11,029	18,215
Columbia, Mo.	909	505	233	8	396	1,592	1,024	200	0	5,729	5,450	1,554	2,078	3,500
Concord, N. H.	1,790	1,440	1,364	130	220	2,297	2,161	360	0	2,967	2,967	187	213	210
Council Bluffs, Iowa .	2,145	1,421	1,185	239	485	1,994	1,459	287	0	3,658	3,406	611	475	1,486
Cumberland, Md. . . .	3,145	1,207	1,135	367	1,571	4,954	2,915	185	0	10,556	7,724	512	891	4,295
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio .	1,727	675	608	343	709	2,352	1,611	529	0	2,582	2,016	2,054	1,792	743
Danville, Ill.	1,416	1,149	747	219	48	1,210	927	66	0	275	242	0	0	0
Danville, Va.	5,239	2,412	1,652	1,612	1,215	8,031	4,756	408	1,699	12,917	12,732	3,794	2,891	5,766
Daytona Beach, Fla.[1] .	2,767	2,227	1,286	70	470	2,537	2,225	153	0	10,778	10,520	677	540	0
E. Cleveland, Ohio . .	1,619	746	661	450	423	1,577	1,335	150	0	138	72	257	242	0
Easton, Pa.	1,562	991	709	174	397	1,478	1,229	101	0	4,437	4,297	590	543	1,725
Eau Claire, Wis.	5,042	2,475	2,410	1,815	752	6,651	4,196	321	2,131	8,283	7,989	471	494	1,875
Elgin, Ill.	1,318	1,053	711	127	138	1,412	989	111	0	1,591	1,494	479	303	438
Elkhart, Ind.	2,101	1,255	1,174	270	576	2,103	1,630	287	0	7,841	7,841	292	333	1,290
Elmira, N. Y.	3,398	2,426	2,066	400	572	2,998	2,738	347	0	4,789	4,750	573	509	0
Elyria, Ohio	2,052	895	811	519	638	3,058	1,524	294	0	5,414	4,456	685	1,226	1,887
Enid, Okla.	1,286	814	644	81	391	1,290	1,132	107	0	6,867	6,242	526	593	3,473
Euclid, Ohio	3,279	1,744	1,677	524	1,011	3,790	2,009	220	0	6,866	6,051	408	591	243
Eugene, Ore.	2,566	1,095	870	370	1,101	2,185	1,477	175	0	4,685	3,536	4,182	3,524	2,469
Everett, Mass.	7,127	4,938	4,859	2,100	89	7,487	7,431	523	2,288	193	193	595	124	0
Everett, Wash.	1,995	1,024	629	409	562	1,700	1,509	275	0	1,796	1,606	756	631	1,312
Fairmont, W. Va. . . .	2,040	615	286	0	1,425	2,336	1,791	125	0	2,667	2,623	380	360	1,023
Fargo, N. D.	2,602	1,282	1,140	152	1,168	2,399	1,819	334	0	7,021	5,417	453	1,029	1,575
Fayetteville, N. C. . .	2,134	777	622	650	707	2,986	2,067	152	701	1,924	1,924	3,175	3,240	339
Ferndale, Mich.	1,951	1,046	1,016	553	352	1,764	1,434	271	0	1,756	1,680	304	776	801
Fitchburg, Mass. . . .	8,159	4,640	4,513	1,637	1,882	7,760	7,151	507	1,646	4,955	4,955	295	282	1,902
Fond du Lac, Wis. . . .	3,598	2,396	2,309	1,010	192	3,360	3,280	174	1,606	2,163	2,163	215	137	278
Fort Dodge, Iowa . . .	1,632	1,118	1,008	135	379	2,074	1,139	204	0	3,244	3,244	298	325	105
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. .	6,300	4,613	2,488	59	1,628	5,867	4,240	499	0	11,876	10,021	1,744	1,626	4,096
Gainesville, Fla.	1,292	896	459	0	396	1,478	1,103	160	0	7,116	6,217	2,333	2,982	4,151
Galesburg, Ill.	1,357	823	558	291	243	1,366	825	119	0	883	857	394	266	874

TABLE XI—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1956—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)				LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l. Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total less Capital Outlay			Gross	Net	Revenue	Expenditures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	Highways Only	Education Only					
25,000 to 50,000—continued														
Garfield, N. J.	$ 2,729	$ 2,360	$ 2,175	$ 352	$ 17	$ 2,395	$ 2,280	$ 83	$ 1,180	$ 1,360	$ 1,333	$ 259	$ 170	$ 329
Gloucester, Mass.	5,101	3,109	3,039	1,799	193	5,490	3,949	419	1,394	2,380	2,380	235	248	118
Grand Forks, N. D.	1,442	695	635	64	683	1,460	944	119	0	3,436	3,062	278	443	193
Granite City, Ill.	1,016	743	619	120	153	1,497	670	117	0	1,738	1,738	0	0	0
Great Falls, Mont.	2,390	1,326	1,169	69	995	3,086	1,988	397	0	2,481	1,619	528	417	850
Greenville, Miss.	1,664	959	559	53	652	1,429	1,114	113	0	6,754	6,731	411	332	0
Hackensack, N. J.	4,894	3,980	3,400	640	346	4,550	4,168	154	2,014	4,007	4,007	0	0	0
Hagerstown, Md.	1,575	844	765	302	429	2,004	1,330	181	0	10,104	10,104	1,868	2,011	7,169
Hamtramck, Mich.	3,657	2,578	2,459	678	401	3,104	2,971	229	0	2,451	1,417	326	340	250
Hattiesburg, Miss.	1,356	1,085	763	71	200	1,670	795	171	0	3,263	3,110	227	172	5
Haverhill, Mass.	8,070	4,384	4,275	2,363	1,323	7,810	7,575	420	1,796	3,633	3,633	317	259	267
Hazleton, Pa.	1,030	786	556	128	116	866	800	209	0	3,454	3,236	461	425	2,781
Hempstead, N. Y.	2,544	2,116	1,900	153	275	3,420	1,984	260	0	4,108	4,108	377	284	656
High Point, N. C.	3,423	1,861	1,731	1,109	453	4,103	2,726	321	569	4,597	4,597	2,060	1,340	1,392
Highland Park, Mich.	7,011	2,973	2,878	748	3,290	6,355	6,144	290	0	280	255	555	533	0
Hot Springs, Ark.	979	547	240	193	239	763	716	150	0	3,616	3,234	366	314	2,732
Huntington Pk., Calif.	1,893	1,455	544	264	174	1,597	1,445	97	0	100	100	288	370	0
Hutchinson, Kan.	2,288	1,378	1,149	195	715	2,666	1,428	88	0	4,383	4,383	0	0	0
Independence, Mo.	1,037	907	488	10	120	1,042	949	180	0	2,630	2,506	864	1,152	1,500
Iowa City, Iowa	1,177	712	606	168	297	1,088	798	124	0	573	573	0	0	0
Ithaca, N. Y.	1,191	833	695	232	126	1,683	1,116	220	0	684	684	267	274	190
Jackson, Tenn.	4,320	795	522	2,058	1,467	3,912	2,906	117	955	4,491	4,327	1,662	1,340	1,252
Jamestown, N. Y.	4,147	2,050	1,902	940	1,157	4,298	4,068	424	149	3,890	3,890	2,888	2,231	1,650
Jefferson City, Mo.	687	619	310	41	27	727	616	107	0	772	731	0	0	0
Johnson City, Tenn.	1,827	674	430	956	197	2,638	1,800	80	1,002	5,139	4,928	2,742	2,218	2,272
Joplin, Mo.	1,480	1,104	669	157	219	1,566	1,132	204	0	1,737	1,458	0	0	0
Kankakee, Ill.	1,145	585	370	141	419	1,049	895	231	0	1,611	1,317	0	0	0
Kearny, N. J.	5,591	5,185	2,930	335	71	5,166	4,959	137	1,872	6,837	6,837	702	310	2,429
Key West, Fla.	1,310	888	602	22	400	1,165	1,155	204	0	6,957	6,665	1,635	1,399	4,583
Kingston, N. Y.	2,107	1,580	1,459	288	239	2,510	1,844	264	0	3,498	3,498	316	281	770
Kokomo, Ind.	1,821	1,068	987	324	429	1,763	1,639	300	0	2,021	1,869	0	0	0
La Crosse, Wis.	6,034	3,160	2,982	2,176	698	6,020	5,266	383	2,770	5,162	5,162	330	339	145
La Grange, Ga.	1,415	653	483	31	731	1,301	1,165	165	0	4,910	4,312	1,530	892	3,718
Lackawanna, N. Y.	2,440	2,105	2,012	211	124	4,103	2,040	359	0	2,209	2,209	0	0	0
Lafayette, Ind.	1,595	1,016	923	328	251	1,567	1,276	299	0	2,617	2,617	312	251	0
Lafayette, La.	1,424	721	470	183	520	2,964	1,151	195	0	14,988	13,806	1,979	2,811	9,350
Lake Charles, La.	2,176	1,805	1,342	203	168	2,965	1,687	228	0	9,518	8,891	0	0	0
Lakeland, Fla.	3,471	1,548	786	86	1,837	3,927	3,149	156	0	16,448	15,299	3,723	3,316	7,986
Laurel, Miss.	983	772	473	34	177	738	645	120	0	1,701	1,662	193	184	166

Lawton, Okla.	$ 675	$ 461	$ 305	$ 118	$ 96	$ 1,034	$ 1,003	$ 62	$ 0	$ 3,846	$ 3,209	$ 877	$ 264	$ 1,969
Lebanon, Pa.	743	604	435	105	34	809	714	188	0	2,020	1,727	402	344	2,020
Lewiston, Me.	2,545	2,278	2,182	120	147	3,126	2,334	474	660	1,992	1,992	165	148	502
Lincoln Pk., Mich.	2,491	1,128	1,016	520	843	2,127	1,451	294	0	2,868	1,523	329	318	138
Linden, N. J.	6,389	5,488	5,127	475	426	6,235	5,624	340	2,372	13,412	13,211	0	0	0
Lockport, N. Y.	2,455	1,262	1,126	176	1,017	2,518	2,258	221	0	3,012	3,012	359	288	1,981
Lynchburg, Va.	5,381	3,654	2,110	1,219	508	6,189	4,963	200	1,818	8,977	7,514	642	803	1,156
Lynwood, Calif.	1,044	474	278	337	233	995	787	115	0	360	360	234	120	0
Manitowoc, Wis.	3,908	2,250	2,161	1,280	378	4,940	3,591	381	1,676	6,364	6,201	1,909	2,533	2,200
Mansfield, Ohio	2,077	818	708	697	562	2,210	1,720	335	0	4,602	4,028	635	870	1,945
Marion, Ind.	1,261	784	707	317	160	1,463	1,005	203	0	1,816	1,816	405	264	950
Marion, Ohio	2,592	564	440	501	1,527	2,264	2,210	253	0	1,154	1,074	0	0	0
Mason City, Iowa	1,571	1,131	1,024	172	268	1,479	999	176	0	248	215	329	378	0
Massillon, Ohio	1,130	421	278	386	323	1,143	1,013	265	0	334	201	0	0	0
Maywood, Ill.	962	759	431	57	146	977	799	142	0	470	394	336	325	326
Melrose, Mass.	4,224	2,992	2,979	950	282	4,409	3,684	142	1,471	480	480	252	136	0
Meriden, Conn.	5,174	3,905	3,786	556	713	5,816	5,113	253	2,192	6,224	6,224	316	383	0
Meridian, Miss.	2,035	1,313	819	117	605	1,685	1,147	176	0	4,318	4,220	474	378	876
Miami Beach, Fla.	8,819	7,922	5,907	0	897	9,115	6,784	341	0	15,954	15,093	1,682	1,148	1,935
Michigan City, Ind.	1,619	1,067	1,003	216	336	1,618	1,482	184	0	2,054	2,054	607	651	867
Middletown, Conn.	2,600	2,043	1,959	293	264	2,845	2,101	387	0	1,673	1,673	248	237	652
Middletown, Ohio	2,531	1,159	1,042	520	852	5,068	2,020	252	0	11,485	10,864	289	250	1,269
Mishawaka, Ind.	1,240	633	581	263	344	1,356	1,231	133	0	2,859	2,689	1,477	967	0
Moline, Ill.	3,568	1,133	837	581	1,854	3,328	2,239	167	0	2,357	2,357	480	542	1,520
Monroe, La.	1,703	1,205	909	214	284	3,644	3,377	478	0	15,105	13,775	2,680	2,330	7,333
Montclair, N. J.	6,634	6,002	5,451	432	200	5,890	5,739	195	2,771	7,605	7,605	425	264	1,484
Morgantown, W. Va.	1,049	542	198	0	507	1,038	724	48	0	3,453	3,169	387	445	2,347
Muskegon, Mich.	3,988	1,892	1,756	1,047	1,049	4,377	2,650	492	0	5,188	3,935	419	338	1,045
Muskogee, Okla.	1,378	297	148	148	933	1,529	1,414	152	0	4,999	4,551	539	642	2,710
Nashua, N. H.	3,291	3,010	2,770	155	126	3,279	3,087	288	1,307	1,488	1,488	0	0	0
New Albany, Ind.	752	542	462	193	17	694	668	218	0	149	149	0	0	0
New Brunswick, N. J.	5,502	4,067	3,527	744	691	4,455	4,329	117	1,900	4,490	4,490	677	561	1,925
New Castle, Pa.	1,617	1,371	953	181	65	1,454	1,393	256	0	1,025	1,008	0	0	0
New Kensington, Pa.	1,055	725	376	95	235	1,018	634	88	0	3,609	3,466	518	1,396	3,391
New London, Conn.	4,180	2,905	2,843	839	436	4,025	3,378	195	1,387	4,746	4,746	290	237	261
Newark, Ohio	1,117	461	274	432	224	1,013	888	199	0	2,670	2,670	497	772	1,603
Newburgh, N. Y.	2,443	1,428	1,263	751	264	2,532	2,374	228	0	3,313	3,090	322	210	297
Newport, Ky.	1,453	1,108	603	115	230	1,318	1,311	66	0	3,475	3,253	370	226	170
Newport, R. I.	3,919	2,468	2,321	1,283	168	5,380	3,305	248	1,516	7,166	7,166	513	414	1,720
Newport News, Va.	6,371	3,324	2,764	1,586	1,461	6,645	5,590	141	1,993	15,746	14,696	1,889	1,675	3,458
Norman, Okla.	988	273	183	87	628	962	910	87	0	2,724	2,459	372	174	1,011
Norristown, Pa.	1,207	772	584	165	270	991	945	198	0	1,085	742	0	0	0
N. Little Rock, Ark.	628	335	164	209	84	1,407	1,319	296	0	0	0	1,734	1,267	0
Northampton, Mass.	3,513	2,385	2,290	849	279	3,438	3,037	361	1,214	1,543	1,543	170	140	54
Norwalk, Conn.	6,703	5,467	5,421	825	411	8,388	5,664	357	3,022	11,347	11,143	0	0	0
Norwood, Ohio	2,692	2,082	700	348	262	2,146	1,926	427	0	2,963	2,435	444	449	800
Nutley, N. J.	1,405	1,276	1,028	33	96	1,545	1,255	135	0	869	869	249	195	84
Odessa, Tex.	2,525	1,546	1,347	7	972	2,438	1,797	248	0	6,848	6,291	1,143	2,313	4,835

Table XI—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1956—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURE (in thousands)				LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l. Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total less Capital Outlay			Gross	Net	Revenue	Expenditures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	Highways Only	Education Only					
25,000 to 50,000—continued														
Orange, N. J.	$ 4,147	$ 3,603	$ 3,112	$ 471	$ 73	$ 3,901	$ 3,741	$ 136	$ 1,632	$ 2,628	$ 2,528	$ 344	$ 315	$ 286
Oshkosh, Wis.	5,484	3,734	3,634	1,413	337	4,609	4,255	420	2,057	1,932	1,703	236	205	0
Ottumwa, Iowa	1,780	1,187	1,085	184	409	2,699	1,289	186	0	3,163	3,147	469	398	405
Owensboro, Ky.	2,483	725	502	123	1,635	2,930	2,419	161	0	12,787	12,787	2,338	1,528	8,529
Paducah, Ky.	2,699	1,438	858	214	1,047	3,673	2,345	276	0	9,677	8,787	404	282	2,020
Palo Alto, Calif.	3,136	1,163	976	519	1,454	3,177	2,591	472	0	5,093	4,322	4,083	2,786	2,491
Panama City, Fla.	1,377	997	272	4	376	2,593	1,249	171	0	7,034	6,710	423	356	3,354
Parkersburg, W. Va.	2,495	837	430	273	1,385	5,605	2,162	101	0	13,454	12,712	315	256	873
Parma, Ohio	2,371	1,303	1,133	490	578	4,040	1,812	402	0	6,889	5,669	0	0	0
Pensacola, Fla.	2,323	1,799	430	96	428	3,812	2,365	231	0	8,153	7,208	2,897	2,284	3,246
Perth Amboy, N. J.	6,275	5,508	4,797	526	241	5,682	5,023	143	2,033	6,996	6,721	600	391	369
Petersburg, Va.	4,056	2,115	1,459	1,318	623	4,790	3,627	120	1,725	6,675	4,086	326	626	0
Pine Bluff, Ark.	1,971	543	219	173	1,255	1,740	1,687	181	0	1,957	1,927	0	0	0
Plainfield, N. J.	6,306	5,240	4,767	650	416	6,257	5,145	340	2,615	5,787	5,645	0	0	0
Pocatello, Idaho	1,149	723	635	130	296	1,217	951	153	0	1,045	945	258	246	0
Pomona, Calif.	3,060	2,117	1,036	503	440	3,176	2,485	430	0	1,662	1,662	740	1,288	1,582
Port Huron, Mich.	2,486	1,096	994	822	568	3,200	1,723	358	0	4,368	3,945	284	298	75
Portsmouth, Ohio	2,636	1,125	971	437	1,074	2,829	2,072	190	0	3,074	2,539	457	401	975
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	4,306	2,550	1,636	988	768	4,509	3,587	354	0	5,405	5,405	405	393	419
Provo, Utah	1,178	579	442	121	478	1,339	1,053	130	0	4,095	3,956	1,391	1,527	1,710
Quincy, Ill.	1,346	1,002	738	247	97	1,301	985	263	0	732	632	383	390	0
Rapid City, S. D.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Redondo Beach, Calif.	2,032	1,292	719	328	412	1,715	1,523	323	0	151	122	0	0	0
Redwood City, Calif.	2,060	1,262	1,110	271	527	2,752	1,831	390	0	2,674	2,567	724	686	0
Reno, Nev.	3,360	2,098	643	211	1,051	3,400	2,832	261	0	4,078	3,986	0	0	0
Revere, Mass.	5,888	4,415	4,316	1,337	136	5,974	5,310	182	1,841	2,738	2,738	241	184	320
Richmond, Ind.	1,409	1,063	976	296	50	4,544	1,507	296	0	6,779	6,459	3,162	2,077	5,500
Rochester, Minn.	2,610	1,586	1,416	91	933	2,218	1,847	274	0	2,755	1,301	1,926	1,220	0
Rock Island, Ill.	2,762	1,371	1,013	405	986	3,321	1,707	385	0	4,724	4,438	399	326	1,182
Rocky Mount, N. C.	1,485	822	730	394	269	2,365	1,433	154	244	7,949	7,949	2,313	2,808	4,353
Rome, Ga.	1,291	1,106	786	66	119	1,539	1,270	229	0	3,642	3,486	500	486	1,230
Rome, N. Y.	2,941	1,642	1,477	367	932	2,796	2,610	288	0	2,877	2,872	314	317	33
Roswell, N. M.	838	466	165	58	314	2,588	717	119	0	1,138	1,045	474	433	268
Royal Oak, Mich.	3,498	1,929	1,772	838	731	3,500	2,530	308	0	6,449	4,758	459	573	1,130
St. Cloud, Minn.	1,321	1,025	934	78	218	1,915	1,086	231	0	3,461	3,405	171	1,313	2,895
Salem, Mass.	6,631	4,388	4,253	1,773	470	5,766	5,594	369	1,426	2,546	2,546	357	467	1,343
Salem, Oregon	2,048	1,183	919	376	489	2,133	1,585	209	0	4,106	3,999	516	377	1,681
Salina, Kan.	1,591	1,052	849	150	389	2,070	992	133	0	4,843	4,843	510	752	1,667
San Leandro, Calif.	2,476	1,714	1,024	518	244	2,093	1,645	198	0	1,101	1,044	0	0	0

Sandusky, Ohio	$ 1,426	$ 708	$ 554	$ 355	$ 363	$ 1,364	$ 1,110	$ 174	$ 0	$ 1,997	$ 1,857	$ 468	$ 616	$ 571
Santa Barbara, Calif.	3,052	2,091	1,149	578	383	2,763	2,449	388	0	1,766	1,661	778	709	1,131
Santa Fe, N. M.	839	530	192	59	250	691	666	94	0	1,573	1,457	0	0	0
Shaker Hgts., Ohio	2,643	1,859	1,569	378	406	2,137	1,869	265	0	2,372	1,865	1,542	1,388	1,277
Sharon, Pa.	1,131	868	515	141	122	1,142	825	153	0	1,786	1,786	0	0	0
Sheboygan, Wis.	5,989	3,351	3,210	1,789	849	5,715	4,881	262	2,487	3,576	3,576	385	369	0
Spartanburg, S. C.	1,467	1,192	828	108	167	1,466	1,226	149	0	2,217	2,174	565	693	1,577
Steubenville, Ohio	1,818	1,063	898	496	259	2,506	1,449	235	0	5,271	5,225	345	325	840
Superior, Wis.	4,554	2,116	1,963	2,195	243	4,908	3,974	374	1,898	4,142	4,048	0	0	0
Tallahassee, Fla.	2,694	976	368	71	1,647	3,245	2,756	145	0	10,832	10,269	3,303	2,985	8,760
Taunton, Mass.	4,897	3,031	2,943	1,563	303	4,677	4,498	225	1,498	5,679	5,679	3,093	3,372	3,622
Temple, Tex.	2,665	1,308	1,182	838	519	3,185	1,962	82	1,208	3,376	3,279	453	347	405
Torrington, Conn.	3,842	2,804	2,722	781	257	4,295	3,299	452	1,379	1,353	1,353	0	0	0
Tucson, Ariz.	5,184	2,475	1,921	915	1,794	5,742	3,982	344	0	11,433	10,769	1,189	920	6,460
Tuscalossa, Ala.	3,618	959	330	608	2,051	3,558	3,075	239	0	8,311	7,881	724	565	2,595
Tyler, Tex.	2,221	1,361	1,185	56	804	2,395	1,636	194	0	6,522	6,195	680	833	5,303
University City, Mo.	1,765	1,403	814	148	214	1,942	1,504	295	0	2,363	2,050	0	0	0
Vallejo, Calif.	1,611	963	382	483	165	1,894	1,685	203	0	6,411	6,411	1,430	1,003	6,100
Valley Stream, N. Y.	1,240	932	799	100	208	1,516	995	262	0	2,151	2,151	0	0	0
Vancouver, Wash.	1,678	684	308	571	423	1,715	1,509	226	0	1,555	1,319	697	562	640
Vicksburg, Miss.	1,215	899	554	217	99	1,069	916	120	0	7,097	6,822	890	636	675
Waltham, Mass.	7,348	5,213	5,072	1,821	314	9,859	7,112	558	2,176	7,503	7,503	592	315	412
Warren, Ohio	2,541	1,561	678	574	406	2,227	1,972	413	0	7,972	7,414	867	752	4,965
Warwick, R. I.	5,792	4,633	4,504	1,011	148	6,317	5,682	410	3,604	10,652	10,652	394	309	908
Washington, Pa.	1,233	643	371	204	386	1,131	937	209	0	2,875	2,759	0	0	0
Watertown, N. Y.	2,041	1,358	1,248	382	301	1,907	1,794	243	0	3,916	3,916	509	492	95
Waukegan, Ill.	2,066	1,423	895	265	378	1,669	1,511	271	0	4,392	4,325	438	237	0
Wausau, Wis.	4,104	2,354	2,189	1,458	292	4,070	3,404	282	1,918	3,436	3,201	243	195	318
Wauwatosa, Wis.	6,941	3,658	3,595	2,664	619	8,087	5,579	357	2,986	9,578	9,559	239	134	185
West Allis, Wis.	9,505	5,682	5,515	2,564	1,259	11,145	7,959	499	3,618	9,383	9,111	389	615	647
West New York, N. J.	4,951	4,187	3,940	633	131	4,907	4,480	64	2,013	5,308	5,156	0	0	0
West Orange, N. J.	2,208	2,101	1,616	26	81	2,233	1,852	285	0	1,287	1,287	0	0	0
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	4,379	3,681	2,174	30	668	3,927	2,700	193	0	22,632	21,997	974	10,067	14,250
White Plains, N. Y.	4,861	3,804	3,485	496	561	5,172	3,929	419	0	6,053	6,053	779	476	120
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	1,029	859	749	88	82	872	846	86	0	10,509	10,324	1,840	1,824	8,627
Williamsport, Pa.	1,949	1,167	633	166	616	1,622	1,467	120	0	11,042	10,162	485	396	5,452
Wilmington, N. C.	2,267	1,497	1,331	511	259	2,550	1,967	176	0	6,451	6,451	572	480	3,037
Winona, Minn.	1,311	1,045	874	141	125	1,417	1,003	166	0	773	727	176	130	0
Wyandotte, Mich.	4,406	1,583	1,484	603	2,220	3,531	3,437	115	0	1,518	1,467	1,863	1,362	0
Yakima, Wash.	2,192	827	516	519	846	2,519	1,940	362	0	1,268	1,039	418	552	436
Zanesville, Ohio	1,173	469	358	395	309	1,070	984	247	0	1,180	1,134	388	217	500

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[1] Data for 1956 fiscal year not available; amounts shown are for 1955 fiscal year.

Sources of Information: Finance

Sources of Statistics: Finance

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PART FOUR

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

Administration
Planning
Health
Housing
Public Works
Utilities
Fire
Police
Traffic
Recreation
Education
Libraries
Law and Courts
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General Administration

Summary of 1957 developments in

ADMINISTRATION PUBLIC RELATIONS MANAGER PLAN

Administrative Management

BY ROBERT J. M. MATTESON AND WILLIAM B. SHORE

American Society for Public Administration, Chicago

CITY managers ". . .are increasingly concerned with the impact of their relationships with council, other governmental levels, and with the public upon the adequacy, and effectiveness of their organization and programs. . . .(They). . .are showing relatively more concern for the problems of employee motivation and administrative communication and relatively less concern for the technical problems of management. . . . They consider in-service training and development for both their employees and themselves one of their primary responsibilities." These are observations of a workshop composed mainly of city managers on the role and education of the government administrator.[1]

City administrative developments in 1957 bear out these observations—applicable to municipal administrators of both manager and nonmanager cities.

Impact of Other Governments. Metropolitan problems were the primary stimuli to expanding intergovernmental action. A conference on metropolitan problems of federal, state, and city officials in the New York area (Arden House, September 21-23, 1957) noted: "Much can be accomplished through voluntary cooperation among local units, especially when such cooperation is facilitated through regular and systematic methods. There is a growing sense of the desirability of such cooperation on the part of both urban and suburban communities, a sense which was apparent at this conference."

Enabling Acts for Local Government Cooperation. Many states enlarged the capacity for cooperation among local units. Minnesota provided a regional planning commission for the Minneapolis-St. Paul area; Washington authorized urban areas to set up corporations to carry out any of six public functions across jurisdictional lines; the San Francisco Bay Area Metropolitan Transit Authority with taxing power covering five counties was established; and permission for new cooperative arrangements was granted by 22 states.

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[1] Thomas J. Davy, "The Administrative Policy-Making Officer," *Public Management*, November, 1957.

Cooperative Local Programs. Local governments in the Detroit area are developing a reciprocal licensing and inspection system for the building industry. Los Angeles County continued to expand its municipal-type services under contract to cities within the county and in 1957 appointed a city-county coordinator to make necessary arrangements. Cities set the standards and retain any functions for their own operation.

Phoenix, Arizona, and Oakland, California, merged health services with their counties. A number of Michigan communities joined their counties or near-by municipalities in regional planning activities. The New York Metropolitan Regional Conference, an informal organization of heads of local government units, continued to work successfully on such problems as air and water pollution and regional recreation needs. In general, ". . .cooperative and coordinated planning between central cities and suburban communities was found to be on the rise. . ." according to a New York state study of housing law enforcement in 1957.

Cooperation among local units expanded even when metropolitan problems were not extreme. Springfield, Missouri, contracted with the county to collect its property taxes and exchange hospital and nursing home services, appointed the same person to head the city and county health services, and arranged elections on the same day to share costs. Tacoma, Puyallup, and Olympia, Washington signed a mutual fire aid agreement. Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, will collect income-payroll taxes for two nearby towns. Denison and Sherman, Texas, set up a joint committee to plan cooperative programs. The Alabama League of Municipalities and the Association of County Commissioners appointed a joint committee to develop closer teamwork on common legislative aims.

Cooperative purchasing was initiated in 1957 among the communities in the Hollywood, Florida, neighborhood; between Pompano Beach and Broward county, Florida; and between Salem, Oregon, and its school district. Sharing of water in an emergency was arranged by Delray Beach and Gulfstream, Florida. (Vermonters in Montpelier, exhibiting their proverbial independence, went counter to the trend by refusing to sell water to neighboring Berlin until ordered to do so by the legislature.)

Municipal-State, Municipal-Federal Relationships. "In many cases, however, the local governments cannot do the needed job alone; in some cases they will not," the Arden House report continued. "The continued growth of metropolitan areas requires a new look at the relationship between local communities and the states of which they are component parts."

By establishing study committees on urban problems, a number of states appeared to recognize this: Illinois, Missouri, North Carolina, Virginia, and Wisconsin. Utah received a report from its local government survey commission, accepted some of its recommendations and established a continuing committee under the Utah Legislative Council. In Alabama the legislature's first interim committee on municipal problems called for a more effective council-manager statute, state highway department assistance in street maintenance and improvements at the request of a city, and more cooperation between cities and counties including county purchasing for its municipalities.

The federal government, however, did not adopt the recommendations of the American Municipal Association and other groups to give continuing attention to urban problems through a department of urban affairs, absorbing the responsibilities of the Housing and Home Finance Agency among others. The proposal was introduced in both houses of Congress in 1957. (The National Association of County Officers opposed it.) The Joint Federal-State Action Committee, set up at President Eisenhower's suggestion to find federal programs and taxes to transfer to the states, rejected a request by the AMA for municipal representation.

Home Rule—New Views and Continuing Action. Even the long-argued concept of home rule received a reappraising look from some of the closest students of local government. Luther Gulick, president of the Institute of Public Administration, for example, told the National Municipal League: "We now recognize that every major local governmental responsibility has broader regional connections, and that local government cannot be given full or final power over such matters. . . . Home rule consists then in giving to the locality the largest possible 'bundle of aspects' to handle within the framework of state and national or regional policies."

Nevertheless, there was much home rule action in 1957. South Dakota's legislature started a constitutional home rule amendment on its way, to be voted on in 1958. Connecticut radically broadened home rule powers and made charter revisions easier. Almost immediately, eight towns named charter or charter revision committees; two already have seen their recommendations passed.

Minnesota acted to protect cities constitutionally against special laws masked as general legislation and to eliminate technical stumbling blocks to charter passage and amendment. Maryland cities now can amend state laws of local application in the same way they amend their own charters, and Nevada exempted charter cities from general laws. Limited home rule was granted Pennsylvania third class cities; New York eased procedures for city charter changes. Six communities in Colorado—the largest number in any year—adopted home rule charters, and in Rhode Island two municipalities authorized drafting of home rule charters.

On the other hand, Indiana and Idaho defeated home rule proposals, and Florida's constitution revision commission rejected proposals to include a home rule provision in its proposed constitution. Rhode Island's supreme court limited home rule to charter cities.

International Ties of Cities. Cities also strengthened international relationships during the year. About 50 have become "sister" cities with similar municipalities in other countries as part of the people-to-people approach to foreign affairs encouraged by the United States Information Agency and the American Municipal Association. A number of city governments aided settlement of Hungarian refugees, and 44 Americans took part in the 13th meeting of the International Union of Local Authorities at The Hague, Netherlands.

Impact of the Public. Municipal officials looked to citizens to make initial studies and recommendations and often to follow through in selling new programs to the public thus continuing the important growth in official and semi-official citizen committee activities. Columbia, Missouri, recognizing the importance of these groups in city activities, published a handbook for members, summarizing the powers and procedures of the citizen committees and part-time boards operating in health, housing, redevelopment, library, parks and recreation, personnel, planning and zoning, and other fields. Cincinnati appropriated $28,000 to back a new citizens committee on government.

Windsor, Connecticut named a capital improvement committee to plan 20 to 25 years ahead, and Alexandria, Virginia set up a community development committee. Martinsville, Virginia's 180-member committee on human values, appointed by the mayor, presented a comprehensive report, and the city promptly named a five-member citizens committee to evaluate it and make recommendations. Beaufort, South Carolina accepted major recommendations of a recreation study committee. These are only samples of the widespread use of citizen advisory groups in local government.

What citizen participation means in final public action will be analyzed in five forthcoming studies of urban renewal and redevelopment programs backed by the Housing and Home Finance Agency's Urban Renewal Administration. It also will be one of the areas of attention in a research program of the urban studies committee, Institute of Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina.

Right To Know. More important in government-citizen relations was the continuation of a drive by newspapers, citizen groups, and legislators to assure that government information is available to the public. While most of the campaign was centered on the federal government, much of the criticism of closed meeting-room doors and locked information files was directed against state and local governments. Continuing a trend started in 1955, Connecticut, Illinois, and Pennsylvania required open meetings and records; Kansas required open records; Minnesota called for open meetings, including executive sessions. California's legislature, however, amended its right-to-know law to exempt executive sessions from public scrutiny.

Professionalization and In-Service Training. "The professionalization of his staff is a great help to the mayor. . ." wrote *Fortune* magazine in an article which called big city government "one of the most skillfully managed of American organizations—indeed, considering the problems it has to face, . . .better managed than many U. S. corporations." Big city administration is moving toward the professional level of such council-manager cities as Dallas, San Antonio, Cincinnati, and Kansas City, according to *Fortune*. "To many a big-city government, hard-pressed to find money to maintain essential services, much less to provide new ones, the presence of a band of top professionals at City Hall has probably meant the difference between success and failure in operating the big service machine."

Many in-service training programs in municipal management were inaugurated or further developed in 1957. Some examples follow.

A Ford Foundation-backed executive development program was set up by New York University for municipal administrators in the New York city area.

A number of internships were opened in Philadelphia city government to persons with master's degrees.

Antioch, California, inaugurated a training program for department heads and supervisors on supervision and public relations.

Pasadena gave a course on supervising, communicating, individual and group behavior, work methods, training, and grievance handling for 37 supervisors.

Miami, in the second year of a program under a full-time training and education administrator, put more emphasis on management development and public relations.

The American Society for Public Administration began week-long management institutes with three in 1957; 250 administrators of all levels of government participated, including 30 from municipalities.

University bureaus of public administration, to provide training and research for state and local governments, were opened at the Universities of Arkansas and Missouri.

The University of Chicago planned to extend its executive development program, now limited to federal employees, to state, local, and nonprofit professional organization employees, aided by a Ford Foundation grant.

San Antonio counted 2,300 employees trained in varied courses (e.g. administration, supervision, telephone courtesy, and building inspection) over a two-year period.

Phoenix counted 255,000 employee hours of in-service training over a seven-year period, two-thirds on city time, including courses in administration, supervision, and public relations for employees. Courses are under the general direction of the personnel director.

The International City Managers' Association issued a report of its committee on professional training, *City Management—A Growing Profession.*

Research and Advisory Services. In addition to the vastly expanding educational opportunities for municipal administration, research and advisory services for local government increased. The National Committee on Urban Transportation completed its first handbook, a general guide to cities surveying traffic problems. The Highway Research Board of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council formed a committee on urban research, representing various special fields, to develop comprehensive urban research patterns, stimulate research and arrange financing, and hold forums. The Urban Renewal Administration made grants (up to two-thirds of the total cost) for 18 projects relating to citizen participation in urban renewal, renewal planning, development of standards and criteria, organization and financing for urban renewal, and relocation of persons. New York city has a committee inventorying management and professional needs and resources.

More basic research that eventually may improve local administration also was undertaken. The National Manpower Council is studying immediate and future manpower needs of state and local government. Press relations of North Carolina city officials, the decision-making process of municipal officials, and the San Francisco Bay Area Air Pollution Control District as a possible prototype for regional government are other examples of subjects under study. The American Society for Public Administration has named a committee to survey research needs and resources and make recommendations.

Advisory services were expanded in Arizona where appointment of an executive director for the municipal league reflected "the recognition by officials of Arizona's growing cities of the need for professional assistance with their administrative problems. . ." according to an observer there, and in Michigan where Michigan State University set up an urban extension service with research offices in Grand Rapids, Saginaw, and Muskegon. The American Public Health Association and the Urban Renewal Administration both set up technical advisory services. Management Information Service, sponsored by the International City Managers' Association, continued its steady growth and now serves more than 1,050 cities.

Central Responsibility. The long run trend toward clearer responsibility and authority lodged in the chief executive continued, with important developments and discussion centered in the housing and redevelopment field. Baltimore late in 1956 centralized all housing and urban renewal programs in one agency with more direct responsibility to the mayor. The New York state housing study (noted above) commented that when the local redevelopment agency is a public corporation not directly responsible to the city, coordination problems sometimes arise, and a study by the research and budget officer in Phoenix noted that "after considerable study of a variety of urban renewal agencies, I have come to the conclusion that urban renewal can best be administered within the regular municipal framework. . . . There are no advantages in having an administrative commission that an advisory board, properly supported by the city council, cannot duplicate."

Strengthening the chief executive's authority during 1957 were, by way of example, the following actions: installation of council-manager government in 104 cities, towns, and counties; establishment of a budget bureau in St. Louis to aid executive budget-making; shift from a commission to strong mayor government in Omaha; and consolidation of Duluth, Minnesota's departments from 22 to seven.

Budgeting and Organization. Despite fairly widespread progress in developing performance data in municipal budgets, particularly noted in Seattle, the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, Chicago, Kansas City (Missouri), and Peoria (Illinois), the expected administrative effect—large scale decentralization of responsibility—was not reported. Only Philadelphia noted a major decentralization, with personnel, purchasing, cost accounting, administrative analysis, and other staff services transferred to department heads and organized in administrative services divisions. Both decentralization of major responsibilities to department and bureau heads and geographical decentralization of municipal offices in large cities are subjects just beginning to receive attention.

Automatic data processing, like performance budgeting, offers the promise of decentralized responsibility with full control at the top through better communication of necessary data. The first step, however, is centralizing the data processing itself. In 1957, Los Angeles appropriated funds for electronic equipment and a comprehensive study for integrated processing. Denver began centralizing data processing in the revenue department, processing information from the assessor's office, city clerk, motor vehicle and police departments, and municipal court.

The following cities are among those having electronic data processing equipment: New Haven, Connecticut, a medium-sized computer for payroll, budget accounting, personnel classification records, and central stores inventory control; Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, for income-payroll tax work; New York and Detroit, for payroll; and Los Angeles Department of Water, for payroll and engineering.

Program Coordination. With public programs growing more complex, their coordination becomes increasingly difficult. A series of speeches on the impact of the federal highway program at a conference in 1957 emphasized that highway planners had failed to envision the impact of the new roads on the whole society, and particularly on cities. The National Association of County Officials called for a joint committee on state and local governments on highway matters.

To stimulate coordination in related programs, the American Public Health Association and the American Public Welfare Association developed a statement calling for "acceptance of a policy in each agency which permits and encourages the establishment of planned administrative relationships between the agencies," and suggesting areas and methods for doing this. Similarly, the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials has been emphasizing the social work aspects of public housing management.

Considerable experimenting has been going on in coordination of inspections and licensing. Team inspections to include all the specialities, "generalist" inspectors who know enough about all phases of construction to call in experts where necessary, and headquarters coordination by an individual inspection and licensing administrator or by a committee of line administrators responsible for different inspection fields were tried and advocated in various cities during the year, with no agreement on which methods were best.

Professional Organization. The American Society for Public Administration (6042 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago 37) near the governmental organizations center at 1313 East 60 Street, is a nation-wide society for persons professionally concerned with administration on all levels and in different programs of government. It serves as an educational and service medium in respect to the basic role of administration in American governmental affairs and in such management fields as program planning, organization, public and legislative relations, administrative analysis, budgeting, records control, internal communication, decision-making, central-field relations, group dynamics, and executive development. ASPA maintains close ties with educational and research organizations in public administration as well as with governmental agencies and numerous special-purpose public administration groups--domestic and overseas. It sponsors an annual national conference, regional conferences, management institutes, a national personnel exchange, and many regular and special publications.

Municipal Public Relations in 1957

BY PAN DODD EIMON

Executive Director, Government Public Relations Association, Knoxville, Tennessee

PUBLIC relations, municipal officials increasingly recognized in 1957, is not unilateral. It is more than just providing information from city hall to citizens. Public relations also involves providing the citizen with a stimulant for and a means of making his suggestions and reaction known to city hall.

Both aspects of municipal public relations are important if the municipal administrative machinery is to function, as it must, with the cooperation of the people it is designed to serve.

Public relations action in 1957 is evidence that more and more city officials understand this. There was new emphasis on public ceremonies—dedications, inaugurations, tours. There was stress on the citizen participation element in the workable program for urban renewal. There was action to "take government to the people" via city fairs, television programs, meetings held in neighborhoods, and talks by municipal officials to citizen groups. Attention was given to individual citizen and citizen-group enrollment in public works planning, bond campaigns, and clean up and beautification efforts.

The basic information document, as has been true for many years, was the annual report. The 177 reports[1] received by the International City Managers Association during 1957 are an estimated one-fourth the number issued by towns and cities in the United States during the past year.

Public Relations Awards. Public relations awards for 1957 (given annually by the Government Public Relations Association) went to the city of Philadelphia, for the best over-all municipal public relations program. Richmond, Virginia, received an honorable mention. Chicago's sound-and-color film, *Pride of a City,* designed to "awaken the latent pride in Chicago citizens" and get them to participate fully in a Citizens Committee for a Cleaner Chicago, won the GPRA award for the best public relations project. Richmond, California, won an honorable mention in this category for a sewer bond campaign.

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[1] The 177 cities issuing annual reports are: Mountain Brook, Alabama; Burbank, Corona, Costa Mesa, Culver City, El Cajon, Fullerton, Hayward, Lakewood, Los Angeles, Manhattan Beach, Modesto, Napa, Orange, Palo Alto, Petaluma, Roseville, San Luis Obispo, Santa Maria, and Woodland, California; Colorado Springs, Durango, Englewood, and Greeley, Colorado; Greenwich, Hartford, Norwich, Stratford t, and Windsor t, Connecticut; Wilmington, Delaware; Fort Lauderdale, Hollywood, Lake Worth, and Pensacola, Florida; Cartersville, Fulton County, and Savannah, Georgia; Elmwood, Glenview, Joliet, Mt. Vernon, Oak Lawn, Peoria, and Rock Island, Illinois; Bloomington, Indiana; Ames, Des Moines, and Dubuque, Iowa; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Wichita, Kansas; New Orleans, Louisiana; Bangor, Bath, Brewer, Bucksport t, Caribou t, Eastport, Freeport t, Gardiner, Houlton t, Lewiston, Mount Desert t, Norway t, Old Town, Portland, Rockland, Rumford t, and Wells t, Maine; Rockville, Maryland; Amherst t, Cambridge, Quincy, Stoughton t, Wellesley, and Wilmington, Massachusetts; Clawson, East Lansing, Escanaba, Flint, Grand Rapids, Grosse Pointe Park, Grosse Pointe Woods, Kalamazoo, Mt. Clemens, Muskegon, Negaunee, Ply-

A new award this year, for the best publication, was won by Wichita, Kansas, for a financial report, *16¢ A Day Per Capita* which detailed the cost of city government in pictures and text. Citations in the publication competition went to Glencoe, Illinois; Lakewood, California; and Grand Rapids, Michigan, for their respective annual reports.

A graphic presentation (for display, not distribution) of the parks capital program, Grand Rapids, Michigan, was given a special award. Transparent overlays and other visual techniques to illustrate facilities proposed in the program were such that the GPRA judges felt a special award was merited.

Philadelphia's prize-winning program is carried on within the office of city representative by a division of public information. A carefully coordinated publications program, press section (which prepares daily fact sheets, some news stories, memos on potential picture and story material), established radio and television shows, and a speakers-and-film bureau are elements in the full-time public relations effort.

Richmond's division of information and research was established late in 1956 and handles press relations (providing memoranda, some releases, data for reporters), radio and TV programs, a speakers bureau, research and preparation of speeches and memoranda for city officials, and coordination of city government efforts with those of other groups in matters of community concern such as the 200th anniversary of America (Jamestown Festival) and the promotion for the Port of Richmond.

Public Ceremonies. A significant public ceremony of 1957 was the dedication of the new city hall in New Orleans. Week-long dedication activities were coordinated by the city's office of public relations. Community leaders from every area of the city were utilized on committees to plan the week, the parade, the actual dedication, and a community-wide dinner. Major attention goes to citizen groups and individuals and not just to the official city family. A second dedication, of a monument to Simon Bolivar, gave New Orleans the chance to open the Garden of the Americas,

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mouth, Port Huron, Royal Oak, Saginaw, Sault Ste. Marie, Sturgis, and Vassar, Michigan; Albert Lea, and New Ulm, Minnesota; Columbia, Ferguson, Kansas City, Maryville, Neosho, Springfield, and University City, Missouri; Kearney, and McCook, Nebraska; Concord, New Hampshire; Englewood, Fair Lawn, Newark, Parsippany-Troy Hills tp, and Teaneck tp, New Jersey; Albuquerque, and Lovington, New Mexico; Jamestown, Massapequa Park, New York, Patchogue, Rockville Centre, Rome, and Solvay, New York; Greensboro, Mooresville, and Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Minot, North Dakota; Cincinnati, Dayton, East Cleveland, Oberlin, South Euclid, and Xenia, Ohio; Milton-Freewater, Oregon; Downingtown, Easton, Mt. Lebanon tp, Philadelphia, Quakertown, and Sewickley, Pennsylvania; Camden, and Greenville, South Carolina; Johnson City, and Red Bank-White Oak, Tennessee; Dallas, Gainesville, Groves, Hearne, Highland Park, Irving, and Midland, Texas; Ogden, Utah; Middlebury t, Middlebury, St. Johnsbury t, St. Johnsbury, and Springfield t, Vermont; Alexandria, Arlington County, Fredericksburg, Henrico County, Lexington, Richmond, Salem, and Wytheville, Virginia; Moses Lake, Sunnyside, and Tacoma, Washington; Morgantown, West Virginia; Beloit, Eau Claire, Fox Point, Marinette, Milwaukee, River Hills, Shorewood, Two Rivers, and Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin; Victoria, British Columbia; Sarnia, Ontario; and Westmount, Quebec.

a strip of Basin Street along which other Latin American neighbors can erect monuments to their national heroes. The dedication was part of the over-all downtown renewal plan of the city and spotlighted New Orleans as the North American port of call for Latin America.

Beverly Hills, California, made an event out of ceremonies installing 1957 city officials. The oath-taking was brief and impressive. Guests were served refreshments, including a cake moulded in the form of the city hall. The mayor and his wife presided. The press focussed citizen attention on what had previously been a routine—and unimpressive—item of business.

Bus tours, one for businessmen and another for community leaders, were arranged in Richmond, California, in connection with a sewer bond sale. The mayor, manager, and planning director were guides who showed tourists the need for improving a large residential area and who let the financiers see why city sewer bonds should be purchased at a favorable rate of interest. Both results were achieved.

Chicago previewed its award film, *Pride of a City*, before 1,500 invited guests including neighborhood leaders of the Citizens Committee for a Cleaner Chicago. Printed invitation and admission cards were issued to the hour-long event which included the showing of the film, a report by leaders of the CCCC, and a light buffet. According to Chicago's office of public relations, "The event re-stimulated interest in the effort. Eager citizens are calling and asking to take part in the program." Forty cities[2] held open house at city halls or other public buildings.

Citizens and Urban Renewal. Two demonstration grant projects were reported late in 1957—one for Douglas, Georgia (25,000), to show how a small community can fill requirements of the workable program and another for Dyersburg, Tennessee (12,000), to "explore methods of creating understanding and enlisting support and participation. . .for. . .an urban renewal program in a small community."

Douglas found that, "Citizen participation is. . .the most important element of the entire workable program. . . . There is no doubt that a community which intends to pass lightly over this feature of the program is certain to have difficulty with its renewal program at a later date." Douglas used community clubs, a series of three explanatory folders, the local newspapers, radio, and a person-to-person survey (during which surveyors explained the program to householders) to enlist public support.

Dyersburg reports that a public relations officer is needed, even in a city the size of Dyersburg; that information about city government in general is a prerequisite to public relations for urban renewal specifically;

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[2] The 40 cities inviting citizens to open house or city hall exhibits in 1957 are: Corona, El Cajon, and Lakewood, California; Colorado Springs, and Englewood, Colorado; Stratford, Connecticut; Hollywood and Lake Worth, Florida; Cartersville, Georgia; Peoria, Illinois; Ames and Des Moines, Iowa; Bloomington, Indiana; Wichita, Kansas; New Orleans, Louisiana; Brewer, Maine; Grand Rapids, and Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; Springfield, Missouri; Greensboro, and Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Minot, North Dakota; Dayton, Ohio, Downingtown and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Camden, South Carolina; Irving and Midland, Texas; Arlington County, Fredericksburg, Henrico County, and Richmond, Virginia; Morgantown, W. Virginia; Beloit, Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood, and Two Rivers, Wisconsin; Sarnia, Ontario; and Victoria, British Columbia.

and that some means is needed to elicit "ideas citizens often have for solving some difficult municipal problems." Dyersburg utilized: a symbolic name, DOOR, (Dyersburg's opportunity of renewal); survey teams; DOOR-openers (liaison people in community groups); a city annual report; the local newspaper, area newspapers, and local radio; two major town meetings; a booth at the county fair and displays in downtown stores; and talks and reports to community groups. Dyersburg organized neighborhood improvement groups and provided extensive publicity. The Dyersburg urban renewal program is now a going operation with adequate citizen backing.

Award-winning reports in the 1957 contest of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials were those of Norfolk, Virginia; Columbia, South Carolina; Cincinnati; and Little Rock in each of four printing classifications.

Taking Government to the People. "Know your City Forums"—mock city council meetings held in neighborhoods—gave citizens of Hayward, California, a chance to learn about city government. That people do not attend regular council sessions and know too little about city government, is not, said one Hayward official, "an indictment of the people. . .but a challenge to city officials to seek a remedy."

A municipal fair in Philadelphia last year was so successful that it will be repeated in 1958. The fair featured equipment displays, motion pictures, and illuminated and sound-wired exhibits from departments of the city set up in tents in the park. Newspaper, radio, and TV publicity promoted crowds.

Philadelphia and Richmond have established program services for citizen groups. Philadelphia's booking service provides films, speakers, and tours of city facilities on call. Richmond contacted every organized group in the city during club-program-planning time and offered speakers, panels, and exhibits on city government.

Alma, Michigan, stimulated citizen interest in public improvement projects by arranging forums at the community youth center. Property owners within given improvement areas were invited to attend the forums, ask questions, and hear city officials explain immediate and long-range plans.

Using Citizen Talents. Enrolling citizens for action and pledging groups to spread information has worked in many cities during 1957. In Miami Beach, Florida, the office of public relations provided citizen committees with a fact portfolio on a $3,500,000 bond issue for an exhibition hall. The committees went to work, got 65 per cent of the eligible voters to the polls, and won overwhelming approval for the bond issue.

Chicago pledged 80,000 new members for its clean up work in the hot-midsummer as a result of neighborhood meetings at which citizen leaders spoke. A 250-member citizens committee and 1000 volunteers carried the ball for the Richmond, California, $8,000,000 sewer bond program, already mentioned. The city manager was assigned to assist the committee, and the assistant manager was in charge of organizing the campaign, directing the staff, and recommending policy to the citizen organization. Digest fact sheets, pocket information cards, daily reminder cards, a telephone marathon, signboards, building banners, newspaper advertising, a cartoon character carried daily in the newspaper, bumper strips for cars, and citizen report meetings were public relations techniques used in the successful campaign.

A parking survey in which it was necessary to have full citizen support was accomplished in Hollywood, Florida, and has resulted in adoption of what city officials call "a revolutionary parking and traffic program." Citizen volunteers made the public opinion survey. Findings in the survey were the basis for working out a traffic-and-parking plan. Thorough media coverage, encouraged by regular briefing of reporters, provided editorial and radio support.

Phoenix, Arizona, recently appointed a citizen bond committee of 20 to advise on a proposed capital improvement program. The committee was named by the city council from members of a larger citizens group, the Phoenix Growth Committee, which earlier planned the capital program and campaigned successfully for a $70,000,000 bond issue to finance it.

Citizens of Johnson City, Tennessee, backed with data from city hall, organized to sell fellow citizens on a school construction bond issue which meant a $1 hike in the tax rate. And Dothan, Alabama, has set up a "Committee of 50" local citizens to study two proposed bond issues for expansion of city schools and new sewerage facilities costing $3,000,000.

Annual Reports. The year 1957 saw a continuation of a trend to give the municipal annual report wide distribution. Seventy per cent (115 of the 164 cities filling out report questionnaires) indicated that their reports reached most of the homes in the community (published as part of a newspaper, distributed house-to-house, or mailed to tax or utility lists). This compares favorably to the 69 per cent in 1956 and 58 per cent in 1955. The median for the 164 cities was one report printed for each three people. (See Table 1.)

Costs on annual reports were up slightly in 1957. The median for the 164 cities was $910. This compares with the $857 in 1956, $837 in 1955, and $700 in 1954. Cities over the 100,000 population spent an average $4,224 for their reports while cities in the 5,000 to 10,000 bracket spent $505.

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF DATA ON ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS: 1957

Population Group	Number of Cities	Population Per Copy Printed		Number of Pages		Number Weeks, End of Period Covered to First Distribution		Publication Expense	
		Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median
Over 100,000..........	19	1-3,900	9	8-122	24	0-34	16	$ 88-$52,000	$4,224
50,000 to 100,000......	14	1-480	2	4-86	16	2-48	18	0.00- 4,500	1,986
25,000 to 50,000........	31	1-400	3	6-106	26	3-46	17	155- 6,644	1,670
10,000 to 25,000........	52	1-200	3	1-325	16	0-39	13	20- 6,426	746
5,000 to 10,000	31	1-110	3	1-150	32	0-34	9	0.00- 2,400	505
Under 5,000	17	1-33	3	4-122	50	4-36	8	54- 2,400	509
All cities	164	1-3,900	3	1-325	24	0-48	13	$0.00-$52,000	$ 910

The cost increase reflects, generally, the greater number of reports published (to allow for wider distribution) and more illustrative material rather than increased printing costs.

The small cities tend to get their reports out faster. Cities with less than 10,000 people had annual reports in the hands of their citizens after eight or nine weeks. For all cities, the median was 13 weeks, but it took a few cities almost a year to compile and publish a report.

The booklet continued to be the most common format. One hundred and twenty-one cities issued reports in this manner (6 x 9 inch, 8½ x 11 inch, 11 x 8½ inch being the most usual sizes). Forty-three published reports as supplements to local newspapers or in newspaper style and format, and 13 published one-sheet folders.

Fourteen cities[3] indicated that the 1957 report was their first; 42 had reported for five or more years, 57 for 10 or more. All but 11 of the reports were printed (93 letterpress, 54 photo-offset).

Other data are shown in Table 1.

The Municipal Technical Advisory Service, Division of University Extension, the University of Tennessee, has compiled *How to Make Reports* (1957) which includes a section on promoting readership of the municipal report (see below, "New Books and Pamphlets: General").

Annual Report Features. Municipal calendars made an appearance in a number of reports for the first time. For the second consecutive year, Richmond, California, published a calendar-report with city news on each sheet of a family reminder.

A typical family tells the municipal service story (pictures and narrative) in newspaper supplements issued by Norfolk, Virginia, and Johnson City, Tennessee.

Patchogue, New York, managed a full-color photo of its municipal swimming pool on its report cover. Normally the cost would have been high. The city manager inserted a commercial postal card on page one which shows through a cutout on the cover.

Baltimore's full-color folder, picturing new public buildings, cost $18,000 for 100,000 copies and is among the handsomest of the 1957 large city reports. Philadelphia used dramatic photographs and solid blocks of color for its newspaper report. Los Angeles followed a similar format, combining full-color pictures and black-and-white photographs in a newspaper tabloid report.

Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids, Michigan; Nashville, Tennessee; and Cincinnati, came out with newspaper reports, using advertising layout rather than the more conservative newspaper style. Hartford and New Orleans again issued reports in magazine style, packed with pictures and facts.

Modesto, California, reported on *6 Years of Achievement* and spotlighted annexation. Clawson, Michigan, combined a business directory and paid advertising with its city report, *Hello, This Is Clawson*. Hollywood, Florida, used tight writing and amusing illustrations to brighten its report, and

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[3] The 14 cities issuing annual reports for the first time are: Culver City, California; Greeley and Englewood, Colorado; Lake Worth, Florida; Joliet, Illinois; Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Rome and Solvay, New York; Oberlin, Ohio; Milton-Freewater, Oregon; Irving, Texas; Alexandria, Virginia; and Moses Lake, Washington.

Mount Lebanon Township, Pennsylvania, has the distinction of issuing what is believed to be the first annual report ever printed on pink paper, apparently indicating the community's condition.

A Report from Your Skipper (Gardiner, Maine) is developed as a ship's log. Cedar Grove, N. J., used many pictures in its "Progress Report." St. Louis Park, Minn., tells the city story in a 12-sided, self-mailer and Red Bank-White Oak, Tenn., did its "Portrait of City Government" in miniature-newspaper format.

Special Reports. Supplementary publications—recognition by city officials in 1957 that you cannot issue an annual report and then retire for the rest of the year—were published in quantity. A total of 115 cities[4] issued publications, in most cases in addition to the annual reports, about some phase of city government.

Digests of city hall news in newsletter form go to "key community people" from city halls in Anaheim, Beverly Hills, Culver City, and Richmond, California; Mount Clemens and Gross Pointe Park, Michigan; Philadelphia; Ames, Iowa; Aiden, South Carolina, and other cities.

Directories of city government and information about city council meetings were among the popular publications in 1957. These include service data, a personnel roster, organization chart, and information about what happens in a council meeting. Brookfield and Evanston, Illinois; Alhambra, Beverly Hills, Burbank, Durango, and Merced, California and Hollywood, Florida, provide such items to the public. Oakdale, California, issues a special invitation to council containing a calendar with dates of council meetings printed in red.

Tax leaflets—single sheet inserts the size of a business envelope as well as more elaborate folders—were issued by many cities including Wilmington, Massachusetts (in the form of a stock certificate); Lakewood and Modesto, California; Elmwood Park and Peoria, Illinois; Clawson, Jackson, and Sarnia, Michigan; Eau Claire, Wisconsin; Bangor, Maine;

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[4] The 115 cities issuing leaflets and other informational publications during 1957 are: Montgomery, Alabama; Phoenix, and Tucson, Arizona; Alhambra, Anaheim, Berkeley, Beverly Hills, Burbank, Colton, Covina, Culver City, Lakewood, Merced, Modesto, Oakdale, Palo Alto, Roseville, San Mateo, and Santa Maria, California; Colorado Springs, Denver, Durango, Englewood, and Fort Collins, Colorado; New Canaan, Connecticut; Coral Gables and Hollywood, Florida; Brookfield, Elgin, Elmwood Park, Evanston, Highland Park, Park Ridge, and Peoria, Illinois; Ames, Dubuque, Iowa City, and Ottumwa, Iowa; Wichita, Kansas; Fort Thomas and Newport, Kentucky; Bangor, Brewer, Portland, and Wells, Maine; Rockville, Maryland; Cambridge, Hingham t, North Attleborough t, Pittsfield, Wellesley t, and Wilmington t, Massachusetts; Clawson, East Lansing, Grand Rapids, Grosse Pointe Park, Grosse Pointe Woods, Howell, Huntington Woods, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Mount Clemens, Port Huron, Royal Oak, and St. Louis, Michigan; Albert Lea, Edina, and St. Louis Park, Minnesota; Ferguson, Kansas City, Nevada, St. Charles, Springfield, and University City, Missouri; Cedar Grove, Englewood, Fair Lawn, Parsipanny-Troy Hills tp, and Teaneck tp, New Jersey; Rockville Centre, Rome, and Solvay, New York; Amberley Village, and Toledo, Ohio; Enid, and Pawhuska, Oklahoma; Salem, and Springfield, Oregon; Mt. Lebanon tp and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Johnson City, Oak Ridge, and Red Bank-White Oak, Tennessee; Dalhart, Dallas, Highland Park, Hurst, Lubbock, San Antonio, and University Park, Texas; Alexandria, Danville, Henrico County, Norfolk, Pulaski, and Richmond, Virginia; Tacoma, Washington; Eau Claire, Fox Point, Milwaukee, River Hill, Shorewood, and Wayne, Wisconsin; Victoria, British Columbia; and Sarnia, Quebec.

New Canaan, Connecticut; Dubuque, Iowa (which combined its leaflet with a directory of service and personnel); and Albert Lea, Minnesota. Clever drawings characterize the two reports of Ferguson, Missouri, one on stretching tax money and another on the revolving fund. Tucson's folder shows that only a portion of the total tax bill goes to city government, and the tax publication of Norfolk points out that if city taxes had risen like the cost of living during the last 30 years, taxes would be triple what they are.

Brochures on recreation were issued by Philadelphia (four a year, one for each season listing attractions in the city); by Kansas City, Missouri, including a handbill on "Your Municipal Camp" for boys and girls; and by Dearborn, Michigan, which promotes use of its "citizen country club."

Welcome letters went to newly annexed citizens in Anaheim, California, and Phoenix, Arizona, telling about city services and citizen responsibilities. Newcomers were provided information about Teaneck, New Jersey, and St. Charles, Missouri. Voting registration, automobile stickers, city taxes, utility bills, fireworks, dogs, property (fences, trees, storm and rain water, bonfires), refuse pickup, speed limits, and parking regulations are among the subjects new citizens are interested in.

Dog owners received publications from city halls in Lubbock, Texas; Highland Park, Illinois; and University City, Missouri.

Royal Oak, Michigan, issued a booklet of seven illustrated plans to "STOP Basement Flooding." Park Ridge, Illinois, told via folder how garbage is collected and how citizens can cooperate for better service. Springfield, Missouri, put out public relations tips for city employees, "The City Employee and the Citizen."

PR Techniques, Tested 1957. Certificates of appreciation—to thank members of the city council, city boards, and citizen committees for their service to the community on retirement, resignation, or replacement—are used by Richmond and Beverly Hills, California. The certificates are printed in general terms with space for insertion of names and specifics. Beverly Hills also has an appointment certificate for members of citizen committees.

City briefing of cab drivers, on new public and private building going on in town, was held recently in New Haven, Connecticut. People ask cab drivers about the renewal program in evidence throughout the city. The official briefing gave them the facts to pass on to riders.

Sound-wired trash cans, which talk when the top is lifted and trash dropped in, have been installed in Chicago. Here's the message: "Gee, for a minute I didn't think you were going to do it. But, in Chicago, it's a matter of pride."

A name for the city's first street-sweeper was selected by a contest among elementary school children in Mooresville, North Carolina. It's called "Mr. Clean-Moor." The contest was preceded by a visit of the sweeper to all school playgrounds, and students were shown how it works. The contest and naming focussed public attention on municipal sanitation operations, the need for the new vehicle, and city clean-up action.

Television and radio were used by 65 cities reporting to ICMA in 1957, 22 more than the 43 reporting use of these media in 1956[5]. Philadelphia's "Tell It to the Mayor," on which the mayor answers questions telephoned to him during the program, moved into its sixth year, still with a high audience rating in class A time. New Haven, Connecticut, and Lebanon, Pennsylvania, have developed similar programs. Milwaukee's "Your City Speaks," a 15-minute roundtable, stepped up its format in 1957 and continues to hold its TV listeners.

A special supplement to the *New Orleans Item* was a reprint of 12 articles about city of New Orleans finances told in story-and-pictures. Writer Bill Reed did the articles with help from the city's office of public relations. The supplement was carried by the *Item* in response to requests for reprints.

Original oil paintings were hung in the city hall in Richmond, Virginia, with cooperation from local artists groups. The pictures are changed periodically. The city is credited with a new "interest in the cultural life of Richmond."

Group study of the city's annual report was the purpose of a 750-man meeting (city staff and citizens) called in Mobile, Alabama. It let participants know the activities of all departments to avoid duplication of programming in the year ahead.

An eight-foot model of city hall, with cutaways to show how a private citizen can influence municipal action, was built by a Kansas City, Missouri, hobbyist. He gave it to the city, and it is displayed in the public lobby at city hall.

International relations are being improved on a city-to-city basis in the "People-to-People" program which was placed in the hands of the American Municipal Association in 1957 by the United States Department of State. San Jose and Richmond, California, are among the cities to establish ties with foreign cities. Exchange of information, manufactured products, symphony orchestras and ballet groups, club projects, and community leaders are among the activities suitable in the program. Citizen groups carry the ball, but the program is an official one of the city.

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[5] The 65 cities using radio, television, and motion pictures during 1957 are: Los Angeles, Manhattan Beach, Modesto, and San Luis Obispo, California; Colorado Springs, Durango, and Greeley, Colorado; Hartford, and Norwich, Connecticut; Hollywood, and Lake Worth, Florida; Fulton County, Georgia; Mt. Vernon, and Rock Island, Illinois; Bloomington, Indiana; Ames and Dubuque, Iowa; Wichita, Kansas; Bangor, Houlton t, Gardiner, Rockland, Rumford t, and Wells t, Maine; Rockville, Maryland; Stoughton t, Massachusetts; Escanaba, Flint, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, and Port Huron, Michigan; Kansas City, Maryville, and University City, Missouri; Kearney, Nebraska; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Jamestown, and Rome, New York; Greensboro, and Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Cincinnati, and Dayton, Ohio; Downingtown and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Johnson City, Tennessee; Gainesville, and Midland, Texas; Middlebury t, Middlebury v, St. Johnsbury t, and Springfield t, Vermont; Alexandria, Arlington County, Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Wytheville, Virginia; Moses Lake, and Tacoma, Washington; Morgantown, West Virginia; Beloit, Marinette, Milwaukee, Fox Point, and Two Rivers, Wisconsin.

Council-Manager Government

By Robert L. Brunton

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A TOTAL of 104 cities, towns, and other urban places were added in 1957 to the number of local governments operating under the council-manager plan. Of these 104 places, 50 adopted the plan under home rule charter, optional state law, or special act of the state legislature; 29 adopted by ordinance; 21 adopted the plan in prior years; and 4 cities were reinstated to the list. Five cities abandoned the plan in 1957 and five cities were removed from the directory for other reasons. Thus the net gain for the year was 94 as compared with a net gain of 80 in 1956, 100 in 1955, and 56 in 1954. This included 1419 cities, 114 towns and townships in New England states, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and 17 counties.

The 50 places that adopted the plan in 1957 by charter, state enabling act, or by special act of the state legislature are: Winslow, Arizona (6,518); Hope, Arkansas (8,605); Cortez (2,680) and Littleton (3,378), Colorado; Groton, Connecticut (21,896); Atlantic Beach (1,604) and Dade County (703,777), Florida; Alton (32,550), Crystal Lake (5,976), and Skokie (43,987), Illinois: Augusta (20,913) and Gorham (4,742), Maine; Adrian (18,393) and Hillsdale (7,297), Michigan; Coon Rapids, Minnesota (9,500); Berkeley (5,268), Clayton (16,035), Olivette (6,000), and Warrensburg (6,857), Missouri; Valentine, Nebraska (2,700); Caliente (970) and Washoe County (50,205), Nevada; Lebanon, New Hampshire (8,495); Batavia, New York (17,799); Ahoskie (3,579) and Clinton (4,414), North Carolina; Clyde (4,083), Geneva (4,718), Hudson (1,538), and Twinsburg (1,200), Ohio; Coalmont (651), Ducktown (1,008), Forest Hills (1,351), Lobelville (479), and Mount Pleasant (2,931), Tennessee; Donna (7,171), Ennis (7,815), Hurst (8,000), LaMarque (10,000), and Rosenberg (6,210), Texas; Cavendish Town (539), Essex Town (200), and Winooski (6,734), Vermont; Anacortes, Washington (6,919); Huntington, West Virginia (86,353); Brown Deer (500) and Fond du Lac (29,936), Wisconsin; Casper (23,673) and Sheridan (11,500), Wyoming; and Uranium City, Saskatchewan, Canada (2,000).

The 29 municipalities that adopted countil-manager ordinances in 1957 are: Arcata (4,720), Baldwin Park (25,900), Benicia (7,284), Corte Madera (1,933), Crescent City (1,706), Cypress (1,616), Duarte (15,870), Hollister (4,903), Huntington Park (29,450), Irwindale (729), Manteca (3,804), Paramount (20,000), San Anselmo (10,446), Santa Fe Springs (11,787), and Seaside (15,381), California; Flat Rock (1,931) and Richmond (2,025), Michigan; Silver City, New Mexico (7,022); Franklin, Ohio (5,388); Bensalem (2,000), Hickory Township (2,500), Jefferson (5,534), Lewisburg (6,000), Palmyra (5,910), Ridgway (6,244), Somerset (5,936), Stroudsburg (6,361), and Towamencin Township (4,500), Pennsylvania; and Price, Utah (6,010).

Voters in 27 cities during 1957 rejected proposals to adopt council-manager government; Windsor Locks, Connecticut (5,221); Clermont (2,168), and Crestview (7,495), Florida; Blackfoot, Idaho (5,180); Carmi (5,574), Edwardsville (8,776), St. Charles (6,709), and Waterloo (2,821), Illinois; Eureka, Kansas (3,958); Jefferson Parish, Louisiana (26,298); Buxton (2,500) and Kittery (6,692), Maine; Andover (12,437), Bourne (4,720), Falmouth (8,662), and Columbia (6,124), Mississippi; Park Ridge, New Jersey (3,189); Bay Village (6,917) and Shaker Heights (28,222), Ohio; Del City, Oklahoma (2,504); Huron, South Dakota (12,788); Barre (1,267) and Woodstock (1,326), Vermont: Pasco, Washington (10,228); Ashland (10,640) and Neenah (12,437), Wisconsin; and Palmer, Alaska (890).

Of the 77 referendums held in 1957, 50 or 65 per cent, resulted in the adoption of the council-manager plan by vote of the people or receipt of a charter by action of the state legislature. This compares with 59 per cent favorable action in 1956, 60 per cent in 1955, and 55 per cent in 1954.

Other Changes in Directory. Twenty-one cities that had adopted council-manager government in previous years were added to the directory of council-manager cities in 1957. Eleven of these places had adopted the plan by charter, enabling act, or special state law: La Puente, California (20,066); Forest Park, Georgia (2,653); St. Albans, Maine (1,035); Ann Arbor, Michigan (48,251); Raton, New Mexico (8,241); East Providence, Rhode Island (35,821); Charleston (771), Waynesboro (1,147), and Whitwell (1,586), Tennessee; Silsbee, Texas (3,194); Moundsville, West Virginia (14,772). Ten of the 21 cities had adopted the plan by ordinance: Tolleson, Arizona (3,406); Burlingame (19,886), Calexico (7,450), Imperial Beach (1,759), Riverbank (2,662), and Sebastopol (2,750), California; Belleville, Michigan (1,722); Doylestown (5,252) and Winfield (300), Pennsylvania; and Moab, Utah (1,274). Four places, Cairo, Georgia (5,577); Old Orchard Beach, Maine (4,207); and New Holland (2,602) and Towanda (4,069), Pennsylvania, were reinstated in 1957. Three of the four cities had been removed from the directory for failure to appoint a manager for one year or more.

Five cities were removed from the directory in 1957. In two of these the council rescinded the ordinance creating the position of manager: Rivera Beach, Florida, and Levant, Maine. Another two were removed because the council failed for a year or more to appoint a manager: Tehachapi, California, and Jasper, Florida. Hamilton Lakes, North Carolina, was annexed to the city of Greensboro, North Carolina.

Cities Voting on Abandonment. Twenty-four cities held referendums during 1957 on the continuation of the council-manager plan and voters in seven of these cities decided to abandon the plan. These seven cities are: East Moline, Illinois (13,913); Brookfield, Missouri (5,810); Concord, New Hampshire (27,988); Rome, New York (47,920); Claremore, Oklahoma (5,494); and Kenosha, Wisconsin (54,368). In Claremore, Oklahoma, and Kenosha, Wisconsin, the plan is not officially abandoned until the spring of 1958, in North Adams, Massachusetts (21,567) and Rome, New York, not until January 1, 1960. The voters in Quincy, Massachusetts (83,835), voted several years ago to abandon the plan which became effective on January 1, 1958. The 17 cities which voted to retain the council-manager plan are: Junction City, Kansas (13,462); Amherst (10,856), Gloucester (25,167), Haverhill (47,280), and Provincetown (3,795), Massachusetts; Kearney, Nebraska (12,115); Toledo, Ohio (303,616); Chickasha (15,842), Crescent (1,341), and Tonkawa (3,643), Oklahoma; Yankton, South Dakota (7,709); Abilene (45,570), Clarksville (4,353), and Commerce (5,889), Texas; Ogden, Utah (57,112); South Burlington, Vermont (3,279); and Watertown, Wisconsin, (12,417). A total of 56[1] cities and counties abandoned the council-manager plan in previous years, excluding 12 places where the plan had been readopted.

Legislation. In Pennsylvania the General Assembly authorized cities of the third-class to adopt a mayor-council or council-manager plan of government at their option. Up to the time of the passage of this bill citizens in the 47 third-class cities in Pennsylvania were not permitted to have the council-manager plan. Also borough councils in Pennsylvania were authorized to give the manager an indefinite term of office instead of the previous two-year term. Two laws were passed in Kansas affecting council-manager communities. One provides that referendums on abandonment of the plan may not be held oftener than once every two years and the other law provides that cities over 8,000 may increase the number of city commissioners to five if voted by the people. Arkansas authorized the council-manager form for all cities above 2,500 population and provided that a referendum on abandonment may only be held after six years experience with the plan. New Hampshire, New York, and South Dakota, changed their laws to facilitate manager plan adoptions.

County Manager Developments. Two counties, Dade County, Florida, and Washoe County, Nevada, were added to the Directory in 1957, making a total of 17 counties that have the council-manager plan. The other 15 counties are: Sacramento, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California; Fulton County, Georgia; Anne Arundel and Montgomery Counties, Maryland; Petroleum County, Montana; Monroe County, New York; Durham and Guilford Counties, North Carolina; McMinn County, Tennessee; and Albemarle, Arlington, Fairfax, and Henrico Counties, Virginia.

The first metropolitan government in the United States became a reality on May 21, 1957, when the citizens of Dade County adopted a new county metropolitan charter. Dade County, with a population of 800,000, will op-

[1] The 56 other places which have abandoned the council-manager plan by vote of the people since 1908 are: Hot Springs, Arkansas; Ft. Myers, St. Cloud, and Tampa, Florida; Mason City, Iowa; Great Bend, Kansas; Brooks and Orient, Maine; Fall River, Orange, Quincy and Waltham, Massachusetts; Albion, Michigan; Hannibal and Marshall, Missouri; Grand Island, Nebraska; Bethlehem, Derry, Dover, Franklin, and Littleton, New Hampshire; Cape May and Trenton, New Jersey; Binghamton and Cobleskill, New York; Kings Mountain, North Carolina; Fargo, North Dakota; Akron, Ashtabula, Cleveland, and Lima, Ohio; Collinsville, Durant, Lawton and Sulphur, Oklahoma; Cottage Grove, Oregon; Aberdeen, Clark, Huron and Rapid City, South Dakota; Denton and Houston, Texas; Barton, Bennington Town and Village, Brandon, Hardwick Village, Ludlow Town and Village, and St. Albans, Vermont; Ashland, Madison, Rhinelander, and Stevens Point, Wisconsin; Brandon, Manitoba, and St. Jerome, Quebec, Canada. Twelve places which abandoned the plan some years ago have since readopted it: San Mateo County and Santa Barbara, California; Ashland, Kentucky; Old Orchard Beach, Maine; Conway and Keene, New Hampshire; Madison, South Dakota; Brattleboro, Cavendish, and Montpelier, Vermont; and Gainesville and Waco, Texas.

erate under the county manager plan. Municipal governments in Dade County are continued by the charter as long as their citizens desire, but the county may prescribe reasonable minimum standards for municipal services and it may take over any municipal function which fails to come up to such standards.

The 1957 Nevada legislature extended to all counties the opportunity to appoint a county manager which was previously extended only to Clark and Washoe counties. A bill was passed in Tennessee providing for the optional reorganization of county government on the basis of the county manager plan. This option, which may be placed on the ballot by local petition, can only take effect after September 1, 1958.

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Other Developments. In Omaha, Nebraska, the commission form of government was abandoned in favor of the mayor council plan and the mayor is to have an administrative assistant. Several cities in California appointed administrative officers in 1957. The city of Flagstaff, Arizona, created and filled the position of director of public works who supervises all city departments except the fire and police departments and the office of the city clerk. In Oregon the position of city supervisor was established for the city of Dallas by charter amendment.

TABLE 1

PERCENTAGE OF COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES TO TOTAL CITIES IN UNITED STATES

Population Group	Total No. of Cities In Group[1]	Cities with Council-Manager Plan[2] No.[3]	Cities with Council-Manager Plan[2] Per Cent
1,000 to 2,500	3,383	132	3.9
2,500 to 5,000	1,584	239	15.1
5,000 to 10,000	1,102	340	30.8
10,000 to 25,000	804	336	41.8
25,000 to 50,000	292	149	51.0
50,000 to 100,000	144	73	50.7
100,000 to 500,000	94	35	37.2
Over 500,000	19	1	5.3

[1] This column includes only places over 1,000 population in the continental United States that are classified as incorporated urban places by the United States Bureau in U.S. *Census of Population, 1950, Vol. I Summary* and all special censuses in series P-28 up to and including No. 1089, November, 1957.

[2] A total of 245 local governments with the council-manager plan have been omitted because (1) they have less than 1,000 population, (2) they are not classified by the Bureau of Census as incorporated urban places, or (3) they are outside the continental United States. These 245 places include 50 places of less than 1,000 population, 17 counties, 114 towns and townships in New England States, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, six cities in Alaska, eight cities where no official population figures are available, one city in Puerto Rico, and 49 cities in Canada. The grand total of council-manager communities on January 1, 1958 was 1,550.

[3] Cities are grouped in this column by latest population figures based on the 1950 census and special censuses conducted since 1950 (the same as in footnote 1).

Growth of the Plan. A total of 1,550 places have adopted the council-manager plan as of January 1, 1958, and are included in the directory of council-manager cities and counties. Of this number 1,494 are in the continental United States, six in Alaska, one in Puerto Rico, and 49 in Canada.

California leads with 179 places under the council-manager plan, followed by Maine with 131, Texas with 126, Michigan 115, Pennsylvania with 86, Florida with 83, and Virginia with 68. The population of all places operating under the council-manager plan now totals over 31,000,000.

The first council-manager charter was adopted by popular vote 46 years ago.[2] Now 47 per cent of all the cities in the United States over 25,000 have council-manager government, and 41.8 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have this form of government (see Table I). There are more council-manager than either mayor-council or commission-governed cities in three population groups — 25,000 to 50,000; 50,000 to 100,000; and 250,000 to 500,000 Nearly one-half of all the cities over 25,000 population have the council-manager plan.[3]

[2] The council-manager plan was originally devised and promoted by the National Short Ballot Organization, of which Woodrow Wilson was president and Richard S. Childs was secretary, as a part of its effort to make government more responsible by reducing the number of elective offices. This organization had been promoting the commission plan, but when Mr. Childs read of the success of a "general manager" in Staunton, Virginia, in 1908-11 under a mayor and bicameral council, he argued that the concentration of administrative authority in such an appointive official under a single commission would remedy the weaknesses of the commission plan. The Short Ballot Organization drafted a charter for Lockport, New York, in 1911, but the first city to adopt its "commission-manager" or council-manager plan by vote of the people was Sumter, South Carolina, in 1912, and the first large city to do so was Dayton, Ohio, which put the plan into effect in 1914. In the meantime the National Municipal League, which since 1900 had recommended the strong mayor plan, at its 1913 conference received from its committee on commission government a report favorable to the council-manager plan. This committee, composed of Charles A. Beard, Ernest S. Bradford, Richard S. Childs, William Bennett Munro, and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, was influenced largely by the Lockport plan and by Mr. Childs. Accordingly, the League's model city charter was revised in 1915 to incorporate the council-manager plan, and ever since then the League has promoted the adoption of this form of local government.

[3] The number of council-manager cities in Table 1 will not agree with the number of council-manager cities in the article "Governmental Data for Cities Over 5,000 Population." For explanation see footnote 2, page 62 of this Year Book.

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1957 CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. 1957. 42pp. $2.

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PLANNING FOR AN INCORPORATED OAK RIDGE. Community Affairs Division, Oak Ridge Operations Office, Atomic Energy Commission, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. 1957. Unpaged.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

COUNTY GOVERNMENT IN ARKANSAS AND SELECTED STATES. Legislative Council, State Capitol Building, Little Rock. 1957. 35pp.

COUNTY ROAD MANAGEMENT. National Association of County Officials, 1721 De Sales Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1957. 24pp.

THE OFFICE OF CORONER IN ALABAMA. By Coleman B. Ransome, Jr. Bureau of Public Administration, University of Alabama, University. 1957. 95pp.

SURVEY OF MACOMB COUNTY GOVERNMENT BUILDING NEEDS. Planning Commission, 115 Groesbeck Highway, Mount Clemens, Michigan. 1957. 33pp. $1.

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CIVIL DEFENSE

ANNUAL REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1957. Federal Civil Defense Administration. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1958.

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THE EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS. United States Atomic Energy Commission. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1957. 579pp. $2.

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ADULT EDUCATION. (Quarterly). Adult Education Association of the U. S. A., 743 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago 11. $5.

ADULT LEADERSHIP. (10 issues yearly). Adult Education Association of the U. S. A., 743 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago 11. $5.

ADVANCED MANAGEMENT. Society for the Advancement of Management, 74 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. $8.

AMERICAN ARCHIVIST. (Quarterly). Society of American Archivists, 346 Castle Boulevard, Akron 13, Ohio. $7.

AMERICAN CITY. Buttenheim Publishing Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. $4.

AMERICAN MUNICIPAL NEWS. (Semimonthly). American Municipal Association, 1625 H Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. $10.

THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW. (Quarterly). The American Political Science Association, 1726 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. $10.

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC SURVEY. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley.

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THE COUNTY OFFICER. National Association of County Officials, 1721 De Sales Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. $6.

GRA REPORTER. (Quarterly). Governmental Research Association, 684 Park Avenue, New York 21. Included in membership.

IULA INFORMATION. (Irregular). International Union of Local Authorities, 5 Paleisstraat, The Hague, Netherlands.

IULA QUARTERLY. International Union of Local Authorities, 5 Paleisstraat, The Hague, Netherlands. $5.

MANAGEMENT METHODS. Management Magazines, Inc., 22 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Connecticut. $5.

THE MANAGEMENT REVIEW. American Management Association, Inc., 1515 Broadway, New York 36. $7.50 for members, $12.50 for nonmembers.

MANAGEMENT SCIENCE. (Quarterly). Institute of Management Sciences, Mt. Royal and Guilford Avenues, Baltimore 2. $10.

METROPOLITAN AREA PROBLEMS. (Bimonthly). Continuing National Conference on Metropolitan Area Problems, 25 West 55 Street, New York 19. Available on request.

NIMC NEWS LETTER. National Institute of Municipal Clerks, Inc., 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL REVIEW. (Monthly except August). National Municipal League, 47 East 68 Street, New York 21. $5.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE. National Office Management Association, Willow Grove, Pa. $5.

OFFICE MANAGEMENT. Andrew Geyer — McAllister, Inc., 212 Fifth Avenue, New York 10. $4.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. (Quarterly). Royal Institute of Public Administration, 76A New Cavendish Street, London W. 1. $5.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION NEWS BULLETIN. (Semi-monthly). American Society for Public Administration, 6042 South Kimbark Avenue, Chicago 37. $5.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS ON GOVERNMENTAL PROBLEMS. (Weekly). Joint Reference Library. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. $10.

REVISTA MUNICIPAL INTERAMERICANA: INTER-AMERICAN MUNICIPAL REVIEW. (Quarterly). Comisión Panamericana de Cooperación Intermunicipal, Obispo, 351, La Habana, Cuba. $5.

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SUPERVISORY MANAGEMENT. American Management Association, Inc., 1515 Broadway, New York 36. $7.50.

UNITED STATES MUNICIPAL NEWS. (Semi-monthly). United States Conference of Mayors, 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. $2.

STATE LEAGUE JOURNALS

ALABAMA MUNICIPAL JOURNAL. Alabama League of Municipalities, 24 South Hull Street, Montgomery. $5.

ARKANSAS MUNICIPALITIES. Arkansas Municipal League, 416 Maple Street, North Little Rock. $2.

THE AUTHORITY. Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities Association, 103 Sparks Building, University Park. $3.

BOROUGH BULLETIN. Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, 506 State Street Building, Harrisburg. $3.

COLORADO MUNICIPALITIES. Colorado Municipal League, 2300 Broadway, Boulder. $3.

FLORIDA MUNICIPAL RECORD. Florida League of Municipalities, 301 Exchange Bldg., Jacksonville 1. $2.

GEORGIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT JOURNAL. Georgia Municipal Association, 203 Academic Building, Athens. $2.50.

HORIZONS FOR MODERN PENNSYLVANIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT. (Monthly except August). Associated Institutes of Government of Pennsylvania Universities, 39th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia 4.

ILLINOIS MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth Street, Springfield. $2.50.

INFORMATION BULLETINS. (Irregular). Association of Washington Cities, 250 Smith Hall, University of Washington, Seattle 5.

INTERMOUNTAIN CITY. (Quarterly). Center Building, Weiser, Idaho. (Official journal for Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming Leagues). $3 in intermountain areas; $4 elsewhere.

KANSAS GOVERNMENT JOURNAL. League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol Federal Building, Topeka. $6.

THE KENTUCKY CITY BULLETIN. Kentucky Municipal League, University of Kentucky, Lexington. $1.

LEAGUE OF IOWA MUNICIPALITIES MONTHLY MAGAZINE. 409 Tama Building, Burlington. $3.

LEAGUE OF NORTH DAKOTA MUNICIPALITIES BULLETIN. Mrs. Roberta McCreery, Executive Secretary, 408½ Main, Bismarck. $2 to members; $3.50 to nonmembers.

LEAGUE OF OREGON CITIES NEWS LETTER. (Irregular). Commonwealth Hall, P. O. Box 5177, University of Oregon, Eugene.

LOUISIANA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. 1823 MacArthur Drive, Alexandria, Louisiana. $6.

MAINE TOWNMAN. Maine Municipal Association, 97 Water Street, Hallowell. $3.

MARYLAND MUNICIPAL NEWS. Maryland Municipal League, P. O. Box 276, College Park.

MICHIGAN MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State Street, Ann Arbor. $2.50.

MINNESOTA MUNICIPALITIES. League of Minnesota Municipalities, 15 University Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14. $2.50.

MISSISSIPPI MUNICIPALITIES. Mississippi Municipal Association, P. O. Box 254, Jackson. $3.

MISSOURI MUNICIPAL REVIEW Missouri Municipal League, 212 Guitar Building, Columbia. $2.

MONTANA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE NEWS LETTER. Box 456, Shelby.

THE MUNICIPALITY. League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson Street, Madison 3. $2.50.

NEBRASKA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. League of Nebraska Municipalities, 303 Continental Building, Lincoln 8. $2.

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES. (Monthly, October through June). New Jersey State League of Municipalities, 603 Trenton Trust Building, Trenton. $2.25.

NEW YORK STATE MUNICIPAL BULLETIN- (Monthly). New York State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk Street, Albany 7. $1.

OHIO CITIES AND VILLAGES. Ohio Municipal League, 60 East Broad Street, Columbus 15. $2.50.

OKLAHOMA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Oklahoma Municipal League, P. O. Box 1214, Oklahoma City. $4.

PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE OF CITIES. (Bimonthly). Pennsylvania League of Cities, 506 State Street Building, Harrisburg. $2.

SOUTH DAKOTA MUNICIPALITIES. League of South Dakota Municipalities, State University of South Dakota, Vermillion. 50 cents.

SOUTHERN CITY. North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh Bldg., Raleigh.

TENNESSEE TOWN AND CITY. Tennessee Municipal League, Life & Casualty Tower, 18th Floor, Nashville 3. $3.

TEXAS MUNICIPALITIES. League of Texas Municipalities, 1705 North Congress, Austin 1. $3.50.

TOWNSHIP COMMISSIONER. Pennsylvania State Association of Township Commissioners, 103 Sparks Building, University Park. $2.

VIRGINIA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Review Publishing Company, P. O. Box 1, Richmond. $2.

WEST VIRGINIA MUNICIPALITY. (Quarterly). League of West Virginia Municipalities, P. O. Box 936, Morgantown. $1.

WESTERN CITY. League of California Cities, 440 Statler Center, Los Angeles 17. (Also official journal for Oregon, Arizona, Alaska, Nevada, and Washington Leagues). $2.

Planning and Zoning

Developments in 1957

By John Noble

American Society of Planning Officials, Chicago

URBAN sprawl continued to challenge planning officials during 1957, as it has every year since the end of World War II. About 975,000 privately built dwelling units were begun during the year, a slight decline from the 1,093,000 in 1956. But noteworthy suburban expansion continued. An over-all decline in the building of stores and service establishments contrasted with impressive gains in the suburbs.

More than 6,100,000 new passenger cars were produced. This represents an increase of about 5 per cent over 1956 production, although it did not approach the 1955 peak of nearly 7,950,000. The demand for highways to accommodate bigger and more numerous cars did not go unfulfilled. One authority estimated that nearly $5 billion was spent during 1957 for highways, streets, and roads. Still higher expenditures are expected as a result of plans made during the year for construction authorized by the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956. Some 41,000 miles of limited access highways are to be built, many of them in urban areas. One effect of the program will be to provide new arteries for commuter traffic, thus opening new areas to subdivision and accelerating sprawl.

During the year, there was increasing concern about the location of the new roads and their interchanges. Within existing cities, these routes can help to satisfy transportation requirements and prove an invaluable companion to urban renewal programs—or they can instead be placed without regard to local needs, cutting through stable neighborhoods and increasing blight. Equally important will be the effect of their location on outlying areas. It has been estimated that the amount of land in built-up metropolitan areas will double within the next 20 years. Future planning of this expansion will take place within a practically unchangeable transportation framework of which the new highways will be significant parts.

State highway departments have authority to locate the new routes. Though the federal statute provides for public hearings in affected localities, it cannot assure that responsible officials pay any attention to the opinions expressed. Local planning officials in some states feared that they would not be consulted prior to the drawing of final plans, after which effective protest would be difficult. Even if their opinions were requested, planners questioned their own ability to develop location proposals in view of the personnel shortage in the planning field and the time limits imposed by construction schedules.

The Pennsylvania State Highway Department established an office of planning and research, which will study the highway program in relation to urban renewal, conservation, and recreation. A symposium on the impact of the highway program, held at Hartford in September, 1957, showed widespread awareness of the problem. But few other encouraging signs could be cited by the end of the year.

Metropolitan and Regional Problems. Several state acts passed during the year were designed to cope with metropolitan and regional problems. A regional planning commission for the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area was authorized by the Minnesota legislature. In Illinois a permanent planning commission for the Chicago metropolitan area was established to make plans for land use, transportation, water, sewage disposal, drainage, flood control, pollution, schools, parks, recreation, governmental services, and aesthetics and civic design.

Three states took major steps toward metropolitan government. A Washington statute authorized creation of metropolitan municipal corporations, by vote of the electors, to provide planning and a number of other services that cannot be supplied as efficiently by cities or districts alone. Tennessee legislation, applicable to counties with a population greater than 200,000, authorized the consolidation of governmental functions and the formation of commissions to propose charters for metropolitan governments. Nashville and Davidson County established such a commission.

The Ohio legislature perfected two constitutional amendments for submission to the people. The first, ratified in November, enables the electors of a county to grant county governments powers concurrent with those of municipalities. In counties having a population over 500,000, the county may be granted exclusive municipal powers if such a proposal is approved by majority vote in the largest city and in the county outside the largest city. The second amendment, to be submitted for ratification in 1958, would permit the federation of all townships, municipalities, and counties within a metropolitan area.

A regional planning commission for Medina, Portage, and Summit Counties, Ohio was established to prepare a comprehensive plan for the 1,300 square-mile area as well as to provide planning assistance to the 28 municipalities in the area. The city of Richmond and the counties of Henrico and Chesterfield, Virginia also established an advisory regional planning commission.

A number of regional studies were begun. The Ford Foundation granted $900,000 for a study of urban-regional problems in the 11-county area stretching from Trenton, New Jersey, to Wilmington, Delaware. A survey of the 600-mile urban settlement between Boston and Washington, D. C. was begun by the Twentieth Century Fund. And an economic study of the New York metropolitan region was begun under the auspices of Harvard University and the Regional Plan Association. An important regional plan study for the Rhode Island shore was published by the Rhode Island Development Council.

Urban Renewal. The urban renewal program showed considerable activity in 1957. At the end of the federal government's fiscal year on June 30, 1957, 264 localities were carrying out 435 renewal projects. Of these projects, 181 were in actual execution. Fifty-six projects were approved for execution in fiscal 1957, compared with 27 in fiscal 1956. The value of loan and grant contracts authorized was also more than double that of 1956. Later in the year, Congress passed the Housing Act of 1957, which authorized $350 million in additional grant funds for renewal. An administrative order made $250 million of this available for new projects. State statutes permitting municipalities to participate in renewal were enacted in Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia. Existing authority for renewal activities was extended to all municipalities in California, Indiana, Kansas, North Carolina, and Oregon.

After getting off to a rather slow start in earlier years, the "701" urban planning assistance program also made rapid progress during fiscal 1957. Nearly $1.8 million in grants was approved by the Urban Renewal Administration, about $800,000 more than for 1955 and 1956 combined. By the end of the calendar year, all available funds had been committed, and applications were on file for all money available through June 30, 1958. Under the planning assistance program, state agencies may obtain federal grants to provide planning assistance to localities with populations under 25,000.

Court Decisions. The zoning of developing rural areas has become especially important because of metropolitan expansion. Unable to foresee precisely the desirable future development of these areas, drafters of some zoning ordinances are unwilling to establish the usual zoning districts. The highest courts of two states were called on during the year to decide whether devices used in these ordinances to obtain flexibility were arbitrary or at least unauthorized by statute.

The supreme court of New Jersey struck down a township ordinance that zoned all land in the jurisdiction agricultural and residential and permitted the planning board and local governing body to allow individual commercial and light industrial uses after "investigation has shown that such structures and uses will be beneficial to the general development." The court found that this and other vague standards in the ordinance made for spot zoning and arbitrarily interfered with private property rights.

The difficulty of the problem is suggested by another important opinion of the same court. After a request by a landowner, a New Jersey township amended its ordinance to include a zone in which only quarrying was allowed in addition to the residential and agricultural uses previously allowed. Even within the zone, no quarry could be operated on a plot of less than 200 acres. The court held that the amendment was in accordance with a comprehensive plan and did not constitute spot zoning.

A lenient position was taken by the court of appeals of Maryland in upholding a "floating zone" regulation. If petitioned by a land owner, a county zoning administrator was given discretion by the ordinance to place any tract of five or more acres in a restricted manufacturing zone. The court found that the regulation granting this authority was in accordance with a comprehensive plan.

Possible prejudice of zoning board members was decisive in two other important cases. The Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut held that a board's denial of a special shopping center permit was invalid when two of the board members were interested in a proposed competing center. The supreme court of Rhode Island held board action invalid because of a member's biased statements made in a conversation several months before the case was presented to the board.

Other Planning Developments. The amount of planning activity continued to increase during the year. One survey of municipal planning agencies disclosed an annual mean per capita expenditure for planning of 40 cents, as compared with 24 cents in 1955. The increasing demand for planning technicians is indicated by the fact that nearly 300 professional positions were reported to be unfilled at the end of 1957.

Responsibility for planning is gradually being shifted from an independent board to a department of city government. An ordinance establishing a planning department in Chicago became effective at the beginning of the year. Departments of planning also were established in Peoria, Illinois, and Vallejo and Culver City, California.

Legislation passed during 1957 gave new authority for planning and subdivision control to larger cities in Arkansas and South Carolina. New York authorized county or regional planning bodies to designate areas outside municipalities as subdivision control areas. Limited planning powers were given to cities in Kansas and Colorado within three miles of city limits. Master plans were published for Alameda County, California; Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky; Springfield, Massachusetts; Muskegon Heights, Michigan; Clark, Gloucester County, Green Brook, and Hoboken, New Jersey; Lewisburg, Tennessee; and Oconomowoc and Waukesha, Wisconsin. Among the many new comprehensive zoning ordinances adopted were those for Chicago and Seattle.

Several prominent planners died during the year. A pioneer in the field, Dr. Carol Aronovici, taught the first course in city planning at the University of Pennsylvania and organized the first regional planning association, in Philadelphia. Elmer Roswell Coburn, director of planning and research for the Connecticut Development Commission, is credited with setting up the program of planning and zoning assistance to towns in that state. Arthur D. McVoy had been planning director in Baltimore ever since the planning staff was set up in 1948. Frank E. Horack, Jr., professor of law at Indiana University, was a widely known expert on zoning. Frederick Law Olmstead, a widely known landscape architect and long-time planning commissioner, was particularly known for his landscape architecture in Rock Creek Park, Washington, D. C.

Professional Organization. The American Society of Planning Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) serves as the clearing house of information, studies, and activities in support of planning. During 1957 the Society continued to publish *Zoning Digest*, a monthly report of judicial decisions on zoning, and *Jobs in Planning*, a semi-monthly listing of positions available in the planning field. The Society also prepared monthly research reports for subscribers to Planning Advisory Service with information concerning planning in urban renewal, industrial renewal research, fire house location planning, outdoor advertising, new developments in architectural control, restoration of nonconforming uses, and zoning for funeral homes and rooming houses. Other reports dealt with readable formats for ordinances, sidewalks in the suburbs, new subdivision developments, and expenditures of local planning agencies.

City Planning Data

TABLE XII shows planning data for 898 cities over 10,000 population including organization, number of employees, expenditures, comprehensive zoning, and public improvements as of early 1958.

Organization and Expenditures. Table 1 shows that 790 cities have some sort of official planning agency. This figure represents over 88 per cent of the 894 reporting cities. In 1957, 773 cities listed an official planning agency.

All cities over 250,000 population that have planning agencies also employ full-time planning directors. Over 73 per cent of the cities between 50,000 to 250,000 utilize full-time professional planners. The smaller cities are less likely to employ planners on a full-time basis. Only about 33 per cent of the cities of 25,000 to 50,000 and 14 per cent of those of 10,000 to 25,000 do this.

The majority of cities (71 per cent) over 25,000 population that have official planning agencies report annual expenditures of over $1,000 for planning. In the lowest population group, 43 per cent (the same figure as 1957) report expenditures of $1,000 or more. A total of 282 cities reported expenditures for consulting services, and 201 (71 per cent) of these cities are under 50,000 population.

TABLE 1

PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Having Official Planning Agencies	Having Full-Time Director	Reporting Expenditures over $1,000	Reporting Expenditures, Consult. Services
Cities over 500,000	18	17	17	17	9
250,000 to 500,000	21	21	21	20	11
100,000 to 250,000	48	48	40	41	19
50,000 to 100,000	102	97	66	74	42
25,000 to 50,000	220	199	65	119	66
10,000 to 25,000	485	408	59	175	135
All cities over 10,000	894	790	268	446	282

Part-time Planning Officials. Some 248 cities list a city official serving as the planning director in addition to other duties. Only 17 of these cities are above 50,000 population. The city engineer or public works director serves as planning director in 89 cities; the city manager in 65; chairman of the planning board in 26; building inspector in 25; mayor in eight; and other officials in 15. The city manager (52 cities) and the engineer or public works director (49 cities) are the officials most commonly used as part-time planners in cities of 10,000 to 25,000.

Land Subdivision. A total of 692 cities over 10,000 population indicate that they have comprehensive land subdivision regulations governing lay-

TABLE 2

SUBDIVISION DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	With Subdivision Regulations	Require One or More Improvements	Requires Land Donation for Schools
Cities over 500,000	18	17	10	1
250,000 to 500,000	21	19	15	2
100,000 to 250,000	48	40	33	3
50,000 to 100,000	100	79	74	5
25,000 to 50,000.	214	173	156	11
10,000 to 25,000.	479	364	327	30
All cities over 10,000	880	692	615	52

out of streets, blocks, lots, and utilities in newly developed areas (see Table 2). This represents nearly 79 per cent of the 880 reporting cities. At least three-fourths of all reporting cities in all population groups over 10,000 have such regulations.

The majority (403 of 682 reporting cities) of these subdivision regulations have been revised in the last five years, 1953-1957. Twenty-seven other cities are presently in the process of revising such regulations. Another 107 cities have had their last subdivision regulation revisions between 1948-1952; 25 cities, between 1943-1947; and 30 cities, 1942 or earlier. Ninety cities did not supply any information. At least three-fifths of the reporting cities in all population groups presently are revising or have revised their subdivision regulations since 1953.

Types of Improvements. Table 2 shows that 692 cities over 10,000 population have comprehensive land subdivision regulations. Of these 692 cities, 615 require the real estate developer to install one or more improvements for subdivisions inside the city before the plat can be approved. For the remaining 77 cities, 48 do not require any improvements, and 29 did not report.

Table 3 shows a breakdown for the 615 cities requiring improvements by type of improvement as follows: install sanitary sewers, 539 cities, install water mains, 516; grade and surface all streets, 505; install curbs

TABLE 3

NUMBER OF CITIES REQUIRING IMPROVEMENTS IN NEW SUBDIVISIONS: 1958

Population Group	Grade Streets	Grade and Surface Streets	Curbs and Gutters	Sidewalks	Water Mains	Sanitary Sewers	Storm Sewers	Street Trees
Cities over 500,000.	11	11	10	10	10	11	10	4
250,000 to 500,000	7	14	15	9	14	15	13	0
100,000 to 250,000	30	28	26	21	25	29	29	7
50,000 to 100,000	57	63	54	36	64	65	51	16
25,000 to 50,000.	116	134	118	84	126	133	121	42
10,000 to 25,000.	216	255	231	163	277	286	219	62
All cities over 10,000	437	505	454	323	516	539	443	131

and gutters, 454; install storm sewers, 443; grade all streets, 437; build sidewalks, 323; and plant street trees, 131. Eighty-two of these 615 cities require that the developer install all of these improvements.

Cities today are more inclined to require these improvements. About 93 per cent of the reporting cities require one or more improvements. Five years ago, as reported in the 1953 Municipal Year Book, only 66 per cent required any of them from the real estate developer.

Land Donation for Schools. Very few municipalities require the donation of a portion of the land in a subdivision (or a cash equivalent) by the land developer for school sites. Table 2 shows that only 52 cities reported in affirmative on this question, and 41 of them are under 50,000 population.

Public Improvements: 1958-1962. Table XIII lists 616 cities over 10,000 population that reported planning one or more types of public improvements in the next five years, 1958-1962. Table XIII does not contain projected school construction and improvements even where the municipalities have jurisdiction over the operation of the schools.

Data used in Table XIII are estimates based upon definitely planned projects. In some cases the projects may not, however, be definitely scheduled. Other projected improvements may be dependent upon voter approval for financial authority. Many of the projects can be changed by future legislative action. The monetary figures used in the table are only estimates and thus are subject to economic fluctuations.

Table 4 shows that 479 cities are planning drainage and storm sewer improvements in the next five years; 430, street improvements; 353, water supply and distribution; 311, public building construction; 241, off-street parking facilities; and 189, street lighting. In addition, 194 cities are planning other and miscellaneous projects which includes marinas, park and recreation improvements, airports, and gas and electric utilities.

Nearly all cities over 500,000 population are planning extensive improvements and construction in all types of municipal operations. A similar generality can be made for cities of 250,000 to 500,000 except that less than half of them are contemplating street lighting programs, and only a little more than 25 per cent will expand their off-street parking facilities. The same is true for cities of 100,000 to 250,000 except that a little less

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF CITIES PLANNING IMPROVEMENTS: 1958-1962

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Sewers	Water	Streets	Street Lighting	Off-Street Parking	Public Buildings
Cities over 500,000	13	12	13	13	13	11	11
250,000 to 500,000	19	16	16	18	9	5	13
100,000 to 250,000	33	27	20	28	12	10	24
50,000 to 100,000	76	62	44	59	22	35	42
25,000 to 50,000	148	119	79	108	41	62	68
10,000 to 25,000	327	243	181	204	92	118	153
All cities over 10,000	616	479	353	430	189	241	311

than half reported projected expenditures for other or miscellaneous improvements. Cities of 50,000 to 100,000 are planning more improvements in sewers and street construction and less for street lighting and off-street parking. More municipalities in the next lower population class 25,000 to 50,000 are planning off-street parking than are planning street lighting and other improvements. Cities in the smallest population group are primarily concerned with sewers, streets, water, and off-street parking.

Estimated Expenditures. Over $6 billion ($6,298,216,000) is to be expended in the next five years on various improvements. Street improvements lead with $1,718,115,000; followed by water improvements, $1,276,790,000; other, $1,232,595,000; sewers, $1,211,431,000; public buildings, $540,507,000; off-street parking, $173,732,000; and street lighting, $145,046,000.

Cities over 500,000 plan to spend more than any other single population group and more than all the reporting cities under 250,000. Their estimated expenditures are $2,720,933,000; while cities of 250,000 to 500,000 estimate their expenditures at $1,166,004,000. Cities between 25,000 to 50,000 have the lowest planned estimates with $530,091,000.

Cities over 500,000 plan to finance $896,719,000 for streets, $634,177,000 for miscellaneous, and $537,797,000 for water. Cities of 250,000 to 500,000 will spend heavily for same types of improvements but in different order—$292,046,000 for water, $274,364,000 for streets, and $274,210,000 for miscellaneous. Cities of 100,000 to 250,000 will spend $201,860,000 for streets, $181,317,000 for sewers, and $156,976,000 for miscellaneous. The cities under 100,000 population contemplate sewer improvements as their biggest single item. Within the 50,000 to 100,000 population bracket, $192,814,000 will be spent for sewers, $130,119,000 for streets, and $98,240,000 for water. The same order applies for cities of 25,000 to 50,000—$180,601,000 for sewers, $106,677,000 for streets, and $95,678,000 for water. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000 estimate their costs at $181,974,000 for sewers, $135,663,000 for water, and $108,376,000 for streets.

Methods of Financing Public Improvements. Table XIII shows five methods of financing used by cities for public improvements: general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, special assessment bonds, capital funds, and other. Capital funds means current municipal monies including capital reserve funds, surplus, and direct appropriations. Other includes monies earmarked, formally or informally, for public improvements from state-shared motor fuel taxes, sales taxes, and other sources.

General obligation bonds are the most frequent method of financing public improvements—901 times, as compared with capital funds, 812 times. The next most common methods of financing are by revenue bonds, 446 times, and special assessment bonds, 353 times. Other (state shared taxes, motor fuel taxes, and so on) is listed 57 times.

TABLE XII

PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958

This table includes data for 898 cities over 10,000 population as reported early in 1958. First column shows whether there is an official planning agency ("Y" for yes, "N" for no). Who Serves as Planning Director: "P" for full-time planning director (see code for city official who serves as planning director in addition to other duties); small letter to the right for appointing authority (see code). Employees, Total: number of full-time employees including planning director; figure to right of dash for number of professional planning personnel. Expenditures, 1957: first column, total expenditures of planning agency for 1957 or fiscal year ending in 1957; second column, expenditures for outside consulting service. Comprehensive Land Subdivision: comprehensive land subdivision regulations governing layout of streets, blocks, lots, and utilities in newly-developed areas ("Y" for yes, "N" for no); figure after dash for year subdivision regulations last completely revised ("R" for regulations presently being revised). Improvements Inside City: types of improvements (see code) real estate developers must install for subdivisions inside city before city approves plat. Requires Land for School: donation of portion of land in subdivision (or cash equivalent) by land developer for school sites ("Y" for yes, "N" for no). Public Improvements 1958-1962: major types (see code) and total expenditures for public improvements, except schools, definitely planned and scheduled for next five years. See Table XIII for detailed breakdown. Leaders (. . .) mean data not available; superior numerals (^{1}) and asterisks (*) refer to footnotes at end of table.

PLANNING DIRECTOR

P - Full-time director
A - City manager
B - Building inspector
E - Engineer or public works director
H - Chairman of planning board
M - Mayor
X - Other city official

TYPES OF SUBDIVISION IMPROVEMENTS

A - Grade all streets
B - Grade and surface all streets
C - Install curbs and gutters
D - Build sidewalks
E - Install water mains
F - Install sanitary sewers
G - Install storm sewers
H - Plant street trees
All - All of the above
None - None of the above

APPOINTING AUTHORITY

a - City manager
c - City council
m - Mayor
p - Planning commission
x - Other authority

TYPES OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

t - Sewers (sanitary and storm) and sewage disposal plants
u - Water supply, transmission, storage, and filtration
v - Streets, highways, alleys, and curbs
w - Street lighting
x - Off-street parking
y - Municipal buildings (city hall, police and fire stations, library, public works garage, community center)
z - Other and miscellaneous (parks and recreation, airport and hangar facilities, hospitals, traffic control, harbor, gas and electric utilities)

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures: 1957 (in thousands)		Comp., Year Last Revised	Improvements Inside City	Requires Land For Schools	Public Improvements: 1958-1962	
				Total	Consulting Services				Types of Improvements	Estimated Cost (in thousands)
Over 1,000,000										
Chicago, Ill.	Y	Px	62-45	$400.8	$41.0	Y-43	None	N	tuvwxyz	$699,000
Detroit, Mich. . . .	Y	Px	81-58	596.5	6.0	Y-55	ABDEF	N	tuvwxyz	264,068*
Los Angeles, Calif. .	Y	Pp	113-53	727.4	0.0	Y-R	All	N	tuvwxyz	379,000

TABLE XII—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures: 1957 (in thousands)		Comp., Year Last Revised	Improvements Inside City	Requires Land For Schools	Public Improvements: 1958-1962	
				Total	Consulting Services				Types of Improvements	Estimated Cost (in thousands)
Over 1,000,000—continued										
New York, N. Y.	Y	Pm	165-102	$732.8	$ 0.0	Y-..	None	N	....	$ ....
Philadelphia, Pa.	Y	Pp	70-38	542.5	132.2	Y-54	None	N	tuvwyz	238,025
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Baltimore, Md.	Y	Pp	46-40	212.0	15.0	Y-57	AB	N	tuvwx	146,519
Boston, Mass.	Y	Pp	29-17	144.3	8.5	N	....	..	tuvxyz	57,115
Buffalo, N. Y.	Y	Pp	25-21	80.0	0.0	Y-..	BCDEFG	N	tuvwx	30,137
Cincinnati, Ohio	Y	Pp	37-16	235.5	45.0	Y-53	ABCDEFG	N	tuvwxyz	365,348
Cleveland, Ohio	Y	Pp	26-12	197.4	2.6	Y-26	ABCDEFG	N	tuvwxyz	170,702*
Houston, Tex.	Y	Pm	11-6	93.0	0.0	Y-57	None	N	....	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	Y	Pp	30-17	204.8	0.0	Y-57	None	N	tuvwxyz	156,800*
Minneapolis, Minn.	Y	Px	22-14	83.0	9.0	Y-..	None	N	....	....
New Orleans, La.	Y	Pp	24-10	112.8	0.0	Y-50	ABCDEFG	Y	....	....
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Y	Pm	55-32	288.4	0.0	Y-..	None	N	tuvy	26,730
St. Louis, Mo.	Y	Pp	23-10	119.0	0.0	Y-50	ABCEFG	N	uvwxyz	46,555
San Francisco, Calif.	Y	Pc	27-15	242.7	47.5	Y-52	ABCDFG	N	tuvwxyz	280,834
Washington, D. C.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-57	All	N	....	....
250,000 to 500,000										
Akron, Ohio	Y	Pp	16-9	84.8	0.0	Y-R	BCDEF	N	uv	17,000
Atlanta, Ga.	Y[1]	Pp	21-15	103.4	2.0	Y-R	BCEFG	N	tuvxz	49,884
Birmingham, Ala.	Y	Pc	8-4	42.3	0.0	Y-57	ABCEFG	Y	uvy	26,500
Columbus, Ohio	Y	Pp	9-6	115.0	16.0	Y-52	BCEF	N	tuvxyz	177,421
Dallas, Tex.	Y	Pa	40-14	202.2	0.0	Y-55	BCDEFG	N	....	....
Denver, Colo.	Y	Pm	22-12	126.7	...	Y-54	BCDEFG	Y	tuv	106,000
Fort Worth, Tex.	Y	Px	7-1	30.4	2.4	Y-48	None	N	tuvwyz	39,295
Indianapolis, Ind.	Y[1]	Pp	23-15	141.6	31.3	Y-51	BCEFG	N	tvy	37,460
Kansas City, Mo.	Y	Pa	29-16	176.2	3.0	Y-54	None	N	tuvyz	42,361
Long Beach, Calif.	Y	Pa	14-10	103.6	0.0	Y-43	ABCDEFG	N	tuvwyz	44,062
Louisville, Ky.	Y[1]	Px	18-7	139.6	42.0	N	....	..	....	....
Memphis, Tenn.	Y[1]	Px	18-8	122.8	8.5	Y-55	BCDEFG	N	tvwxyz	38,000
Newark, N. J.	Y	Px	6-3	30.0	12.0	Y-54	ABCEFG	N	tuvwxy	30,075
Oakland, Calif.	Y	Pa	16-13	93.0	0.0	Y-39	ABCDEFG	N	tvy	19,000
Portland, Ore.	Y	Px	26-20	209.4	4.4	Y-54	None	N	uyz	12,155
Rochester, N. Y.	Y	Pp	5-3	48.2	5.0	Y-29	ACDFG	N	tuvxyz	41,747
St. Paul, Minn.	Y	Pm	15-8	82.6	0.0	Y-50	None	N	tuvw	35,200
San Antonio, Tex.	Y	Pa	24-7	129.7	0.0	Y-57	BCDEFG	N	tuvwyz	60,213
San Diego, Calif.	Y	Pp	43-25	214.0	3.5	Y-45	ABCDEFG	N	tuvwyz	59,497
Seattle, Wash.	Y	Pp	20-12	114.7	0.0	N	....	..	tuvwyz	277,293
Toledo, Ohio	Y[1]	Px	..-..	....	...	Y-46	ABCEFG	N	tuvw	45,000
100,000 to 250,000										
Allentown, Pa.	Y	Ec	0-0	15.5	13.0	Y-24	ABCDEFG	N	t	500
Austin, Tex.	Y	Pa	15-8	80.2	4.0	Y-53	BCEFG	N	tuvwyz	97,510
Baton Rouge, La.	Y	Pp	8-3	78.5	37.0	Y-55	ABCFG	Y	tv	37,966
Berkeley, Calif.	Y	P-..	8-6	92.9	18.0	Y-32	ABCDEFG	N	....	....
Cambridge, Mass.	Y	Pa	11-2	56.9	10.3	N	....	..	uv	625
Charlotte, N. C.	Y[1]	Pc	5-4	20.1	0.0	Y-56	ABG	N	tuvyz	13,801
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Y	Pc	8-4	29.0	0.0	Y-55	ACDEG	N	tuv	7,000
Corpus Christi, Tex.	Y	Pa	7-3	46.1	0.0	Y-55	ABCDEFG	N	tuvyz	32,788
Dayton, Ohio	Y	Pc	9-7	73.1	0.0	Y-57	ABCDEFG	N	tuvwy	39,822
Des Moines, Iowa	Y	Pp	13-9	58.3	0.0	Y-54	CDEFG	N	....	....
Duluth, Minn.	Y	Pp	3-2	51.1	33.9	Y-48	BG	N	....	....
Elizabeth, N. J.	Y	..-..	0-0	7.3	6.0	Y-54	ABCDEFG	N	t	1,000
Erie, Pa.	Y	Pc	2-1	22.9	12.0	Y-..	ABCF	N	....	....
Evansville, Ind.	Y[1]	..-..	6-2	40.3	3.0	Y-57	ABCDEFG	N	tuvx	8,384
Fall River, Mass.	Y	Px	4-2	....	...	Y-..	None	..	....	....
Flint, Mich.	Y	Pp	3-2	42.7	9.3	Y-27	....	N	....	....

Table XII—Planning Data for Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures: 1957 (in thousands)		Comp., Year Last Revised	Improvements Inside City	Requires Land For Schools	Public Improvements: 1958-1962	
				Total	Consulting Services				Types of Improvements	Estimated Cost (in thousands)
100,000 to 250,000—continued										
Fresno, Calif.	Y	Pc	12-7	80.8	0.0	Y-56	ABCDEFH	N	tuvwxy	....
Gary, Ind.	Y	Xm	..-..	....	...	Y-57	All	N	v	396
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Y	Pa	5-4	28.4	0.0	N	....	..	....	....
Hartford, Conn.	Y	Px	3-2	9.1	2.0	N	....	..	vyz	3,873
Jacksonville, Fla.	Y	Hp	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	tvy	31,150
Knoxville, Tenn.	Y[1]	Px	14-7	60.2	0.0	Y-45	ABEFG	N	y	6,000
Little Rock, Ark.	Y	Px	5-1	27.7	0.0	Y-50	None	N	tuy	15,214
Miami, Fla.	Y	Pp	10-2	100.9	0.0	Y-56	ABCDEFG	N	tuvwxyz	57,600
Montgomery, Ala.	Y	Pc	3-1	18.2	4.3	Y-47	ABDEG	N	....	....
Nashville, Tenn.	Y[1]	Pp	17-10	80.2	10.0	Y-38	AEFG	N	yz	11,500
New Bedford, Mass.	Y	B-..	0-0	0.3	0.0	Y-26	A	N	tuvxyz	10,400
Norfolk, Va.	Y	Pa	8-6	55.4	0.0	Y-47	None	N	....	....
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Y	Pp	3-1	16.0	0.0	Y-50	BCEFG	N	....	....
Pasadena, Calif.	Y	Pa	7-4	41.6	0.0	Y-55	All	N	uvwxyz	11,000
Peoria, Ill.	Y	Pa	1-1	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	tvwxy	9,300
Phoenix, Ariz.	Y	Pa	13-5	68.9	0.0	Y-48	None	N	tuvyz	80,917
Providence, R. I.	Y	Pp	14-9	64.6	0.0	N	....	..	tuvy	5,050
Richmond, Va.	Y	Pp	9-5	43.9	0.0	Y-55	BCDEFG	N	tuyz	4,244*
Rockford, Ill.	Y[1]	Pp	5-3	50.0	18.0	N	....	..	tvxyz	20,578
Sacramento, Calif.	Y	Pa	6-2	35.0	...	Y-57	None	N	....	....
San Jose, Calif.	Y	Pa	14-10	....	...	Y-44	All	N	tvwyz	27,900
South Bend, Ind.	Y	Pp	5-1	27.3	0.0	Y-56	ABCDEFG	Y	tuvw	11,100
Syracuse, N. Y.	Y	Pp	11-6	65.0	0.0	Y-52	None	N	tuvwxy	15,400
Tacoma, Wash.	Y	Pa	10-6	47.3	...	Y-50	AG	N	tuvwyz	44,582
Tampa, Fla.	Y	..-..	2-1	13.3	4.2	N	....	..	....	....
Tulsa, Okla.	Y	..-..	31-20	220.0	69.0	Y-53	ABCEFG	N	....	....
Utica, N. Y.	Y	Pm	4-2	....	...	Y-56	ADFH	Y	....	....
Waterbury, Conn.	Y	Pp	3-2	18.7	0.4	Y-56	ABCEFG	N	....	....
Wichita, Kan.	Y	Pa	7-3	43.0	3.0	Y-55	ABCDEF	Y	tuvy	66,503
Worcester, Mass.	Y	Pa	7-5	30.8	0.5	Y-54	ABCDFG	N	tuvwxyz	3,409
Yonkers, N. Y.	Y	Pa	5-3	35.1	0.0	Y-53	ABCEFGH	N	tuvwxyz	18,075
Youngstown, Ohio	Y	Pp	5-3	25.5	0.0	Y-R	ABCDFG	N	tvz	40,000
50,000 to 100,000										
Alameda, Calif.	Y	Pa	3-2	18.7	0.0	Y-56	All	N	tv	1,100
Albuquerque, N. M.	Y	Pa	18-9	102.0	0.0	Y-R	CDEF	N	tuvwxyz	50,800
Alexandria, Va.	Y	Pa	5-2	42.4	10.0	N	....	..	tvxy	5,096
Alhambra, Calif.	Y	..-..	1-0	6.9	0.0	..-..	....	..	....	....
Amarillo, Tex.	Y	Pa	3-1	19.7	0.0	Y-57	None	N	tuvy	8,000
Asheville, N. C.	Y	E-..	0-0	....	...	N	....	..	uz	5,500
Augusta, Ga.	Y[1]	Px	4-2	42.5	7.5	Y-52	ABC	N	tuvw	1,615
Bay City, Mich.	Y	Pc	2-1	11.3	0.0	Y-56	CDEFGH	N	tuvwxy	3,700
Beaumont, Tex.	Y	..-..	0-0	....	...	Y-46	BEFG	N	u	4,500
Binghamton, N. Y.	N*	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-..	A	N	tuxyz	11,594
Brockton, Mass.	Y	E-..	0-0	5.3	1.5	Y-57	ABCEFG	N	....	....
Brookline t, Mass.	Y	H-..	..-..	0.9	0.0	N	....	..	....	....
Burbank, Calif.	Y	Pa	6-4	46.7	0.0	Y-52	ABCDEFG	N	tuvyz	12,750
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Y	Pp	1-1	10.2	0.4	Y-53	ABCDEF	N	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	Y	..-..	0-0	10.0	...	N	....	..	....	....
Charleston, W. Va.	Y	..-..	1-0	11.5	5.6	Y-54	BEFG	N	....	....
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	Y	..-..	0-0	....	...	Y-54	AD	N	txyz	6,016
Clifton, N. J.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-53	All	N	....	....
Columbia, S. C.	Y	Pa	5-3	28.4	0.0	N	....	..	tuvwxyz	7,600
Columbus, Ga.	Y	Px	3-1	15.0	0.0	Y-57	BCDEF	Y	tvy	5,800
Compton, Calif.	Y	Pa	3-1	15.0	0.0	Y-53	ABCDEFH	N	tuvy	1,713
Covington, Ky.	Y	..-..	..-..	2.8	2.5	Y-31	ABCEF	N	....	....
Cranston, R. I.	Y	..-..	3-2	9.9	0.8	Y-57	ABC	N	tuvw	1,600
Davenport, Ia.	Y	Pp	2-1	13.1	2.0	Y-55	ABCDEFG	N	tvxy	2,400

TABLE XII—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures: 1957 (in thousands)		Comp., Year Last Revised	Improvements Inside City	Requires Land For Schools	Public Improvements: 1958-1962	
				Total	Consulting Services				Types of Improvements	Estimated Cost (in thousands)
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Dearborn, Mich.	Y	Pp	4-1	32.1	0.0	N	....	..	tuvxy	15,800
Decatur, Ill.	..	..-..	0-0	....	...	Y-R	AB	N	v	2,100
Dubuque, Ia.	Y	B-..	0-0	....	...	Y-57	ABCEFG	N	tuvwx	1,720
Durham, N. C.	Y	Pa	4-2	18.7	0.8	Y-55	AG	N	uv	798
East Chicago, Ind.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	N	....	..	tvwxyz	10,918
East Orange, N. J.	Y	..-..	0-0	8.7	8.4	N	....	..	tuvwxyz	3,707
Evanston, Ill.	Y	Pa	3-1	32.6	6.0	N	....	..	uvwz	2,150
Fort Smith, Ark.	N	..-..	0-0	0.7	...	Y-..	BCEF	N	....	....
Glendale, Calif.	Y	Pa	14-8	87.1	0.0	Y-36	All	N	tuvwxyz	15,459
Greensboro, N. C.	Y	Pa	7-3	53.5	12.0	Y-51	ABCEFG	N	tuvy	12,508
Greenville, S. C.	Y	Pa	2-1	10.7	0.0	Y-53	ABEFG	N	....	....
Hamilton, Ohio	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	..-..	....	..	tz	7,000
Hampton, Va.	Y	Pp	2-1	....	...	Y-55	ABCEFG	N	tvy	13,000
Harrisburg, Pa.	Y	..-..	1-1	14.3	8.5	N	....	..	tz	8,000
Hoboken, N. J.	Y	..-..	..-..	5.0	4.0	..-..	....	..	t	8,000
Huntington, W. Va.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-47	None	N	t	8,000
Inglewood, Calif.	Y	Pc	2-1	12.5	0.0	Y-57	BCDEFGH	N	uvwyx	3,775
Jackson, Mich.	Y	Pa	2-1	25.7	10.0	N	....	..	tvxyz	9,798
Jackson, Miss.	Y	Pc	2-1	17.8	12.5	Y-47	ABCEFG	N	....	....
Johnstown, Pa.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.1	0.0	N	....	..	....	....
Joliet, Ill.	Y	..-..	0-0	....	...	Y-R	AEFGH	N	tuvwx	7,100
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Y	Pa	4-3	26.9	0.0	Y-29	ABEFG	N	tuvwxyz	9,891
Kenosha, Wis.	Y	Px	1-1	9.7	0.0	Y-57	BEF	N	z	625
Lakewood, Ohio	Y	E-..	0-0	10.0	10.0	Y-29	ABCEFG	N	tvy	4,250
Lansing, Mich.	Y	Pp	7-4	37.6	5.0	Y-51	ADEFG	N	....	....
Lawrence, Mass.	Y	Pp	2-1	9.0	0.0	N	....	..	ux	500
Lexington, Ky.	Y	Pp	3-2	19.4	3.1	Y-52	All	N	tvwxyz	9,525
Lima, Ohio	Y	..-..	0-0	21.3	19.3	Y-57	ABEFG	N	tuvyz	4,340
Lincoln, Neb.	Y	Pm	3-1	20.4	11.4	Y-52	DF	N	tuv	12,500
Lowell, Mass.	Y	Pa	3-2	17.0	0.0	N	....	..	ux	7,000
Lubbock, Tex.	..	Pa	6-2	38.0	0.0	Y-57	BCDEF	N	tuvwyz	11,125
Macon, Ga.	Y[1]	Px	6-2	....	23.2*	Y-..	ABCEFG	N	....	....
Madison, Wis.	Y	Pm	13-8	43.6	0.0	Y-57	ABCG	N	vwxyz	23,300
Manchester, N. H.	Y	Pp	3-2	....	...	N	....	..	tuvxz	3,600
Medford, Mass.	Y	E-..	0-0	7.5	0.0	Y-51	All	N	y	1,550
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	Y	..-..	1-1	....	...	N	....	..	tvwxy	910*
Muncie, Ind.	Y	E-..	0-0	4.2	3.6	Y-47	BEFG	N	tv	5,000
New Britain, Conn.	Y	Pp	3-2	....	...	..-..	....	..	....	....
New Rochelle, N. Y.	Y	Pp	3-2	31.2	1.2	Y-57	All	N	....	....
Newton, Mass.	Y	E-..	0-0	....	15.0	Y-51	ABCDFG	N	....	....
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Y	Pa	4-2	21.7	1.0	Y-54	None	Y	xz	1,350
Oak Park, Ill.	N	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	y	80
Ogden, Utah	Y	Pa	5-3	....	...	Y-54	BCDEFG	N	tuvxz	2,240
Orlando, Fla.	Y	P-..	4-1	33.0	10.9	Y-57	ABCEFG	N	tvxy	4,160
Passaic, N. J.	Y	..-..	0-0	....	...	Y-55	....	..	....	....
Pittsfield, Mass.	Y	..-..	0-0	5.7	5.2	Y-53	All	N	....	....
Pontiac, Mich.	Y	Pa	2-1	18.0	4.9	Y-55	BDEFG	N	....	....
Port Arthur, Tex.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-55	BEF	N	tuv	808
Portland, Me.	Y	Pa	9-7	37.0	0.1	Y-55	AB	N	tvz	4,286
Portsmouth, Va.	Y	Pp	4-2	15.3	0.0	Y-56	ABCEFG	N	tuvyz	11,541
Pueblo, Colo.	Y	X-..	0-0	0.9	0.9	Y-52	BCDEF	N	tvyz	3,725
Quincy, Mass.	Y	Pm	3-2	18.0	0.0	Y-..	....	N	tvxz	5,250
Racine, Wis.	Y	Pm	3-1	17.6	0.0	Y-54	AEF	N	....	....
Raleigh, N. C.	Y	Pa	5-2	23.0	1.8	Y-56	ABCEFG	N	tuv	1,800
Richmond, Calif.	Y	Pa	9-5	60.1	0.0	Y-55	All	N	tuvyz	15,348
Riverside, Calif.	Y	Pc	7-4	28.1	0.2	Y-48	All	N	tvwxyz	4,504
Roanoke, Va.	Y	Px	2-2	....	...	Y-56	ABCEF	N	tuv	4,750
Saginaw, Mich.	Y	Pa	9-7	26.4	0.0	Y-51	All	N	tuv	7,449

TABLE XII—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures: 1957 (in thousands)		Comp., Year Last Revised	Improvements Inside City	Requires Land For Schools	Public Improvements: 1958-1962	
				Total	Consulting Services				Types of Improvements	Estimated Cost (in thousands)
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
St. Joseph, Mo.	Y	E-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	tvx	10,300
St. Petersburg, Fla.	Y	Px	11-7	47.3	3.9	Y-54	ABCDEFG	Y	....	....
San Angelo, Tex.	Y	Pa	3-1	15.4	0.0	Y-53	ABCEF	N	tuv	850
San Bernardino, Calif.	Y	Pc	5-4	30.6	0.0	Y-52	ABCDEFG	N	....	....
San Mateo, Calif.	Y	Pa	5-3	43.4	2.5	Y-..	ABCDEFG	N	....	....
Santa Ana, Calif.	Y	Pa	4-1	21.6	0.0	Y-54	All	Y	tuvwyz	12,554
Santa Monica, Calif.	Y	Pa	5-3	61.0	27.4	Y-50	ABCDEFG	N	tuvwxy	13,244
Schenectady, N. Y.	Y	Pp	3-1	38.1	20.0	N	....	..	tuvxyz	5,975
Sioux City, Iowa	Y	Pp	4-2	20.6	0.6	Y-32	BCEFG	N	tuvxy	7,600
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Y	X-..	0-0	1.0	0.7	N	....	..	tux	3,300
Springfield, Ill.	Y	Pm	6-2	12.3	0.0	Y-57	ABCDEFG	N	tuvwyz	22,800
Springfield, Mo.	Y	Pa	5-3	21.5	0.0	Y-57	BCEFG	N	tuvwyz	13,250
Springfield, Ohio	Y[1]	Px	10-6	62.6	7.0	Y-R	BCDEFG	N	tuvz	5,300
Stamford, Conn.	Y	Pp	4-2	31.3	6.0	Y-50	All	Y	....	....
Stockton, Calif.	Y	Pp	6-3	52.2	0.0	Y-57	ABCDEFG	N	tvxyz	15,154
Waco, Tex.	Y	Pc	3-1	....	...	Y-55	BCEFG	N	tuvyz	16,475
Waterloo, Iowa	Y	Pp	3-2	....	...	Y-53	ABCEFG	N	....	....
Wheeling, W. Va.	Y	Em	0-0	2.9	1.7	Y-57	ABCDEFG	N	ty	1,000
Wichita Falls, Tex.	Y	P-..	2-1	9.1	0.0	Y-56	ABCEF	N	tv	11,605
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Y	E-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	....	....
Winston-Salem, N. C.	Y[1]	Px	7-5	38.0	0.0	Y-57	ABCEFG	N	....	....
York, Pa.	Y	Pc	3-1	9.7	0.0	Y-48	ADEG	N	tvxz	295
25,000 to 50,000										
Abilene, Tex.	Y	Xa	1-0	37.0	26.0	Y-..	BCEF	N	tuvyz	6,100
Abington tp, Pa.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-52	BCDEFG	N	....	....
Albany, Ga.	Y	A-..	..-..	1.5	1.5	Y-56	ABCEG	Y	tuvwxy	7,400
Alliance, Ohio	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-..	ABEF	N	....	....
Alton, Ill.	Y	..-..	..-..	0.0	0.0	Y-28	ABCDFG	N	....	....
Amsterdam, N. Y.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-57	ABCEFGH	N	x	400
Anaheim, Calif.	Y	Pa	5-3	27.7	3.2	Y-..	ABCDEFH	Y	y	400
Anderson, Ind.	Y	..-..	..-..	3.1	0.0	..-..	....	..	....	....
Ann Arbor, Mich.	Y	Pm	4-1	17.2	0.0	Y-57	ABCDEFG	N	tuvyz	15,764
Anniston, Ala.	Y	..-..	2-1	....	....	..-..	....	..	v	25
Appleton, Wis.	N	..-..	..-..	....	7.5	Y-55	None	N	tuvwxyz	3,560
Arcadia, Calif.	Y	E-..	3-1	6.6	3.2	Y-53	ABCEFGH	N	uvwxyz	1,600
Arlington t, Mass.	Y	H-..	0-0	1.0	0.0	Y-53	ABCDEFG	N	tuvwxy	2,875
Ashland, Ky.	Y	..-..	..-..	2.5	1.6	N	....	..	tv	4,000
Auburn, N. Y.	Y	..-..	0-0	2.0	0.0	N	....	..	tuvwxy	2,020
Bakersfield, Calif.	Y	Pa	6-3	33.8	0.0	Y-54	All	N	....	....
Bangor, Me.	Y	Pa	2-1	....	...	N	....	..	tuvwx	6,820
Barberton, Ohio	Y	Pc	2-1	....	...	Y-57	....	..	....	....
Belleville, Ill.	Y	..-..	0-0	6.8	...	Y-56	BCEF	N	xy	960
Bellingham, Wash.	Y	Pp	1-1	10.1	0.0	N	....	..	tuv	6,550
Beloit, Wis.	Y	Pa	..-1	....	...	Y-57	None	N	tuvxyz	1,250
Beverly, Mass.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-57	ABCEF	N	....	....
Beverly Hills, Calif.	N	..-..	0-0	11.1	11.1	Y-56	ABCDEFH	N	tvx	13,500
Biloxi, Miss.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-56	All	N	tv	4,550
Bloomfield, N. J.	Y	E-..	0-0	0.7	0.0	Y-..	BCDFGH	N	tuvxy	1,900
Bloomington, Ill.	Y	A-..	0-0	6.4	6.2	Y-55	ACDEFG	Y	tuvwxyz	6,054
Bloomington, Ind.	Y	..-..	..-..	2.0	0.0	Y-56	AEG	N	z	250
Bremerton, Wash.	N	E-..	0-0	0.6	...	N	....	..	....	....
Bristol, Conn.	Y	..-..	0-0	7.7	7.5	..-..	....	..	....	....
Brownsville, Tex.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-55	ABCEFG	N	tuz	5,900
Burlington, Iowa	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-..	CEFG	N	t	2,250
Champaign, Ill.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-57	....	N	....	....
Charlottesville, Va.	Y	Pa	2-1	18.0	8.0	Y-57	ABDEFG	N	tvx	1,400
Chelsea, Mass.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	1.8	N	....	..	....	....

Table XII—Planning Data for Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures: 1957 (in thousands)		Comp., Year Last Revised	Improvements Inside City	Requires Land For Schools	Public Improvements: 1958-1962	
				Total	Consulting Services				Types of Improvements	Estimated Cost (in thousands)
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Chula Vista, Calif.	Y	Pa	2-1	8.0	0.0	Y-47	All	N	tvwz	762
Clarksburg, W. Va.	Y	Ea	..-..	....	...	N	....	..	vwxy	....
Clinton, Iowa	Y	..-..	..-..	4.0	0.0	Y-R	BCEFG	N	t	5,000
Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	Y	Pa	3-1	....	...	Y-52	ABCDEF	Y	tuvw	7,200
Columbia, Mo.	Y	A-..	0-0	17.0	12.0	Y-56	AEF	N	tuvwx	4,000
Concord, N. H.	Y	Pm	2-1	9.4	0.0	Y-..	BEFG	N	tuvxz	1,248
Council Bluffs, Iowa	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-56	ABCDEFG	N	tuvxy	3,486
Culver City, Calif.	Y	Pc	4-1	....	...	..-..	....	..	....	....
Cumberland, Md.	Y	..-..	..-..	1.1	1.1	N	....	..	v	1,000
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	Y	M-..	0-0	....	...	N	....	..	v	1,000
Danville, Ill.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-50	ABCEFG	N	....	....
Danville, Va.	Y	..-..	0-0	2.4	0.0	Y-53	None	N	tuvz	3,190
Daytona Beach, Fla.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-57	ABCDEFG	Y	tuvwyz	3,501
East Cleveland, Ohio	Y	E-..	0-0	8.1	0.0	Y-53	....	..	tvx	400
Easton, Pa.	Y	..-..	0-0	12.2	6.4	Y-46	None	N	tuv	1,550
Eau Claire, Wis.	Y	X-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	tuvxyz	2,279
Elgin, Ill.	Y	H-..	..-..	23.5	23.5	Y-57	BCDEFGH	Y	tuvx	2,750
Elmhurst, Ill.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.3	0.0	N	....	..	....	....
Elmira, N. Y.	Y	A-..	..-..	....	...	Y-46	ADE	N	tuz	2,350
Elyria, Ohio	Y	..-..	..-..	0.5	0.5	Y-..	ACDEFG	N	tuv	6,650
Enid, Okla.	Y[1]	E-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-57	BFG	N	tuvxy	1,600
Eugene, Ore.	Y[1]	..-..	5-3	41.0	0.0	Y-55	None	N	tuvwz	3,753
Fairfield t, Conn.	Y	Pp	3-2	24.3	1.1	Y-..	BCEG	N	....	....
Fargo, N. D.	Y	..-..	0-0	4.1	2.7	N	....	..	tuvwxy	8,225
Fayetteville, N. C.	Y	Pa	2-1	....	...	Y-56	AEFG	N	t	2,250
Ferndale, Mich.	Y	..-..	0-0	....	...	N	....	..	xy	1,100
Fitchburg, Mass.	Y	..-..	0-0	5.0	5.0	N	....	..	....	....
Fond du Lac, Wis.	Y	..-..	0-0	....	...	N	....	..	u	4,000
Fort Dodge, Iowa	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-56	ABCDF	N	....	....
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	Y	..-..	5-3	22.7	0.0	Y-57	ABCDEFG	N	tuvwxy	10,691
Framingham t, Mass.	Y	..-..	..-..	7.9	5.0	Y-57	ABCDEFG	N	....	....
Fullerton, Calif.	Y	Pa	11-8	29.6	1.2	Y-56	ABCEFG	N	uz	4,335
Gainesville, Fla.	Y	..-..	0-0	7.1	3.0	N	....	..	....	....
Galesburg, Ill.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	N	....	..	tuvxy	5,725
Garfield, N. J.	Y	..-..	0-0	....	...	Y-53	ABCDFG	N	tv	1,100
Gloucester, Mass.	Y	Pa	1-1	7.5	0.0	N	....	..	....	....
Grand Forks, N. D.	Y	E-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	tuw	2,300
Granite City, Ill.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-..	BCDEFG	N	....	....
Great Falls, Mont.	Y	Pp	3-1	....	...	Y-57	ABCEF	N	tuv	11,100
Greenville, Miss.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-57	BCFG	N	tuvx	3,400
Greenwich t, Conn.	Y	Pp	4-2	28.4	3.0	Y-56	ABCDFG	N	tvxy	8,260
Hackensack, N. J.	Y	E-..	..-..	2.6	0.0	N	....	..	vxy	1,150
Hamden t, Conn.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-57	ABCDEG	N	....	....
Hamilton tp, N. J.	Y	Pc	2-1	....	...	Y-51	All	N	tvy	1,700
Haverford tp, Pa.	Y	..-..	0-0	1.5	...	Y-..	All	N	....	....
Hayward, Calif.	Y	Pa	6-4	24.5	4.0	Y-..	All	N	tuvyz	11,793
Hempstead, N. Y.	Y	..-..	0-0	1.0	0.0	N	....	..	u	200
High Point, N. C.	Y	Pa	2-1	32.7	6.5	Y-55	AC	N	tuv	6,000
Huntington Pk., Calif.	N	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	tuxy	333
Hutchinson, Kan.	Y	B-..	0-0	1.6	1.0	Y-57	All	N	tvx	3,000
Independence, Mo.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-53	ABCEFG	N	....	....
Iowa City, Iowa	Y	A-..	0-0	1.7	1.5	Y-56	ABCDFH	N	vwy	370
Ithaca, N. Y.	Y	Pp	2-1	....	...	Y-52	BFG	N	....	....
Jackson, Tenn.	Y	..-..	..-..	1.2	0.0	Y-..	BCEFG	N	tuvwxy	1,520
Jamestown, N. Y.	Y	..-..	..-..	1.6	1.5	N	....	..	tv	350
Johnson City, Tenn.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-57	ABCEFG	N	tvw	260
Joplin, Mo.	Y	B-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-54	BCEF	N	t	1,450
Kettering, Ohio	Y	Pa	2-1	10.1	0.0	Y-55	ABCDEFG	N	t	150

Table XII—Planning Data for Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures: 1957 (in thousands)		Comp., Year Last Revised	Improvements Inside City	Requires Land For Schools	Public Improvements: 1958-1962	
				Total	Consulting Services				Types of Improvements	Estimated Cost (in thousands)
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Key West, Fla.	Y	A-..	0-0	0.3	0.0	Y-53	ABFG	N	tvwyz	1,170
Kokomo, Ind.	Y	Pp	4-2	8.9	0.3	Y-49	All	N	tx	1,100
La Crosse, Wis.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-57	A	N	. . . .	. . . .
La Grange, Ga.	N	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-50	A	N	. . . .	. . . .
Lafayette, Ind.	N	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	..-..	. . . .	..	uy	3,019
Lafayette, La.	Y	Pm	. .-. .	15.0	. . .	Y-50	ABEFG	N	tuvwyz	11,950
Lakeland, Fla.	Y	Pp	3-1	9.8	0.0	Y-55	BCEFG	N	tuvwxyz	13,160
Laurel, Miss.	Y	..-..	6-5	. . . .	. . .	Y-57	ABCEFG	N	tv	700
Lewiston, Me.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-57	. . . .	N	. . . .	. . . .
Lincoln Pk., Mich.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.7	0.0	N	. . . .	..	tv	3,180
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	Y	Pc	3-2	18.4	0.0	Y-48	All	N	tvwx	325*
Lynchburg, Va.	Y	E-..	1-0	6.9	0.0	Y-49	EFGH	N	. . . .	. . . .
Lynwood, Calif.	Y	..-..	0-0	3.2	0.0	Y-54	ABCDEF	N	tuvwxy	2,000
Manchester t, Conn.	Y	Pp	4-1	15.0	0.0	Y-46	ABCDEFG	N	. . . .	. . . .
Manhattan Beach, Cal.	Y	..-..	1-1	10.0	4.2	Y-57	ABCDEFG	N	vx	1,150
Manitowoc, Wis.	Y	Pp	2-2	. . . .	. . .	Y-41	AF	N	. . . .	. . . .
Maplewood tp, N. J.	Y	E-..	0-0	0.9	0.0	Y-54	ABCDEFG	N	y	405
Marion, Ind.	Y	P-..	2-1	11.0	0.0	Y-..	All	Y	ty	35
Marion, Ohio	Y	M-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-..	. . . .	N	t	1,000
Mason City, Iowa	Y	..-..	. .-. .	0.0	0.0	Y-48	ABCEFG	N	. . . .	. . . .
Maywood, Ill.	N	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	N	. . . .	..	uvwy	1,275
Melrose, Mass.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.5	0.0	Y-R	ABCDEFG	N	. . . .	. . . .
Meriden, Conn.	Y	..-..	0-0	2.3	0.0	Y-57	BCEFG	N	tuvx	1,950
Meridian, Miss.	Y	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-53	AEFG	N	tz	3,700
Miami Beach, Fla.	Y	A-..	0-0	25.8	23.9	N	. . . .	..	tuvxy	9,950
Michigan City, Ind.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	. . . .	..	. . . .	. . . .
Middletown, Ohio	Y	Pa	2-2	7.9	1.2	Y-55	ABCDEFG	N	tvwx	4,780
Milford t, Conn.	Y	Pp	3-2	11.0	0.2	Y-56	All	N	tv	7,500
Mishawaka, Ind.	Y	B-..	0-0	4.7	1.0	Y-56	ABCDEFG	N	. . . .	. . . .
Moline, Ill.	Y	E-..	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Y-57	ABDEFG	N	tuvxy	4,800
Montclair, N. J.	Y	Pp	3-2	16.1	0.0	Y-57	All	N	tvxyz	3,150
Montebello, Calif.	Y	..-..	1-0	10.5	5.0	Y-56	All	N	vy	1,800
Monterey Pk., Calif.	Y	Ea	. .-. .	6.7	2.3	Y-57	All	N	uvyz	1,051
Morgantown, W. Va.	Y	..-..	0-0	3.2	0.0	Y-57	ABEFG	N	tuvwxy	3,780
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	Y	A-..	0-0	0.2	0.0	Y-54	ABCDEFG	N	tvy	570
Muskegon, Mich.	Y	Pa	7-4	44.6	0.0	Y-..	ABCDF	N	tuvx	6,500
Muskogee, Okla.	Y	B-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-..	ABCEFG	N	tuvy	4,500
Nashua, N. H.	Y	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	N	. . . .	..	tv	1,000
National City, Calif.	Y	..-..	2-1	12.0	0.0	Y-50	ABCDEF	N	tvz	1,800
New Brunswick, N. J.	Y	Pp	. .-. .	12.5	5.0	N	. . . .	..	Y	550
New Castle, Pa.	Y	E-..	. .-. .	0.1	0.0	N	. . . .	..	tvx	470
New Kensington, Pa.	Y	..-..	0-0	10.4	9.6	N	. . . .	..	. . . .	. . . .
New London, Conn.	Y	E-..	0-0	0.3	0.0	Y-..	AC	N	. . . .	. . . .
Newport, Ky.	Y	E-..	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Y-46	All	N	uz	2,310
Newport, R. I.	Y	A-..	. .-. .	2.3	2.1	Y-50	ABEFG	N	tuvwxyz	2,150
Norman, Okla.	Y	A-..	. .-. .	3.6	2.0	Y-57	BCFG	N	. . . .	. . . .
Norristown, Pa.	N	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-55	ABCDEFG	N	. . . .	. . . .
Norwalk, Conn.	Y	Pp	4-3	. . . .	. . .	Y-57	ABCEFG	N	. . . .	. . . .
Norwich, Conn.	Y	E-..	0-0	2.2	1.5	Y-52	ABEG	N	. . . .	. . . .
Nutley, N. J.	Y	..-..	0-0	4.9	3.6	Y-54	All	N	tvwz	281
Odessa, Tex.	Y	Pa	1-1	17.0	10.0	Y-53	BCEF	N	. . . .	. . . .
Ontario, Calif.	Y	Pa	2-1	11.9	0.8	Y-..	All	N	tuxyz	5,169
Oshkosh, Wis.	Y	Ea	. .-. .	0.5	0.0	N	. . . .	..	. . . .	. . . .
Ottumwa, Iowa	Y	Pa	1-1	11.8	0.0	Y-55	ABCEFG	N	tuvxz	8,989
Owensboro, Ky.	N	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-47	BCDEFG	Y	. . . .	. . . .
Oxnard, Calif.	Y	Pa	2-1	5.5	0.0	Y-49	ABCDEFG	N	tuwxyz	2,045
Paducah, Ky.	Y	E-..	0-0	1.9	0.0	Y-46	. . . .	..	. . . .	. . . .
Palo Alto, Calif.	Y	Pa	4-2	24.6	0.0	Y-53	All	N	tuvxyz	11,304

Table XII—Planning Data for Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures: 1957 (in thousands)		Comp., Year Last Revised	Improvements Inside City	Requires Land For Schools	Public Improvements: 1958-1962	
				Total	Consulting Services				Types of Improvements	Estimated Cost (in thousands)
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Panama City, Fla.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-57	ABCEFG	N	....	....
Parma, Ohio	N	..-..	0-0	5.0	5.0	Y-57	ABDEFG	N	tvyz	7,300
Penn tp, Pa.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	t	1,000
Pensacola, Fla.	Y	Pp	3-2	15.7	0.5	Y-56	ABCFG	N	tuvxy	4,160
Petersburg, Va.	Y	E-..	0-0	0.5	0.0	Y-51	AEFG	N	tvxy	1,950
Pine Bluff, Ark.	Y	Pm	..-1	12.0	2.0	Y-57	ABCDEFG	N	vz	200
Plainfield, N. J.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.8	0.0	Y-54	BCDEFGH	N	vw	198
Pocatello, Idaho	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-55	BCEFG	N	tu	1,460
Pomona, Calif.	Y	Pa	4-3	29.7	0.0	Y-57	All	Y	tz	2,120
Port Huron, Mich.	Y	Ea	..-..	0.0	0.0	Y-54	BFG	N	tuvxy	2,980
Portsmouth, Ohio	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-53	ABCEFG	N	v	300
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.3	0.0	N	....	..	....	....
Provo, Utah	Y	A-..	0-0	4.5	...	Y-57	BEF	N	tuvwz	3,001
Quincy, Ill.	Y	Pc	1-1	7.0	1.0	Y-57	ABCDEFG	N	tuvxz	13,250
Redondo Beach, Calif.	Y	E-..	1-0	16.0	2.1	Y-48	BCDEFGH	N	twy	1,100
Redwood City, Calif.	Y	Pa	2-2	12.0	2.7	Y-56	ABCDEFG	N	....	....
Reno, Nev.	Y[1]	Px	5-3	42.0	0.0	Y-57	ABCDFG	N	tvz	12,000
Revere, Mass.	Y	Pa	2-2	....	...	Y-..	ABCDFG	N	....	....
Richfield, Minn.	N	..-..	..-..	3.8	0.0	Y-54	ABFH	N	....	....
Richmond, Ind.	Y	..-..	1-0	3.5	0.0	Y-53	BEF	N	ty	1,907
Rochester, Minn.	Y	Pc	2-1	20.0	0.0	Y-48	ABEFG	N	tuvwxz	5,895
Rocky Mount, N. C.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-57	ABCDEFG	N	....	....
Rome, Ga.	Y	B-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-56	ABCFG	N	....	....
Rome, N. Y.	Y	Pa	2-2	11.6	1.2	Y-..	BCEFG	N	uvyz	2,995
Roswell, N. M.	Y	E-..	..-..	....	...	Y-57	BCEF	Y	tuv	2,000
Royal Oak, Mich.	Y	..-..	0-0	12.8	5.0	..-..	....	..	....	....
St. Cloud, Minn.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-56	None	N	....	....
St. Louis Pk., Minn.	Y	..-..	0-0	18.7	17.1	Y-57	ABEH	Y	tuvyz	8,000
Salem, Oregon	Y[1]	Px	..-..	40.8	...	Y-R	ACDG	N	t	488
Salina, Kan.	N	E-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-50	None	N	tuvxy	4,295
San Leandro, Calif.	Y	Pa	5-3	54.1	16.3	N	....	..	tvxy	6,056
Sandusky, Ohio	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-..	BCDEFG	N	t	4,000
Santa Barbara, Calif.	Y	Pa	3-2	15.0	0.8	Y-57	ABCDEFH	N	ty	2,917
Santa Fe, N. M.	Y	E-..	..-..	5.5	0.0	Y-57	BCEF	N	tv	2,200
Sheboygan, Wis.	Y	Pc	1-1	8.6	0.0	N	....	..	....	....
Skokie, Ill.	Y	..-..	0-0	1.0	1.0	Y-57	BCDEFG	N	xy	155
Spartanburg, S. C.	Y	Pa	..-1	13.1	7.5	Y-56	ABEFG	N	tuvwxyz	5,720
Steubenville, Ohio	Y	Pp	3-1	12.2	0.0	Y-56	BCDEFG	Y	uv	1,860
Stratford t, Conn.	Y	Pp	2-1	10.9	0.0	Y-56	ABCDGH	N	....	....
Superior, Wis.	Y	E-..	..-..	4.0	1.0	Y-56	ABCDEFG	N	....	....
Tallahassee, Fla.	Y	Pc	2-1	10.0	...	Y-..	None	N	tuz	7,750
Taunton, Mass.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.2	...	N	....	..	....	....
Teaneck tp, N. J.	Y	A-..	0-0	0.4	0.0	Y-54	BCDEFGH	N	vy	1,625
Temple, Tex.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-52	ABCG	N	tu	1,925
Torrance, Calif.	Y	Pa	4-2	40.1	9.5	Y-56	All	N	tuvwxy	7,350
Torrington, Conn.	Y[1]	..-..	1-0	8.5	2.0	Y-56	AEFG	N	tvz	4,800
Tucson, Ariz.	Y	Pc	9-4	42.9	0.0	Y-56	None	N	tv	7,500
Tyler, Tex.	Y	E-..	..-..	....	...	Y-56	AG	N	tuv	5,990
Union tp, N. J.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-..	BCDEFGH	N	....	....
University City, Mo.	Y	E-..	..-..	13.5	13.2	Y-48	ABCDEFG	N	....	....
Vallejo, Calif.	Y	Pa	2-1	8.6	0.0	Y-53	All	N	uvwxyz	3,375
Vancouver, Wash.	Y	Pa	4-3	....	...	Y-38	ABCEFG	N	tuvwyz	3,477
Vicksburg, Miss.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-53	BC	N	....	....
Vineland, N. J.	Y	E-..	..-..	3.0	...	Y-54	All	N	....	....
Waltham, Mass.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-..	None	..	....	....
Warwick, Va.	Y	..-..	0-0	....	...	Y-54	BCEG	N	....	....
Watertown, N. Y.	Y	A-..	0-0	0.6	0.0	N	....	..	tx	4,750
Wausau, Wis.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	tuvwxy	1,300

TABLE XII—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures: 1957 (in thousands)		Comp., Year Last Revised	Improvements Inside City	Requires Land For Schools	Public Improvements: 1958-1962	
				Total	Consulting Services				Types of Improvements	Estimated Cost (in thousands)
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
West Allis, Wis.	Y	E-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	....	....
West Covina, Calif.	Y	Pc	3-1	18.0	0.0	Y-52	All	N	....	....
West Hartford t, Conn.	Y	Pa	4-3	26.8	2.7	Y-56	ABDEFG	N	tvyz	4,639
West Orange, N. J.	Y	..-..	0-0	1.7	0.0	Y-57	ABCDEFH	N	tvwyz	1,431
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	Y	..-..	0-0	7.0	6.0	Y-54	ABCDEFG	N	....	....
Whittier, Calif.	Y	Pa	3-2	18.3	0.3	Y-53	All	N	....	....
White Plains, N. Y.	Y	..-..	2-1	24.0	1.5	Y-57	All	N	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	Y	A-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-..	BG	N	tuvwy	2,750
Winona, Minn.	Y	E-..	0-0	33.0	33.0	Y-57	A	N	vw	85
Wyandotte, Mich.	Y	..-..	0-0	4.4	3.0	Y-..	....	..	....	....
Yakima, Wash.	Y	..-..	3-2	15.4	0.0	Y-57	....	N	tu	860
Zanesville, Ohio	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	N	....	..	tuz	4,900
10,000 to 25,000										
Ada, Okla.	Y	A-..	0-0	1.3	0.5	N	....	..	uz	2,100
Adrian, Mich.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.3	...	Y-48	ABCDEFG	N	tvwxy	1,915
Aiken, S. C.	Y	..-..	0-0	2.8	2.5	Y-57	ABCEFG	Y	....	....
Albany, Calif.	Y	..-..	..-..	2.4	...	N	....	..	....	....
Albany, Ore.	Y	X-..	0-0	4.0	3.0	Y-57	None	Y	....	....
Albert Lea, Minn.	Y	Ba	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	....	....
Albion, Mich.	Y	M-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	....	....
Alice, Tex.	N	..-..	0-0	....	...	Y-56	ABCDG	N	tuvz	624
Alpena, Mich.	Y	A-..	0-0	3.0	3.0	N	....	..	v	3,000
Ames, Iowa	Y	Pp	1-1	9.8	2.9	Y-57	BCDEFG	N	tuvwx	1,268
Amherst t, Mass.	Y	Ha	0-0	1.5	1.1	Y-54	ABEFGH	N	tuy	470
Andover t, Mass.	Y	..-..	1-0	4.8	1.5	Y-55	ABEFG	N	....	....
Annapolis, Md.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-55	BCDEFG	N	....	....
Ansonia, Conn.	Y	..-..	0-0	2.8	1.2	Y-56	ABDFG	N	....	....
Antioch, Calif.	Y	Pc	6-5	....	...	Y-51	ABCDEFG	N	xz	428
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.4	0.0	Y-55	All	N	uwx	1,135
Asbury Pk., N. J.	Y	A-..	0-0	0.5	0.0	N	....	..	tuvw	1,205
Ashland, Ohio	Y	..-..	0-0	0.1	0.0	Y-57	BCDEFG	N	uvx	688
Ashtabula, Ohio	Y	Ea	..-..	....	...	..-..	....	..	tvwy	532
Atchison, Kan.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-57	BCEFG	N	tvy	1,800
Athol t, Mass.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.1	0.0	Y-49	A	N	....	....
Auburn, Ala.	Y	..-..	..-..	2.0	...	Y-50	AEFG	N	t	800
Auburn, Me.	Y	E-..	0-0	7.7	0.0	Y-29	AEF	N	....	....
Augusta, Me.	Y	Pp	2-1	6.5	...	N	....	..	....	....
Aurora, Colo.	Y	Pa	1-1	16.6	4.7	Y-55	All	N	u	3,000
Barre, Vt.	Y	M-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	t	500
Bartlesville, Okla.	Y	A-..	..-..	....	...	Y-R	BCEFG	Y	tuvw	870
Batavia, N. Y.	Y	E-..	..-..	0.5	0.5	Y-53	EF	N	....	....
Bath, Me.	Y	A-..	0-0	4.0	4.0	N	....	..	....	....
Baytown, Tex.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-R	BCEFG	N	tuvz	1,696
Beatrice, Neb.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	t	549
Beaver Dam, Wis.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	uwz	1,420
Beaver Falls, Pa.	..	..-..	..-..	....	...	N	....	..	tv	200
Bell, Calif.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	0.6	N	....	..	....	....
Bellaire, Tex.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-53	ABCDEFG	N	yuvy	475
Bemidji, Minn.	Y	Ac	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	tuv	68
Bend, Ore.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-56	....	Y	tuvy	1,220
Bensalem tp, Pa.	Y	..-..	0-0	1.4	0.0	Y-56	ABCEF	N	....	....
Benton Harbor, Mich.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-..	....	..	....	....
Berea, Ohio	Y	..-..	0-0	....	...	Y-..	BDEFH	N	....	....
Bergenfield, N. J.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.2	0.2	Y-..	ABCDEFG	N	....	....
Berkley, Mich.	Y	H-..	0-0	....	...	N	....	..	tv	425
Berwick, Pa.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	N	....	..	tx	1,325
Big Spring, Tex.	Y	A-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-..	AEF	N	tuvx	380

Table XII—Planning Data for Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures: 1957 (in thousands)		Comp., Year Last Revised	Improvements Inside City	Requires Land For Schools	Public Improvements: 1958-1962	
				Total	Consulting Services				Types of Improvements	Estimated Cost (in thousands)
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Birmingham, Mich.	..	Pa	1-1	10.6	2.2	N	....	..	....	....
Bismarck, N. D.	Y	X-..	0-0	0.5	0.0	Y-52	ACEFG	N	tuvwxy	2,545
Blytheville, Ark.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-56	BCDEFG	N	....	....
Borger, Tex.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-56	ABCEFG	N	....	....
Bossier City, La.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-..	CDF	Y	....	....
Boulder, Colo.	Y	X-..	2-1	12.9	4.5	Y-51	ABCDEFG	Y	uvxyz	5,570
Bowling Green, Ky.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-57	....	..	....	....
Bozeman, Mont.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-57	AEF	N	uv	2,050
Bradenton, Fla.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-55	ABEF	N	xy	450
Brattleboro t, Vt.	N	A-..	..-..	....	...	N	....	..	txy	1,830
Bristol, Pa.	N	..-..	..-..	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	....	....
Bristol t, R. I.	Y	..-..	0-0	2.1	2.0	Y-48	ABEFG	..	v	200
Bristol, Va.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-56	ABEF	N	tuvxy	2,325
Brookfield, Ill.	Y	..-..	..-..	8.0	5.0	N	....	..	tuvwy	2,759
Brownwood, Tex.	Y	A-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	tuv	70
Brunswick, Ga.	Y	B-..	0-0	5.5	0.0	N	....	..	tvyz	2,850
Brunswick t, Me.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	5.0	Y-57	AEFG	N	tx	150
Bryan, Tex.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-52	BCEFG	N	tuwz	4,400
Burlingame, Calif.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	1.8	Y-55	All	N	tz	820
Burlington, N. J.	Y	..-..	0-0	2.5	2.0	N	....	..	tv	950
Burlington, N. C.	N	E-..	..-..	....	...	Y-52	ABCEFG	N	tv	4,139
Cadillac, Mich.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	u	1,200
Carlisle, Pa.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-..	....	N	tuv	180
Cedar Falls, Iowa	Y	..-..	0-0	2.4	2.1	Y-53	ABCEFG	N	tuvz	800
Central Falls, R. I.	N	M-..	..-..	....	...	N	....	..	tuvz	170
Chanute, Kan.	Y	X-..	0-0	....	...	N	....	..	tuvwx	1,005
Charles City, Iowa	Y	..-..	..-..	....	9.1	N	....	..	tuv	1,178
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	Y	E-..	..-..	....	...	Y-56	All	N	w	250
Chicago Hgts., Ill.	Y	Pc	1-1	6.3	0.0	Y-54	BCDEFGH	Y	....	....
Chickasha, Okla.	Y	A-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-55	ABCEFG	N	....	....
Chico, Calif.	Y	Ea	..-..	3.3	2.4	Y-56	All	N	tvwxy	750
Claremont, N. H.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-56	AF	N	....	....
Clayton, Mo.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	..-..	....	..	vz	415
Clearwater, Fla.	Y	Pa	2-1	31.2	20.0	Y-53	ABCDEFG	N	....	....
Cleburne, Tex.	Y	A-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-56	ABCDEFG	N	tuvyz	893
Coatesville, Pa.	Y	E-..	..-..	0.0	0.0	Y-R	CDEFG	N	....	....
Coeur d' Alene, Idaho	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	N	....	..	tvy	500
College Park, Ga.	Y	..-..	0-0	1.0	...	Y-..	ABCDEF	N	....	....
College Park, Md.	Y[1]	..-..	..-..	....	...	..-..	....	..	vxy	425
Collingswood, N. J.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	....	....
Colton, Calif.	Y	Pa	1-1	....	...	Y-54	All	N	....	....
Columbus, Ind.	Y	B-..	..-..	....	...	Y-57	BCFG	N	....	....
Concord, Calif.	Y	Pc	2-1	14.1	0.0	Y-54	ABCDEFG	N	tvy	3,250
Connellsville, Pa.	Y	..-..	..-..	2.8	2.8	N	....	..	....	....
Coral Gables, Fla.	N	X-..	..-..	....	...	Y-57	AEF	N	tx	1,020
Corapolis, Pa.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	x	1,500
Corning, N. Y.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-52	AG	N	tx	552
Corona, Calif.	Y	B-..	0-0	5.4	0.0	Y-..	All	N	....	....
Coronado, Calif.	Y	Ba	0-0	2.1	0.0	N	....	..	vy	425
Corsicana, Tex.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-..	ABCEF	N	....	....
Corvallis, Ore.	Y	E-..	0-0	1.1	0.0	N	....	..	....	....
Cranford tp, N. J.	Y	..-..	..-..	0.3	0.0	Y-..	ABCDFGH	N	....	....
Crowley, La.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-..	....	N	tyz	610
Cudahy, Wis.	Y	E-..	0-0	....	...	Y-57	AEF	N	....	....
Dalton, Ga.	Y	..-..	0-0	....	...	N	....	..	t	1,500
Daly City, Calif.	Y	E-..	0-0	6.8	...	Y-55	BCDEFG	N	....	....
Danvers t, Mass.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-57	All	..	tuvyz	6,200
Darby, Pa.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-R	ABCDFG	N	tw	10

TABLE XII—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures: 1957 (in thousands)		Comp., Year Last Revised	Improvements Inside City	Requires Land For Schools	Public Improvements: 1958-1962	
				Total	Consulting Services				Types of Improvements	Estimated Cost (in thousands)
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Darien t, Conn.	Y	Pp	2-1	11.0	2.5	Y-51	AB	N	....	....
Delano, Calif.	Y	Pa	3-2	....	...	Y-R	BCEF	N	t	56
Delaware tp, N. J.	Y	..-..	0-0	4.4	3.5	Y-55	All	N	ty	235
Delaware, Ohio	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-55	ABCDEFG	N	tu	700
Denison, Tex.	Y	A-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-57	BCEFG	N	tuvxyz	2,380
Des Plaines, Ill.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-41	BDEF	N	....	....
Dormont, Pa.	N	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	t	60
Dover, N. H.	Y	..-..	0-0	7.3	0.0	Y-48	ACEFG	N	t	195
Downers Grove, Ill.	Y	..-..	0-0	1.9	...	Y-56	BCDEFGH	Y	uvwy	935
Dyersburg, Tenn.	Y	..-..	..-..	3.0	...	Y-57	ABCEFG	N	w	10
E. Detroit, Mich.	Y	A-..	0-0	2.8	1.2	Y-54	CDEFG	N	tuvy	7,675
E. Lansing, Mich.	N	A-..	..-..	....	...	N	....	..	tuy	5,000
East Moline, Ill.	N	..-..	0-0	....	0.8	Y-57	BCEFG	N	tuwx	2,360
East Point, Ga.	Y	Hp	0-0	....	...	Y-57	None	N	u	500
Easthampton t, Mass.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.3	...	Y-R	BEFG	N	....	....
Ecorse, Mich.	Y	..-..	0-0	8.2	6.5	N	....	..	tvxy	1,700
Edinburg, Tex.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	N	....	..	u	450
El Centro, Calif.	Y	E-..	0-0	0.4	0.0	Y-49	BCDEF	N	txy	1,175
El Cerrito, Calif.	Y	..-..	..-..	6.1	3.1	Y-54	All	N	tvwyz	3,067
El Dorado, Kan.	Y	A-..	..-..	0.0	0.0	Y-51	A	N	....	....
El Segundo, Calif.	Y	B-..	0-1	7.9	1.2	Y-51	ABCDEFG	N	tuvwx	2,405
Elmwood Park, Ill.	N	A-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	vx	425
Emporia, Kan.	Y	A-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	tuvx	4,170
Endicott, N. Y.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	....	....
Enfield t, Conn.	N	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-54	ABCEG	N	....	....
Englewood, Colo.	Y	Pa	2-1	....	...	Y-57	CDEFG	N	tuvwy	2,750
Englewood, N. J.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	N	ABCDEFG	N	tvx	750
Escanaba, Mich.	Y	..-..	0-0	3.7	0.0	Y-56	None	N	tuvwxyz	1,510
Eureka, Calif.	Y	..-..	0-0	2.9	2.9	Y-57	BCDEFG	N	....	....
Fair Lawn, N. J.	Y	..-..	0-0	6.8	4.0	Y-54	All	N	....	....
Fairfield, Ala.	Y	..-..	0-0	....	...	Y-57	BCEFG	Y	tvy	375
Fairhaven t, Mass.	N	..-..	0-0	....	...	Y-57	BEFG	N	....	....
Fayetteville, Ark.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.3	0.0	N	....	..	tu	4,250
Ferguson, Mo.	Y	E-..	0-0	2.6	2.5	Y-55	All	N	v	1,531
Findlay, Ohio	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	N	....	..	ty	380
Forest Pk., Ill.	Y	..-..	..-..	5.0	...	N	....	..	x	6
Ft. Collins, Colo.	Y	..-..	..-1	8.0	0.0	Y-57	ABCDEFG	N	....	....
Fort Lee, N. J.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-57	ABCDEFG	N	....	....
Ft. Madison, Iowa	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	N	....	..	yz	285
Ft. Pierce, Fla.	Y	A-..	0-0	0.1	0.0	Y-57	BDEFH	N	tuxz	7,705
Ft. Thomas, Ky.	Y	E-..	0-0	2.5	0.0	Y-57	ABCDF	N	y	8
Frankfort, Ky.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-57	ABCDEFG	N	....	....
Franklin Pk., Ill.	Y	H-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-..	ABCDEFG	N	....	....
Fredericksburg, Va.	Y	..-..	0-0	4.0	4.0	N	....	..	....	....
Fulton, Mo.	Y	..-..	0-0	....	...	N	....	..	tuvwxz	1,204
Gainesville, Ga.[1]	Y[1]	Pc	2-1	....	...	Y-..	ACEFG	N	....	....
Gainesville, Tex.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-54	BCEFG	N	y	175
Garden City, Kan.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-51	BCF	N	tuv	950
Garden City, N. Y.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-..	BCDEFG	N	....	....
Gardena, Calif.	Y	B-..	1-0	10.5	2.7	Y-51	All	N	....	....
Garland, Tex.	Y	A-..	..-..	....	...	Y-56	ABCDEFG	N	tz	2,280
Gastonia, N. C.	Y	..-..	0-0	3.0	3.0	Y-57	AC	N	....	....
Girard, Ohio	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-57	ABCDEFG	N	....	....
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	Y	H-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-56	ABCDEFG	N	ty	1,180
Glenview, Ill.	Y	A-..	..-..	0.0	0.0	Y-37	BCEFG	N	....	....
Goldsboro, N. C.	Y	E-..	..-..	....	...	Y-..	AEF	N	....	....
Goshen, Ind.	Y	..-..	0-0	8.5	8.5	N	....	..	tuvy	2,500
Gr. Junction, Colo.	Y[1]	Px	..-..	49.2	37.2	Y-55	None	N	tuvwy	2,265

TABLE XII—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures: 1957 (in thousands)		Comp., Year Last Revised	Improvements Inside City	Requires Land For Schools	Public Improvements: 1958-1962	
				Total	Consulting Services				Types of Improvements	Estimated Cost (in thousands)
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Grand Prairie, Tex.	Y	Pa	2-1	11.1	0.0	Y-56	ABCEFG	N	tuvxyz	2,851
Great Bend, Kan.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.1	0.0	N	....	..	....	....
Greeley, Colo.	Y	..-..	..-..	1.5	...	Y-55	AEF	N	ux	550
Greenville, N. C.	Y	E-..	0-0	0.5	0.0	Y-57	ABEFG	N	tuvwx	520
Greenville, Tex.	Y	E-..	0-0	16.7	14.4	Y-52	BCEFG	N	u	2,000
Greenwood, S. C.	Y	E-..	..-..	1.0	...	N	....	..	....	....
Griffin, Ga.	Y	A-..	..-..	....	5.0	N	....	..	tuvwyz	1,512
Grosse Pte. Pk., Mich.	Y	A-..	0-0	2.3	1.8	Y-57	All	Y	tuvy	507
Grosse Pte. Woods, Mich.	Y	A-..	0-0	0.6	0.0	Y-57	BCDEFG	N	tuy	6,640
Gulfport, Miss.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-51	ABEF	N	z	250
Haddon tp, N. J.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.4	0.0	Y-55	BCDEFG	N	....	....
Haddonfield, N. J.	Y	..-..	0-0	4.0	4.0	N	....	..	tuv	140
Hanford, Calif.	Y	Pa	1-1	15.0	5.8	Y-57	BCEFG	N	tuvwxy	750
Hanover, Pa.	Y	A-..	..-..	0.1	0.0	N	....	..	....	....
Harlingen, Tex.	N	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-52	BCDEFG	N	....	....
Harrison tp, Pa.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-56	ABCDEFG	N	....	....
Harrisonburg, Va.	Y	Pp	1-1	....	...	Y-..	ACEFG	N	tux	1,300
Hastings, Neb.	Y	..-..	0-0	16.5	16.5	N	....	..	z	80
Hazel Park, Mich.	Y	E-..	0-0	0.4	0.0	N	....	..	ty	1,540
Helena, Ark.	Y	E-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-R	BEFG	N	tuv	335
Helena, Mont.	N	..-..	0-0	....	...	Y-48	None	N	tuvx	2,954
Henderson, Ky.	Y	E-..	..-..	....	...	Y-56	ABCEF	N	u	2,000
Hialeah, Fla.	Y	..-..	1-0	7.7	0.0	N	....	..	tuz	18,500
Hickory, N. C.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	N	....	..	tuvxy	2,176
Highland Pk., Ill.	Y	E-..	0-0	1.0	0.0	Y-55	BCDEFG	N	tuvxy	6,883
Hobart, Ind.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-45	ABCG	N	....	....
Hobbs, N. M.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-57	ABCDEF	N	tuvy	2,100
Holland, Mich.	Y	..-..	..-..	1.8	1.8	N	....	..	....	....
Hollywood, Fla.	N	Pc	2-1	15.0	0.0	Y-57	ABCDEF	N	tuv	2,350
Homewood, Ala.	Y	..-..	..-..	5.0	...	Y-..	BCEFG	N	ty	177
Homewood, Ill.	N	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-54	BCDEFG	N	uxy	550
Hopewell, Va.	Y	E-..	0-0	....	...	Y-51	None	N	tuxy	325
Hopkinsville, Ky.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-57	BE	N	uvwy	3,200
Huntington, Ind.	Y	H-..	0-0	4.0	3.9	Y-57	ABCEFG	Y	....	....
Huron, S. D.	Y	E-..	..-..	0.3	...	Y-51	ADEF	N	tuvx	685
Idaho Falls, Idaho	Y	..-..	..-..	1.9	0.0	N	....	..	t	1,850
Indiana, Pa.	N	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	....	....
Ironton, Ohio	Y	A-..	..-..	....	...	Y-49	All	N	u	1,000
Ironwood, Mich.	N	...-..	..-..	....	...	N	....	..	tuv	909
Jacksonville, Ill.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-R	ABCEFG	N	....	....
Janesville, Wis.	N	E-..	..-..	....	...	Y-57	None	Y	twx	870
Johnson City, N. Y.	Y	Hp	0-0	0.1	0.0	Y-57	ADFG	N	....	....
Junction City, Kan.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-57	None	N	tuvx	850
Kearney, Neb.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	tuvwx	1,103
Keene, N. H.	Y	E-..	0-0	....	0.5	Y-52	AEFG	N	xz	390
Kennewick, Wash.	Y	Pa	2-1	9.2	0.0	Y-57	ABE	N	tuvwy	1,122
Kingsport, Tenn.	N	..-..	..-..	3.3	...	Y-51	ABF	N	tuvwx	2,715
Kingston, Pa.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-28	ADEF	N	....	....
Kingsville, Tex.	Y	Bc	..-..	....	...	Y-54	BCEF	N	uvy	600
Kinston, N. C.	Y	H-..	0-0	5.5	5.0	Y-40	None	N	tuvwy	1,500
Kirkwood, Mo.	Y	..-..	0-0	....	2.0	Y-41	BEF	N	vy	270
Klamath Falls, Ore.	Y	Pc	1-1	....	...	Y-55	None	N	t	400
La Grange, Ill.	Y	A-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-..	ABCDEFG	Y	u	200
La Salle, Ill.	Y	H-..	0-0	7.0	7.0	N	....	..	....	....
Lake Worth, Fla.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-..	ABCDE	N	u	1,630
Lakewood tp, N. J.	Y	X-..	1-0	13.0	4.0	Y-57	ABCDEFH	N	tvyz	128
Lamesa, Tex.	N	A-..	1-1	....	...	N	....	..	tuvz	610
Lancaster, Ohio	Y	M-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-56	None	N	y	250

Table XII—Planning Data for Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures: 1957 (in thousands)		Comp., Year Last Revised	Improvements Inside City	Requires Land For Schools	Public Improvements: 1958-1962	
				Total	Consulting Services				Types of Improvements	Estimated Cost (in thousands)
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Lansing, Ill.	Y	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-57	BCDFGH	Y	. . . .	. . . .
Laramie, Wyo. . . .	N	E-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-57	ABCDEFG	N	tuv	3,240
Las Cruces, N. M. .	Y	..-..	0-0	3.0	3.0	Y-55	ABCD	N	. . . .	. . . .
Las Vegas, Nev. . .	Y	Pa	10-4	48.9	0.0	Y-54	ABCDEF	Y	tvw	380
Latrobe, Pa.	N	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	N	. . . .	. .	t	2,000
Lawrence, Kan. . .	Y	Pa	1-1	5.4	0.0	Y-57	None	N	tuvx	1,800
Leominster, Mass. .	Y	..-..	. .-. .	6.1	3.7	N	. . . .	. .	yuw	690
Lewiston, Idaho . .	Y	..-..	. .-. .	0.6	. . .	Y-57	ABCDEF	N	tv	946
Lewistown, Pa. . . .	Y	A-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-54	BCEFG	N	. . . .	. . . .
Lexington t, Mass. .	Y	..-..	0-0	13.5	0.0	Y-. .	EF	. .	. . . .	. . . .
Lexington, N. C. . .	Y	A-. .	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-57	AG	N	. . . .	. . . .
Lincoln, Ill.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.3	0.0	Y-57	CEF	N	tv	350
Livonia, Mich. . . .	Y	..-..	1-0	20.4	10.8	Y-52	All	N	. . . .	. . . .
Lodi, Calif.	Y	Pa	1-1	7.5	0.0	N	. . . .	. .	tuvwxy	1,675
Lodi, N. J.	Y	..-..	0-0	1.0	. . .	Y-57	All	N	. . . .	. . . .
Logan, Utah	Y	E-. .	0-0	0.6	0.0	Y-52	ABCDF	N	z	400
Lombard, Ill.	Y	A-. .	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Y-54	All	N	tuvwxy	6,775
Long Beach, N. Y. .	Y	..-..	0-0	10.0	6.0	Y-50	None	. .	tuvyz	2,800
Longview, Tex. . . .	Y	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	2.5	Y-53	BCEFG	N	tuvw	1,800
Longview, Wash. . .	Y	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	N	. . . .	. .	tv	800
McComb, Miss. . .	N	M-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-. .	EF	N	z	2,750
Macomb, Ill.	Y	P-. .	12-11	. . . .	. . .	Y-57	BDEFG	Y	. . . .	. . . .
Madera, Calif. . . .	Y	Ec	0-0	2.4	0.0	Y-52	CEFG	N	uwxy	410
Madison, N. J. . . .	Y	..-..	0-0	2.3	0.0	Y-. .	ABCEFG	N	. . . .	. . . .
Mamaroneck, N. Y. .	Y	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	N	. . . .	. .	tuvwx	605
Manhattan, Kan. . .	Y	E-. .	0-0	12.0	10.5	Y-41	None	N	tvx	1,344
Mankato, Minn. . . .	Y	..-..	0-0	1.5	1.3	Y-57	BCEF	N	tuvxy	3,800
Maple Hgts., Ohio .	Y	..-..	. .-. .	0.0	0.0	Y-30	None	N	yz	1,050
Maplewood, Mo. . .	N	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-46	All	N	. . . .	. . . .
Marietta, Ga.	Y	..-..	0-0	4.1	3.6	Y-51	ABCEFG	N	tuvwyz	1,928
Marinette, Wis. . .	Y	A-. .	0-0	. . . .	. . .	N	EF	N	tuwxy	890
Marshall, Tex. . . .	Y	E-. .	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Y-R	None	N	t	600
Marshfield, Wis. . .	Y	E-. .	3-1	. . . .	. . .	N	. . . .	. .	tz	55
Martinsville, Va. .	Y	E-. .	0-0	6.7	3.0	Y-57	ADG	Y	tuvwyz	3,555
Massena, N. Y. . . .	Y	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	1.9	Y-53	ABEFG	Y	tv	3,300
Mattoon, Ill.	Y	..-..	0-0	1.0	1.0	Y-. .	ABCDEF	N	. . . .	. . . .
Medford, Ore. . . .	Y*	..-..	. .-. .	2.0	1.7	N	. . . .	. .	tvz	1,340
Menasha, Wis. . . .	Y	Ec	3-2	. . . .	. . .	Y-56	ABEFG	N	t	1,000
Menlo Pk., Calif. .	Y	..-..	0-0	4.8	0.0	Y-49	BCEFGH	N	. . . .	. . . .
Merced, Calif. . . .	Y	Pa	3-2	15.7	1.1	Y-53	ABCDEFH	N	tvwyz	960
Mesa, Ariz.	Y	Px	2-1	13.3	0.0	Y-57	ABCEF	N	tuvwy	3,000
Mexico, Mo.	Y	A-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	1.2	Y-. .	BCDEFG	N	tvwxy	485
Middleborough t, Mass.	Y	H-. .	0-0	0.2	. . .	N	. . . .	. .	u	60
Midland, Mich. . . .	Y	Pa	3-2	19.5	0.0	Y-56	ABCDEFG	Y	. . . .	. . . .
Midland, Tex.	Y	Pa	3-2	. . . .	. . .	Y-57	AEF	N	tuv	8,026
Midwest City, Okla. .	Y	..-..	. .-. .	0.5	0.5	Y-R	BCEFG	N	u	5,000
Millcreek tp, Pa. .	Y	..-..	0-0	0.5	0.0	Y-57	AB	N	ty	2,820
Minot, N. D.	Y	..-..	0-0	7.7	7.5	Y-R	BCEF	Y	. . . .	. . . .
Missoula, Mont. . .	Y	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	N	. . . .	. .	t	280
Moberly, Mo.	N	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-57	ABCDEFG	Y	uvwx	1,090
Modesto, Calif. . . .	Y	Pa	7-3	39.5	0.0	Y-52	BCDFH	N	tuvwxyz	4,413
Monroe, Mich. . . .	Y	Pc	1-1	6.7	0.0	Y-57	All	Y	. . . .	. . . .
Monroe, N. C. . . .	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-49	BEF	N	tz	794
Monrovia, Calif. . .	Y	..-..	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Y-. .	BCDEFH	N	twxy	1,400
Monterey, Calif. . .	Y	Pa	2-1	15.2	4.0	Y-51	ABCEFGH	N	tvwxyz	2,547
Morristown, N. J. .	Y	..-..	0-0	1.3	. . .	Y-. .	ABCDEFG	N	. . . .	. . . .
Moscow, Idaho . . .	Y	H-. .	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-. .	None	N	. . . .	. . . .
Moultrie, Ga.	Y	..-..	3-2	. . . .	. . .	Y-56	EF	. .	tuvwx	2,100

TABLE XII—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures: 1957 (in thousands)		Comp., Year Last Revised	Improvements Inside City	Requires Land For Schools	Public Improvements: 1958-1962	
				Total	Consulting Services				Types of Improvements	Estimated Cost (in thousands)
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Moundsville, W. Va.	Y	..-..	0-0	5.0	5.0	N	....	..	....	....
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	10.0	Y-56	BCDEFG	N	tuvxy	2,400
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	Y	..-..	..-..	4.4	...	Y-49	A	N	tuvx	1,275
Mount Vernon, Ill.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-57	ABC	N	u	3,500
Mtn. View, Calif.	Y	Pa	3-2	23.2	5.0	Y-R	All	N	tuvxyz	10,900
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	Y	..-..	..-..	0.9	0.8	Y-56	AEF	N	....	....
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	Y	..-..	..-..	6.4	4.9	Y-..	BDFG	N	....	....
Nacogdoches, Tex.	N	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	....	....
Nampa, Idaho	Y	..-..	1-1	....	...	N	....	..	tuvxy	860
Nanticoke, Pa.	Y	..-..	0-0	....	1.0	N	....	..	....	....
Napa, Calif.	Y	..-..	0-0	4.7	4.3	Y-55	All	N	vwxy	481
Naugatuck, Conn.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-56	ABEFG	N	....	....
Needham t, Mass.	Y	..-..	0-0	17.6	13.0	Y-56	ABCDEFG	N	....	....
Neenah, Wis.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-56	None	N	tuvy	2,834
New Bern, N. C.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-56	ABCEFG	N	tuvwx	1,720
Newark, N. Y.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-56	AEF	N	....	....
Newburyport, Mass.	Y	..-..	..-..	0.1	0.0	Y-51	ABEFG	N	....	....
Newport Beach, Cal.	Y	..-..	2-0	16.1	10.1	Y-57	All	N	tuvy	2,830
Newton, Kan.	Y	E-..	..-..	2.0	0.8	Y-56	None	N	tvwxy	1,216
Niles, Mich.	Y	..-..	0-0	4.5	3.5	N	....	..	tv	880
Norfolk, Neb.	Y	..-..	0-0	....	...	..-..	....	..	t	312
N. Adams, Mass.	Y	A-..	0-0	....	...	Y-56	ABEFG	Y	tuvwxy	1,075
N. Arlington, N. J.	Y	..-..	0-0	....	...	Y-56	None	N	....	....
N. Miami, Fla.	Y	E-..	..-..	1.7	0.0	Y-..	BEF	N	tuvwx	3,750
N. Plainfield, N. J.	Y	E-..	0-0	3.4	2.3	Y-53	ABCDEFG	N	y	200
N. Providence t, R. I.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-..	AEFG	N	....	....
Oak Lawn, Ill.	Y	..-..	0-0	5.5	5.0	Y-56	BCDEFG	N	tuvwxyz	1,875
Ocala, Fla.	Y	E-..	0-0	0.5	0.3	Y-57	AEFG	N	tuvwxyz	2,175
Oceanside, Calif.	Y	E-..	0-0	11.9	8.8	Y-56	All	N	tvwxy	1,335
Oil City, Pa.	Y	Pc	3-1	12.7	2.5	Y-57	AEFG	N	tu	1,585
Okmulgee, Okla.	Y	Ba	0-0	6.1	6.0	Y-56	ABCEFG	N	....	....
Olean, N. Y.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	N	....	..	tvwxz	1,702
Oneida, N. Y.	Y	..-..	1-0	2.8	...	Y-57	ADEFG	N	....	....
Oneonta, N. Y.	Y	H-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-55	ACDEFG	N	t	87
Opelika, Ala.	Y	..-..	0-0	....	...	Y-48	AVEFG	..	t	1,500
Orange, Calif.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-R	All	N	tuvwxy	3,005
Orangeburg, S. C.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	N	....	..	tuvx	400
Oskaloosa, Iowa	Y	..-..	0-0	....	...	Y-..	BCEFG	N	....	....
Oswego, N. Y.	Y	..-..	..-..	5.1	5.0	..-..	....	..	tv	3,400
Ottawa, Kan.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	z	770
Overland, Mo.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-..	ABEF	N	....	....
Owatonna, Minn.	Y	Bc	..-..	....	...	Y-55	AEF	N	....	....
Palestine, Tex.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	t	500
Palm Springs, Calif.	Y	Pa	5-3	30.2	4.5	Y-53	BCEF	N	tvxyz	4,150
Pampa, Tex.	N	A-..	..-..	....	...	Y-57	BCEF	N	tuv	1,100
Paris, Tex.	N	A-..	..-..	....	...	Y-49	BCEFG	N	tuvwxyz	3,160
Park Forest, Ill.	Y	Pc	1-1	8.5	0.0	Y-55	BCDEFGH	Y	xyz	345
Park Ridge, Ill.	Y	..-..	0-0	5.0	...	Y-54	BCDEFG	Y	tuvwxy	3,050
Parsons, Kan.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	tuvwx	1,760
Peekskill, N. Y.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	N	....	..	Y	75
Pekin, Ill.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-56	ABCEFG	N	vwx	975
Pendleton, Ore.	Y	A-..	0-0	1.0	0.0	Y-55	ABCDEFG	Y	tuvwy	425
Pensauken tp, N. J.	N	..-..	0-0	1.0	...	Y-57	ABCDEFG	N	ty	520
Petaluma, Calif.	Y	E-..	..-..	....	...	Y-50	BCDEFG	N	....	....
Phenix City, Ala.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.5	0.5	Y-56	EF	N	....	....
Phillipsburg, N. J.	Y	..-..	0-0	4.0	4.0	Y-55	ABCEFG	N	....	....
Piedmont, Calif.	Y	H-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-..	All	N	....	....
Pittsburg, Calif.	Y	..-..	0-0	2.4	1.2	Y-..	All	N	xy	1,000

TABLE XII—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures: 1957 (in thousands)		Comp., Year Last Revised	Improvements Inside City	Requires Land For Schools	Public Improvements: 1958-1962	
				Total	Consulting Services				Types of Improvements	Estimated Cost (in thousands)
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Pittsburg, Kan.	Y	A-..	0-0	0.1	0.1	N	....	..	....	....
Pittston, Pa.	Y	Pc	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	....	....
Plainview, Tex.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	N	....	..	tuvz	495*
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.3	0.0	Y-55	ABCDEFG	N	....	....
Ponca City, Okla.	Y	Pa	2-1	14.2	2.4	Y-56	BCDF	N	tuvwy	1,500
Port Angeles, Wash.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.2	0.0	N	....	..	....	....
Portsmouth, N. H.	Y	Pa	1-1	7.3	0.0	Y-..	ACDEFG	N	tx	285
Pottstown, Pa.	Y	X-..	0-0	4.1	1.1	Y-57	ABCDFG	N	uvw	530
Princeton, N. J.	Y	..-..	0-0	3.9	...	Y-54	BCDFGH	N	....	....
Pullman, Wash.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.2	0.0	Y-..	ABEF	N	tuvxy	1,175
Puyallup, Wash.	Y	..-..	..-..	0.9	...	Y-47	AEF	N	uvw	490
Radnor tp, Pa.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-..	ABCEFH	N	t	900
Rahway, N. J.	Y	..-..	0-0	3.2	2.5	Y-57	All	N	xy	1,000
Reading t, Mass.	Y	H-..	0-0	0.6	0.0	Y-44	BCEFG	N	....	....
Red Wing, Minn.	Y	E-..	0-0	0.1	...	N	....	..	....	....
Redding, Calif.	Y	Pa	2-1	30.1	10.6	Y-56	ABCDEFG	N	tuxy	3,500
Redlands, Calif.	Y	Pa	3-1	17.1	1.9	Y-50	ABCDEFG	N	tuvwx	2,131
Renton, Wash.	Y	Pm	2-1	9.1	0.0	Y-38	BCEFG	N	....	....
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	Y	Hc	..-..	....	0.3	Y-41	ABCDEFG	N	....	....
Ridgewood, N. J.	Y	..-..	..-..	10.5	7.5	Y-53	All	N	t	2,200
River Rouge, Mich.	Y	..-..	0-0	....	...	N	....	..	Y	1,000
Robbinsdale, Minn.	Y	A-..	..-..	....	...	Y-..	None	N	tuvy	810
Rochester, N. H.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-52	AEF	N	....	....
Rock Hill, S. C.	Y	E-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-48	AEFG	N	tvwxy	2,675
Rock Sprgs., Wyo.	N	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-..	ABCEFG	N	....	....
Rockville Centre, N.Y.	Y	H-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	....	....
Roseville, Calif.	Y	..-..	0-0	5.5	5.5	Y-53	BCDEFG	N	tuvwxyz	1,525
Roseville, Mich.	N	..-..	..-..	5.5	5.5	N	....	..	tuv	150
Ross tp, Pa.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-49	ABCEFG	N	....	....
Rutherford, N. J.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.6	0.0	Y-55	....	N	....	....
Saco, Me.	Y	H-..	0-0	1.0	...	N	....	..	....	....
St. Augustine, Fla.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	N	....	..	v	200
St. Charles, Mo.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.5	...	Y-56	ABCEFG	N	tuvxyz	1,781
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	Y	..-..	0-0	7.7	5.2	N	....	..	....	....
St. Joseph, Mich.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	tuvxy	2,025
Salinas, Calif.	Y	Pa	4-1	27.6	0.0	Y-51	All	N	tuvwxy	5,300
Salisbury, Md.	N	..-..	..-..	....	...	N	....	..	tuvwx	1,060
Salisbury, N. C.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	tuvwyz	1,250
San Anselmo, Calif.	Y	A-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-57	BCDEFGH	N	y	160
San Benito, Tex.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	....	..	vx	275
San Bruno, Calif.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.5	0.0	Y-56	All	N	tuvxy	1,150
San Buenaventura, Cal.	Y	Pa	1-1	8.9	0.0	Y-48	All	N	ty	1,185
San Carlos, Calif.	Y	..-..	0-0	3.8	0.0	Y-55	ABCDFGH	N	....	....
San Fernando, Calif.	N	Bc	..-..	....	...	Y-..	ABCDEFH	N	u	200
San Gabriel, Calif.	Y	Bc	..-..	8.5	0.0	N	....	..	vy	1,300
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	Y	Pa	1-1	7.5	1.4	Y-53	All	N	tuvxy	4,995
San Marino, Calif.	Y	B-..	0-0	0.1	0.0	Y-54	All	N	....	....
San Pablo, Calif.	Y	..-..	0-0	1.2	0.0	Y-52	ABCDEFG	N	v	300
San Rafael, Calif.	Y	Pc	1-1	6.8	0.0	Y-..	All	..	tvwxy	1,435
Sanford, Fla.	Y	..-..	..-..	....	...	Y-56	ABCEFG	N	vz	940
Sanford, N. C.	Y	..-..	..-..	0.0	0.0	Y-56	AEFG	N	....	....
Santa Clara, Calif.	Y	Pa	3-1	22.1	2.0	Y-52	All	N	tuy	1,700
Santa Cruz, Calif.	Y	Pa	2-2	23.0	0.0	Y-57	ABCEFG	N	uvyz	7,300
Santa Maria, Calif.	Y	A-..	0-0	6.1	5.9	Y-56	ABCDEFH	N	....	....
Santa Paula, Calif.	Y	B-..	0-0	1.7	1.2	Y-R	All	N	tvy	1,400
Santa Rosa, Calif.	Y	Pa	5-2	25.8	0.6	Y-52	ABCDEFG	N	tuv	4,100
Sapulpa, Okla.	Y	A-..	0-0	0.3	0.3	N	....	..	tuvwxy	1,470
Sarasota, Fla.	N	P-..	1-1	9.7	1.2	Y-53	All	N	tuvy	4,200

TABLE XII—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures: 1957 (in thousands)		Comp., Year Last Revised	Improvements Inside City	Requires Land For Schools	Public Improvements: 1958-1962	
				Total	Consulting Services				Types of Improvements	Estimated Cost (in thousands)
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-52	BEF	N	tv	1,900
Sayreville, N. J.	N	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-57	All	N	y	375
Scarsdale, N. Y.	Y	A-. .	0-0	0.2	. . .	Y-57	BCEFG	N	. . . .	. . . .
Scottsbluff, Neb.	N	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	N	. . . .	. .	uvz	1,000
Selma, Ala.	Y	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-. .	ABCFG	N	. . . .	. . . .
Shaler tp, Pa.	Y	A-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-54	ABCEFG	N	y	300
Shelbyville, Ind.	Y	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-. .	ABCDEFG	N	tx	1,680
Sherman, Tex.	Y	E-. .	0-0	3.2	3.0	Y-56	ABCEFG	N	tuz	1,130
Shorewood, Wis.	Y	..-..	. .-. .	0.0	0.0	Y-37	. . . .	. .	vwxyz	775
Sidney, Ohio	Y	A-. .	. .-. .	12.0	10.5	Y-57	BCFG	N	tuvxz	682
Sikeston, Mo.	Y	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-57	AEF	N	wz	2,094
Snyder, Tex.	Y	Pa	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-. .	BCDEF	N	tuv	326
Somerville, N. J.	Y	..-..	. .-. .	0.6	0.0	Y-54	All	N	. . . .	. . . .
S. Euclid, Ohio	Y	..-..	. .-. .	1.4	0.1	Y-. .	ABCDEFG	N	t	900
S. Kingstown t, R. I.	N	Px*	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	..-..	. . . .	. .	Y	20
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	Y	..-..	. .-. .	3.8	1.6	Y-55	ABCDEF	N	u	180
South Norfolk, Va.	Y	..-..	1-0	25.0	20.0	Y-52	BCDEFG	N	tvwyz	1,669
S. Pasadena, Calif.	Y	A-. .	0-0	6.2	0.0	Y-53	BCDEFGH	Y	tuvwxy	1,430
S. Portland, Me.	Y	..-..	0-0	3.5	0.0	N	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .
South River, N. J.	Y	H-. .	0-0	0.8	0.0	Y-55	BCDEFG	N	. . . .	. . . .
Springfield, Ore.	Y[1]	Px	. .-. .	3.0*	. . .	Y-50	BCDEFG	N	tvwxy	3,552
Springfield tp, Pa. (Delaware Co.)	Y	H-. .	. .-. .	3.9	3.7	Y-. .	ABCDEFG	N	. . . .	. . . .
Springfield tp, Pa. (Montgomery Co.)	Y	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-50	ABCDEFG	N	. . . .	. . . .
State College, Pa.	Y	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	2.5	Y-57	None	N	tuvx	5,100
Statesville, N. C.	Y	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	5.0	Y-56	A	N	tuvwxz	2,050
Staunton, Va.	Y	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-R	ABEF	N	tuvy	335
Steelton, Pa.	Y	H-. .	0-0	0.4	0.0	N	. . . .	. .	t	500
Sterling, Ill.	Y	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-56	ABCDEF	N	. . . .	. . . .
Stevens Pt., Wis.	N	..-..	0-0	0.1	0.0	Y-57	A	N	tvy	700
Stillwater, Okla.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-57	BDEF	N	. . . .	. . . .
Stoughton t, Mass.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.7	0.0	Y-54	ABEFG	N	tuvy	2,040
Suffolk, Va.	Y	..-..	0-0	. . . .	4.2	N	. . . .	. .	tv	950
Summit, N. J.	Y	..-..	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Y-54	BCFG	N	tvxy	2,224
Sumter, S. C.	Y	Pp	. .-. .	9.5	0.5	N	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .
Sunbury, Pa.	N	..-..	. .-. .	0.0	0.0	N	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .
Sunnyvale, Calif.	Y	Pa	4-1	22.2	0.0	Y-56	All	N	tuvxyz	12,682
Sweetwater, Tex.	Y	E-. .	1-0	2.1	0.0	Y-56	ABCEF	N	tuvwyz	2,025
Takoma Park, Md.	N	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	N	. . . .	. .	vy	175
Tamaqua, Pa.	N	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	. . . .	. .	tv	25
Terrell, Tex.	Y	E-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-57	BCEFG	N	. . . .	. . . .
Texarkana, Ark.	N	..-..	0-0	1.1	1.1	N	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .
Texarkana, Tex.	Y	..-..	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Y-54	None	N	. . . .	. . . .
Texas City, Tex.	Y	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-55	ABCDEFG	N	. . . .	. . . .
Thomasville, Ga.	Y	E-. .	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-. .	. . . .	N	tvw	475
Thomasville, N. C.	N	A-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	N	. . . .	. .	tuvy	2,600
Tonawanda, N. Y.	Y	..-..	0-0	0.7	0.0	N	. . . .	. .	y	300
Traverse City, Mich.	Y	..-..	0-0	6.5	5.0	Y-R	ADEF	N	tuvwxy	4,850
Trinidad, Colo.	Y	A-. .	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-57	ABCDEFG	N	. . . .	. . . .
Troy, Ohio	Y	..-..	0-0	0.2	0.0	Y-50	ACEFG	Y	. . . .	. . . .
Tulare, Calif.	Y	..-..	0-0	3.0	. . .	Y-57	EF	N	tuv	581
Twin Falls, Idaho	Y	..-..	0-0	0.0	0.0	N	. . . .	. .	t	1,250
Two Rivers, Wis.	Y	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-54	A	Y	tuvxyz	2,611
Uniontown, Pa.	Y	..-..	0-0	4.7	0.0	N	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .
University Hts., Ohio	Y	M-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-56	All	N	. . . .	. . . .
University Pk., Tex.	Y	..-..	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-. .	BCDEF	N	. . . .	. . . .
Upland, Calif.	Y	X-. .	0-0	10.3	2.6	Y-50	All	Y	x	205

Table XII—Planning Data for Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Official Planning Agency	Who Serves As Planning Director	Employees—Total, Professional	Expenditures: 1957 (in thousands)		Comp., Year Last Revised	Improvements Inside City	Requires Land For Schools	Public Improvements: 1958-1962	
				Total	Consulting Services				Types of Improvements	Estimated Cost (in thousands)
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Urbana, Ill.	Y	. .-. .	0-0	0.2	0.0	Y-57	ABCDEFG	N	tvw	210
Valparaiso, Ind. . .	Y	H-. .	0-0	1.3	1.1	Y-54	ABCEFG	N	tuy	1,900
Vernon, Tex.	N	. .-. .	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-. .	EF	N	z	250
Victoria, Tex. . . .	Y	. .-. .	. .-. .	0.0	0.0	Y-56	ABCEFG	N	vz	1,719
Villa Park, Ill. . . .	Y	. .-. .	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-. .	BCDEF	Y	. . . .	. . . .
Vincennes, Ind. . . .	Y	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	t	1,000
Visalia, Calif. . . .	Y	. .-. .	0-0	. . . .	. . .	Y-56	ABCEFG	N	. . . .	. . . .
Warren, Pa.	Y	. .-. .	. .-. .	0.0	0.0	N	. . . .	. .	v	300
Wash. Ct. House, Ohio	N	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	N	BCEF	N	tv	800
Watertown, S. D. . .	N	. .-. .	. .-. .	0.0	0.0	. .-. .	. . . .	. .	ty	550
Watertown, Wis. . .	Y	A-. .	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-57	AEF	N	tuvwxy	770
Waterville, Me. . .	Y	. .-. .	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-. .	BEF	N	. . . .	. . . .
Watsonville, Calif. .	N	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-R	BCDEFG	N	tvwxy	3,090
Waukesha, Wis. . .	Y	Pp	3-2	38.5	21.2	Y-57	ABDFG	N	tuvw	1,400
Wayne, Mich.	Y	E-. .	3-2	. . . .	. . .	Y-57	BCDEFGH	Y	tuvxyz	6,944
Waynesboro, Pa. . .	N	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	N	. . . .	. .	tuv	95
Webster Groves, Mo.	Y	. .-. .	0-0	2.3	1.4	Y-49	BCEFG	N	uvyz	1,318
Weirton, W. Va. . .	Y	. .-. .	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-. .	BCEFG	N	tu	6,055
Wenatchee, Wash. .	Y[1]	Px	2-1	10.6	0.1	Y-53	AB	N	tuvwxz	1,650
West Monroe, La. .	Y	Pm	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	N	. . . .	. .	tuw	2,424
W. Springfield t, Mass.	Y	H-. .	0-0	2.9	0.1	Y-23	EFG	N	. . . .	. . . .
Westerly t, R. I. . .	Y	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	2.0	Y-25	A	N	tuvw	72
Westfield, N. J. . .	Y	E-. .	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-54	All	N	. . . .	. . . .
White Settlement, Tex.	Y	Ec	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-56	BCEFG	N	tuvy	500
Whitefish Bay, Wis. .	Y	A-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	N	. . . .	. .	tuvwz	3,100
Whitehall tp, Pa. . .	N	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-. .	ACD	. .	yz	192
Willimantic, Conn. .	Y	B-. .	. .-1	. . . .	. . .	N	. . . .	. .	tu	1,250
Wilmette, Ill.	N	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-50	ABCDEFG	N	v	500
Wilson, N. C.	Y	. .-. .	. .-. .	3.0	3.0	Y-. .	ABCEFG	N	. . . .	. . . .
Winchester t, Mass.	Y	. .-. .	. .-. .	3.9	2.1	Y-57	BCDEFG	N	uvyz	3,185
Winchester, Va. . .	Y	B-. .	0-0	7.6	5.1	Y-38	ADEFG	N	tuvxyz	800
Windsor t, Conn. . .	Y	Pa	1-1	6.1	1.3	Y-55	All	N	y	1,940
Winnetka, Ill.	Y	E-. .	0-0	1.7	1.1	Y-50	BCDEFG	N	tuvwxy	1,900
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	Y	E-. .	0-0	0.0	0.0	Y-57	None	N	tvwxy	900
Wood River, Ill. . .	Y	. .-. .	0-0	0.7	0.6	N	. . . .	. .	tu	1,400
Woodbury, N. J. . .	Y	. .-. .	. .-. .	2.5	2.5	Y-. .	ACDEFG	N	vx	60
Woodland, Calif. . .	Y	X-x	. .-. .	4.8	4.0	Y-55	All	N	tuvwx	1,880
Wooster, Ohio . . .	N	. .-. .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . .	Y-54	ABCEFG	N	. . . .	. . . .
Xenia, Ohio	Y	A-. .	0-0	0.1	0.0	Y-55	ABCDEFG	N	tu	630
Ypsilanti, Mich. . .	Y	Pa	1-1	. . . .	0.0	N	. . . .	. .	uvy	1,360

[1] The following cities work through county or regional planning commissions; data are for these agencies unless otherwise indicated: Tucson, Arizona; Grand Junction, Colorado; Atlanta, Augusta, Gainesville, and Macon, Georgia; Rockford, Illinois; Evansville and Indianapolis, Indiana; Louisville, Kentucky; College Park, Maryland; Reno, Nevada; Charlotte and Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Springfield and Toledo, Ohio; Enid, Oklahoma; Eugene, Salem, and Springfield, Oregon; Knoxville, Memphis, and Nashville, Tennessee; and Wenatchee, Washington.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN: Data are for four-year period, 1958-1961.

CLEVELAND, OHIO: Data are for six-year period, 1958-1963.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN: Data are for six-year period, 1958-1963.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA: Estimated costs are for fiscal year July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1958.

BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK: City uses services of Broome County planning director.

MACON, GEORGIA: Data are only for city's expenditure for planning.

MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK: Data are for 1958 expenditures only.

LOWER MERION tp, PENNSYLVANIA: Data are for 1958 estimated cost only.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS: Data are for 1958 scheduled costs.

MEDFORD, OREGON: Served by the Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, University of Oregon. One full-time planning technician assigned to city.

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS: Data are for 1958 costs only.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN, RHODE ISLAND: Planning director is appointed and controlled by the state.

SPRINGFIELD, OREGON: Data are only for city expenditures.

TABLE XIII

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958

This table includes 622 cities over 10,000 population; data were reported early in 1958. Data are shown for public improvements, excluding schools, definitely planned and scheduled for the five-year period, 1958-1962. For each type of improvement (see definitions below), the first column shows estimated total expenditures (in thousands) for five-year period; second column shows probable methods of financing (see code). Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported, data not available, or no project contemplated; asterisks (*) indicate footnotes at end of table.

DEFINITIONS OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

Sewers: sanitary and storm sewers and disposal plants
Water: storage, filtration, and distribution projects
Streets: all construction for streets, alleys, sidewalks, curbs, and express ways
Street Lighting: only city-owned systems; does not include lighting systems privately owned and leased to city
Off-street Parking: city-owned and operated lots and garages
Municipal Buildings: city halls, police and fire stations, libraries, community centers, auditoriums, and public works yards
Other: airport and hangar facilities, hospitals, park and recreation facilities, traffic control, gas and electric utilities, harbors, yacht basins, swimming pools, and incinerators

METHOD OF FINANCING

G - General obligation bonds
R - Revenue bonds and special revenue funds
S - Special assessments
C - Capital reserve funds, current funds, annual appropriations, revolving funds, and pay-as-you-go financing
O - County, state, and federal grants-in-aid; shared taxes from state including motor vehicle and motor fuel taxes; and miscellaneous sources.

City	Sewers		Water		Streets		Street Lighting		Off-Street Parking		Buildings		Other	
	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing
Over 1,000,000														
Chicago, Ill.	$60,000	GO	$140,000	GR	$280,000	GO	$70,000	GO	$12,000	R	$30,000	G	$96,000	GO
Detroit, Mich.*	38,750	G	50,000	R	48,538	. . .	1,500	. . .	6,500	R	24,102	. . .	94,678	. . .
Los Angeles, Calif. .	10,000	GS	75,000	RC	25,000	SC	2,500	S	2,500	C	19,000	GC	245,000	GRC
Philadelphia, Pa. . .	57,255	GC	42,080	GC	41,638	GC	2,800	GC	. . . . .	. . .	29,676	GC	64,576	GC
500,000 to 1,000,000														
Baltimore, Md.	13,760	G	44,234	G	83,940	GO	2,400	G	2,185	R	. . . . .	. . .	. . . . .	. . .
Boston, Mass.	2,500	GC	820	GC	12,750	G	. . . . .	. . .	9,000	G	17,470	G	4,575	GC
Buffalo, N. Y.	5,000	G	7,000	G	15,000	G	1,250	G	1,887	G	. . . . .	. . .	. . . . .	. . .
Cincinnati, Ohio . . .	35,201	GC	22,492	GC	233,268	GSC	348	C	16,101	RC	1,824	GRC	56,113	GRC
Cleveland, Ohio* . . .	31,850	GR	28,850	R	45,000	G	10,675	R	8,710	G	8,460	G	37,157	G
Milwaukee, Wis.* . .	31,250	GS	39,750	RSC	34,500	GSC	12,100	C	6,600	C	22,700	G	9,900	G
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,273	G	10,860	G	8,597	G	. . . . .	. . .	. . . . .	. . .	5,000	G	. . . . .	. . .

Table XIII—Public Improvement Data for Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Sewers		Water		Streets		Street Lighting		Off-Street Parking		Buildings		Other	
	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing
500,000 to 1,000,000—continued														
St. Louis, Mo.	.....	...	$20,000	R	$ 4,000	G	$ 1,100	G	$ 40	R	$ 8,415	G	$13,000	G
San Francisco, Calif.	9,546	...	56,711	...	65,487	...	2,938	...	9,065	...	6,009	...	131,078	...
250,000 to 500,000														
Akron, Ohio	.....	...	5,000	G	12,000	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Atlanta, Ga.	11,060	G	15,032	GRS	5,456	G	.....	...	2,850	G	.....	...	15,486	GRC
Birmingham, Ala.	.....	...	20,000	R	500	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	6,000	R
Columbus, Ohio	34,275	GR	3,220	R	92,700	GSO	.....	...	640	G	16,351	GR	30,235	GO
Denver, Colo.	11,000	GS	89,000	GS	6,000	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Fort Worth, Tex.	8,525	GR	12,950	R	16,950	G	395	G	.....	...	300	G	175	G
Indianapolis, Ind.	15,000	G	.....	...	460	C	.....	...	.....	...	22,000	R	.....	...
Kansas City, Mo.	6,790	GS	16,000	R	10,284	GS	.....	...	.....	...	4,947	G	4,340	G
Long Beach, Calif.	125	C	6,884	G	4,200	GC	1,000	C	.....	...	13,643	G	18,210	GC
Memphis, Tenn.	4,000	G	.....	...	16,000	G	1,000	G	1,000	G	10,000	G	6,000	G
Newark, N. J.	6,563	GC	3,750	RC	1,250	C	250	C	11,455	R	6,807	GC	.....	...
Oakland, Calif.	4,500	SC	.....	...	7,500	SCO	.....	...	.....	...	7,000	G	.....	...
Portland, Ore.	.....	...	5,000	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	8,000	G	6,355	GO
Rochester, N. Y.	1,700	GC	750	G	6,000	C	.....	...	1,900	G	7,915	GC	23,482	GC
St. Paul, Minn.	10,000	G	5,000	G	20,000	G	200	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
San Antonio, Tex.	16,884	G	30,885	RC	8,972	G	2,500	C	.....	...	872	GC	100	RC
San Diego, Calif.	3,997	C	26,953	RC	15,986	C	61	C	.....	...	4,843	RC	7,657	C
Seattle, Wash.	32,861	RSC	42,122	RSC	25,106	GC	4,500	G	.....	...	17,175	G	156,170	GRC
Toledo, Ohio	10,000	SC	9,500	R	25,000	SC	500	GS	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
100,000 to 250,000														
Allentown, Pa.	500	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Austin, Tex.	10,321	GRC	11,050	RC	9,708	GSC	469	R	.....	...	4,248	GCO	61,714	GRCO
Baton Rouge, La.	14,805	...	.....	...	23,161	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Cambridge, Mass.	.....	...	125	R	500	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Charlotte, N. C.	3,565	G	2,802	G	1,500	G	.....	...	.....	...	4,300	G	1,634	G
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,500	G	500	G	5,000	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Corpus Christi, Tex.	5,505	GC	9,638	RC	7,121	GC	.....	...	.....	...	1,205	GC	9,319	GRC
Dayton, Ohio	6,021	G	2,925	G	27,297	G	17	S	.....	...	3,562*	G	.....	...
Elizabeth, N. J.	1,000	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Evansville, Ind.	3,500	R	3,500	R	884	O	.....	...	500	R	.....	...	.....	...
Fresno, Calif.	2,500	GR	5,000	C	2,000	C	400	C	500	R	2,000	G	.....	...
Gary, Ind.	.....	...	.....	...	396	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Hartford, Conn.	.....	...	.....	...	2,053	GC	.....	...	.....	...	925	GC	895	GC
Jacksonville, Fla.	15,000	R	.....	...	5,000	R	.....	...	.....	...	11,150	R	.....	...
Knoxville, Tenn.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	6,000	G	.....	...
Little Rock, Ark.	4,334	R	9,585	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1,295	G	.....	...

Miami, Fla.	$13,000	G	$ 8,500	R	$ 5,500	G	$ 1,500	...	$ 4,000	R	$ 3,000	G	$21,000	GR
Nashville, Tenn.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	5,000	G	6,500	GO
New Bedford, Mass.	1,000	G	1,500	G	1,800	G	.....	...	500	G	600	G	5,000	G
Pasadena, Calif.	.....	...	600	RC	3,000	GC	500	GC	1,000	G	500	G	5,400	RC
Peoria, Ill.	5,000	S	.....	...	3,000	S	100	C	1,000	R	200	C	.....	...
Phoenix, Ariz.	14,000	G	35,000	R	14,000	RSO	.....	...	.....	...	5,200	G	12,717	GRO
Providence, R I.	1,000	G	1,500	G	2,000	G	.....	...	.....	...	550	G	.....	...
Richmond, Va.*	975	G	.....	...	1,038	G	.....	...	.....	...	855	G	1,375	GC
Rockford, Ill.	8,878	G	.....	...	4,500	SO	.....	...	2,500	R	1,000	G	3,700	G
San Jose, Calif.	5,750	G	.....	...	12,350	G	100	G	.....	...	2,850	G	6,850	G
South Bend, Ind.	10,000	G	500	R	500	GS	100	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Syracuse, N. Y.	395	C	700	R	9,870	G	300	C	2,500	C	1,635	C	.....	...
Tacoma, Wash.	12,031	GR	4,881	RC	6,395	GC	2,105	G	.....	...	148	G	19,022	GRSCO
Wichita, Kan.	21,137	GS	13,560	SC	28,458	GS	.....	...	.....	...	3,348	G	.....	...
Worcester, Mass.	600	G	500	G	329	G	30	C	1,000	R	200	G	750	GC
Yonkers, N. Y.	5,000	GS	5,000	G	4,500	GS	350	G	500	G	2,325	...	400	G
Youngstown, Ohio	14,000	R	.....	...	20,000	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	6,000	G
50,000 to 100,000														
Alameda, Calif.	100	GC	.....	...	1,000	CO	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Albuquerque, N. M.	13,000	GR	10,000	R	10,000	SCO	300	C	1,000	R	5,000	GCO	11,500	GRCO
Alexandria, Va.	1,050	G	.....	...	3,433	G	.....	...	400	G	213	G	.....	...
Amarillo, Tex.	1,500	RC	3,000	RC	3,000	G	.....	...	.....	...	500	G	.....	...
Asheville, N. C.	.....	...	3,000	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	2,500	G
Augusta, Ga.	375	G	200	G	1,000	G	40	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Bay City, Mich.	1,000	C	1,000	C	1,000	RC	100	...	100	C	500	G	.....	...
Beaumont, Tex.	.....	...	4,500	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Binghamton, N. Y.	3,370	G	4,200	G	.....	...	.....	...	235	G	680	G	3,109	G
Burbank, Calif.	350	G	3,000	GC	5,000	C	.....	...	.....	...	2,000	GC	2,400	G
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	3,500	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1,000	GS	1,400	GC	116	G
Columbia, S. C.	2,000	R	3,000	R	2,000	O	150	C	100	C	300	C	100	C
Columbus, Ga.	3,700	GRC	.....	...	2,000	GS	.....	...	.....	...	100	C	.....	...
Compton, Calif.	150	C	650	C	500	C	.....	...	.....	...	413	C	.....	...
Cranston, R. I.	1,000	G	100	S	400	C	100	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Davenport, Ia.	1,500	GR	.....	...	500	SC	.....	...	100	C	300	G	.....	...
Dearborn, Mich.	5,000	GC	1,500	RC	4,500	SC	.....	...	1,300	RS	3,500	G	.....	...
Decatur, Ill.	.....	...	.....	...	2,100	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Dubuque, Ia.	250	GS	300	C	1,000	SC	20	S	150	C	.....	...	.....	...
Durham, N. C.	.....	...	453	G	345	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
East Chicago, Ind.	6,000	G	.....	...	3,000	G	18	C	200	G	900	G	800	G
East Orange, N. J.	720	...	1,500	C	1,006	...	150	...	200	C	.....	...	131	...
Evanston, Ill.	.....	...	250	CO	1,500	RSC	250	S	.....	...	.....	...	150	C
Glendale, Calif.	2,250	G	586	C	1,981	C	500	C	1,044	R	1,428	G	7,670	RC
Greensboro, N. C.	6,200	...	5,800	G	8	...	.....	...	.....	...	500	GC	.....	...
Hamilton, Ohio	3,000	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	4,000	R
Hampton, Va.	3,000	G	.....	...	7,000	G	.....	...	.....	...	3,000	G	.....	...
Harrisburg, Pa.	7,000	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1,000	G
Hoboken, N. J.	8,000	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Huntington, W. Va.	8,000	RC	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...

TABLE XIII—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Sewers		Water		Streets		Street Lighting		Off-Street Parking		Buildings		Other	
	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing
50,000 to 100,000—continued														
Inglewood, Calif.	$.....	...	$ 925	C	$ 1,500	C	$ 300	C	$ 800	C	$ 250	C	.....	...
Jackson, Mich.	2,500	C	.....	...	2,500	CO	.....	...	2,000	R	285	CO	3,513	GCO
Joliet, Ill.	5,000	SC	1,000	SC	1,000	C	50	SC	50	C	.....	...	.....	...
Kalamazoo, Mich.	5,638	GSC	1,450	R	1,048	C	250	S	325	R	916	C	589	C
Kenosha, Wis.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	625	G
Lakewood, Ohio	1,500	GR	.....	...	1,000	S	.....	...	.....	...	1,750	G	.....	...
Lawrence, Mass.	.....	...	200	G	.....	...	.....	...	300	G	.....	...	.....	...
Lexington, Ky.	6,000	RS	.....	...	1,500	G	100	G	1,125	R	500	G	300	G
Lima, Ohio	1,500	GRS	2,000	GR	300	GSC	.....	...	.....	...	140	GC	400	GC
Lincoln, Neb.	3,500	R	1,500	RC	7,500	O	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Lowell, Mass.	.....	...	5,000	G	.....	...	.....	...	2,000	G	.....	...	.....	...
Lubbock, Tex.	4,085	G	2,625	R	700	G	250	G	.....	...	225	G	3,240	GR
Madison, Wis.	.....	...	.....	...	10,000	G	250	G	2,500	GR	7,500	G	2,950	G
Manchester, N. H.	500	C	1,000	C	1,000	C	.....	...	100	C	.....	...	1,000	G
Medford, Mass.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1,550	G	.....	...
Mount Vernon, N. Y.*	175	G	.....	...	350	G	10	G	50	G	625	G	.....	...
Muncie, Ind.	1,000	S	.....	...	4,000	O	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	350	G	1,000	G	.....	...
Oak Park, Ill.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	80	...	.....	...
Ogden, Utah	125	S	250	C	1,250	S	.....	...	265	R	.....	...	350	G
Orlando, Fla.	1,600	RS	.....	...	1,400	RS	.....	...	310	R	1,850	RC	.....	...
Port Arthur, Tex.	264	RC	234	RC	310	GC	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Portland, Me.	2,197	C	.....	...	1,288	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	801	C
Portsmouth, Va.	1,500	C	4,790	R	831	C	.....	...	.....	...	2,870	GC	1,550	GC
Pueblo, Colo.	1,450	GC	.....	...	1,800	SC	.....	...	.....	...	150	C	325	C
Quincy, Mass.	1,500	G	.....	...	1,500	G	.....	...	250	G	.....	...	2,000	G
Raleigh, N. C.	300	...	400	...	1,100	GC	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Richmond, Calif.	5,000	G	8,000	G	948	C	.....	...	.....	...	200	C	1,200	GC
Riverside, Calif.	2,800	G	.....	...	500	C	135	C	45	C	134	GC	890	GC
Roanoke, Va.	750	C	1,250	C	2,750	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Saginaw, Mich.	5,965	GRS	87	R	1,397	GS	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
St. Joseph, Mo.	9,000	R	.....	...	1,000	G	.....	...	300	R	.....	...	.....	...
San Angelo, Tex.	100	C	500	C	250	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Santa Ana, Calif.	1,500	C	8,140	C	1,624	C	40	C	.....	...	2,500	G	100	C
Santa Monica, Calif.	2,000	GC	3,000	GC	1,375	O	1,679	SC	300	O	4,890	GC	.....	...
Schenectady, N. Y.	1,600	G	500	G	1,300	G	.....	...	500	R	150	G	1,925	G
Sioux City, Iowa	5,500	RC	1,100	RC	500	C	.....	...	250	C	250	C	.....	...
Sioux Falls, S. D.	1,300	G	1,500	G	.....	...	.....	...	500	C	.....	...	.....	...
Springfield, Ill.	5,600	R	2,500	RC	2,500	SC	600	SC	.....	...	2,000	R	9,600	RC
Springfield, Mo.	7,000	GS	3,000	RC	1,500	C	500	C	750	C	500	C	.....	...
Springfield, Ohio	3,150	GR	250	R	1,000	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	900	CO

Stockton, Calif.	$ 3,538	GC	$.....	...	$ 8,368	GC	$.....	...	$ 2,000	R	$ 1,003	GC	$ 245	C
Waco, Tex.	520	G	4,000	R	7,104	G	.....	...	.....	...	450	G	4,401	G
Wheeling, W. Va.	7,500	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	2,500	S	.....	...
Wichita Falls, Tex.	7,752	R	.....	...	3,853	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
York, Pa.	60	G	.....	...	70	G	.....	...	150	G	.....	...	15	G
25,000 to 50,000														
Abilene, Tex.	850	R	2,650	R	1,500	G	.....	...	.....	...	700	G	400	G
Abington tp, Pa.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Albany, Ga.	3,500	R	1,500	RC	1,500	GS	150	C	150	R	600	GC	.....	...
Amsterdam, N. Y.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	400	R	.....	...	.....	...
Anaheim, Calif.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	400	G	.....	...
Ann Arbor, Mich.	6,458	RS	4,258	GR	1,554	SO	.....	...	.....	...	2,345	G	1,149	G
Anniston, Ala.	.....	...	.....	...	25	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Appleton, Wis.	2,000	G	600	G	500	G	60	G	300	G	.....	...	1,500	G
Arcadia, Calif.	.....	...	250	C	500	C	150	C	100	S	500	C	100	C
Arlington t, Mass.	175	C	325	C	1,250	G	25	C	100	C	1,000	GC	.....	...
Ashland, Ky.	3,500	R	.....	...	500	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Auburn, N. Y.	200	G	200	G	1,000	G	20	G	100	G	500	G	.....	...
Bangor, Me.	300	C	5,000	G	500	C	20	C	1,000	G	.....	...	.....	...
Belleville, Ill.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	100	R	860	G	.....	...
Bellingham, Wash.	2,000	R	4,400	R	150	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Beloit, Wis.	250	G	150	S	300	S	.....	...	200	R	350	G	.....	...
Beverly Hills, Calif.	6,000	G	.....	...	2,500	C	.....	...	5,000	R	.....	...	.....	...
Biloxi, Miss.	4,500	RC	.....	...	50	GC	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Bloomfield, N. J.	400	S	500	R	200	S	.....	...	300	G	500	G	.....	...
Bloomington, Ill.	415	SC	650	RC	1,097	SC	340	SC	809	RC	695	GC	2,048	SC
Brownsville, Tex.	300	R	600	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	5,000	R
Burlington, Iowa	2,250	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Charlottesville, Va.	1,000	GC	.....	...	300	C	.....	...	100	C	.....	...	.....	...
Chula Vista, Calif.	40	C	.....	...	90	C	32	C	.....	...	.....	...	600	G
Clarksburg, W. Va.	.....	...	.....	...	55	S	44	G	10	C	10	C	.....	...
Clinton, Iowa	5,000	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	500	R	4,500	R	2,000	S	200	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Columbia, Mo.	750	SC	500	C	1,700	GSCO	150	C	900	R	.....	...	.....	...
Concord, N. H.	315	G	100	G	530	G	.....	...	236	GC	.....	...	67	GC
Council Bluffs, Iowa	400	G	1,000	R	1,500	GS	.....	...	458	RC	128	G	.....	...
Cumberland, Md.	.....	...	.....	...	1,000	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	.....	...	1,000	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Danville, Va.	2,000	GC	350	G	750	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	90	G
Daytona Beach, Fla.	750	R	600	R	247	C	2	C	.....	...	600	R	302	RC
E. Cleveland, Ohio	250	GC	.....	...	100	C	.....	...	50	C	.....	...	.....	...
Easton, Pa.	10	G	1,500	R	40	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Eau Claire, Wis.	1,077	GC	427	RC	550	C	.....	...	75	C	120	G	30	G
Elgin, Ill.	700	S	350	C	1,500	SC	.....	...	200	R	.....	...	.....	...
Elmira, N. Y.	1,200	G	1,000	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	150	G
Elyria, Ohio	1,650	...	2,000	...	3,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Enid, Okla.	110	GS	390	G	1,000	SC	.....	...	75	S	25	C	.....	...
Eugene, Ore.	567	C	2,250	GC	756	C	12	C	.....	...	.....	...	168	C

Table XIII—Public Improvement Data for Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Sewers		Water		Streets		Street Lighting		Off-Street Parking		Buildings		Other	
	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing
25,000 to 50,000—continued														
Fargo, N. D.	$ 3,500	GCO	$ 300	R	$ 750	S	$ 150	S	$ 300	RS	$ 1,725	G	$ 1,500	SO
Fayetteville, N. C.	2,250	GO	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Ferndale, Mich.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	350	R	750	G	.....	...
Fond du Lac, Wis.	.....	...	4,000	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	5,308	RC	2,893	R	500	C	200	C	800	R	990	R	.....	...
Fullerton, Calif.	.....	...	3,700	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	665	C
Galesburg, Ill.	100	...	5,000	...	450	...	.....	...	150	...	25	...	.....	...
Garfield, N. J.	1,000	G	.....	...	100	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Grand Forks, N. D.	2,000	R	200	C	.....	...	100	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Great Falls, Mont.	3,500	G	2,600	R	5,000	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Greenville, Miss.	600	G	200	G	2,000	GS	.....	...	600	G	.....	...	.....	...
Greenwich t, Conn.	5,915	S	.....	...	1,500	C	.....	...	1,100	C	750	C	.....	...
Hackensack, N. J.	.....	...	.....	...	450	GC	.....	...	223	GC	477	GC	.....	...
Hamilton tp, N. J.	500	G	.....	...	1,000	G	.....	...	.....	...	200	G	.....	...
Hayward, Calif.	1,350	R	1,992	R	2,649	G	.....	...	.....	...	3,694	G	2,108	GC
Hempstead, N. Y.	.....	...	.....	...	200	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
High Point, N. C.	3,500	G	2,000	G	500	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Huntington Pk., Calif.	14	S	222	C	.....	...	.....	...	3	C	94	C	.....	...
Hutchinson, Kan.	500	S	.....	...	2,000	GS	.....	...	500	R	.....	...	.....	...
Iowa City, Iowa	.....	...	.....	...	200	S	20	S	.....	...	150	C	.....	...
Jackson, Tenn.	150	C	100	C	900	C	20	C	200	G	150	G	.....	...
Jamestown, N. Y.	250	G	.....	...	100	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Johnson City, Tenn.	40	C	.....	...	100	C	120	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Joplin, Mo.	1,450	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Kettering, Ohio	150	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Key West, Fla.	25	R	.....	...	50	R	20	R	.....	...	325	R	750	R
Kingston, N. Y.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	100	R	.....	...	.....	...
Kokomo, Ind.	1,000	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Lafayette, Ind.	2,450	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	569	G	.....	...
Lafayette, La.	2,000	RC	2,000	RC	1,000	S	200	C	.....	...	1,500	G	5,250	R
Lakeland, Fla.	2,000	R	300	RC	500	S	60	S	1,300	GR	4,500	RC	4,500	R
Laurel, Miss.	350	G	.....	...	350	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Lincoln Park, Mich.	2,680	G	.....	...	500	GS	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Lower Merion tp, Pa.*	154	...	.....	...	66	...	7	...	98	...	.....	...	.....	...
Lynwood, Calif.	600	C	400	C	450	O	75	S	50	S	425	C	.....	...
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	.....	...	.....	...	1,000	S	.....	...	150	S	.....	...	.....	...
Maplewood tp, N. J.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	405	GC	.....	...
Marion, Ind.	30	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	5	C	.....	...
Marion, Ohio	1,000	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Maywood, Ill.	.....	...	150	...	800	...	150	...	.....	...	175	G	.....	...
Meriden, Conn.	500	G	350	G	500	G	.....	...	600	G	.....	...	.....	...

Meridian, Miss.	$ 3,500	R	$.....	...	$.....	...	$.....	...	$.....	...	$.....	...	$ 200	G
Miami Beach, Fla.	400	G	2,000	G	4,000	G	.....	...	1,850	R	1,700	G	.....	...
Middletown, Ohio	4,000	RS	500	...	180	SC	.....	...	100	SC	.....	...	.....	...
Milford t, Conn.	2,500	...	.....	...	5,000	GC	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Moline, Ill.	2,500	GRS	1,000	R	1,000	O	.....	...	100	R	200	C	.....	...
Montclair, N. J.	200	G	.....	...	450	G	.....	...	400	G	2,000	G	100	G
Montbello, Calif.	.....	...	.....	...	300	C	.....	...	.....	...	1,500	GC	.....	...
Monterey Pk., Calif.	.....	...	217	RC	180	C	.....	...	.....	...	204	C	450	G
Morgantown, W. Va.	1,100	GC	480	C	1,200	C	.....	...	800	R	200	C	.....	...
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	60	C	.....	...	350	C	.....	...	.....	...	160	G	.....	...
Muskegon, Mich.	500	G	3,000	GR	2,000	RS	.....	...	1,000	RSC	.....	...	.....	...
Muskogee, Okla.	1,000	G	1,000	G	500	S	.....	...	.....	...	2,000	G	.....	...
Nashua, N. H.	500	...	.....	...	500	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
National City, Calif.	750	C	.....	...	250	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	800	...
New Brunswick, N. J.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	550	G	.....	...
New Castle, Pa.	350	G	.....	...	110	SC	.....	...	10	R	.....	...	.....	...
Newport, Ky.	.....	...	2,300	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	10	C
Newport, R. I.	50	G	1,000	G	200	G	250	G	250	G	200	G	200	G
Nutley, N. J.	30	...	.....	...	50	...	1	...	.....	...	.....	...	100	...
Ontario, Calif.	1,200	G	1,500	G	.....	...	.....	...	69	S	400	G	2,000	R
Ottumwa, Iowa	1,951	GRSC	2,289	R	1,142	SC	.....	...	165	R	.....	...	3,442	GRSC
Oxnard, Calif.	50	C	1,500	G	.....	...	20	C	100	C	150	C	225	GC
Palo Alto, Calif.	236	GC	1,580	C	3,060	SC	.....	...	1,180	S	1,643	GC	3,605	GC
Parma, Ohio	5,000	G	.....	...	500	G	.....	...	.....	...	300	G	1,500	G
Penn tp, Pa.	1,000	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Pensacola, Fla.	1,000	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	100	...	.....	...	60	...	.....	...
Petersburg, Va.	100	C	.....	...	500	C	.....	...	100	C	1,250	G	.....	...
Pine Bluff, Ark.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	100	C	.....	...	.....	...	100	G
Plainfield, N. J.	.....	...	.....	...	195	SC	3	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Pocatello, Idaho	1,350	R	110	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Pomona, Calif.	120	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	2,000	G
Port Huron, Mich.	1,050	GS	300	RC	1,250	GS	.....	...	260	R	120	R	.....	...
Portsmouth, Ohio	.....	...	.....	...	300	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Provo, Utah	55	C	487	R	324	CO	75	R	.....	...	.....	...	2,060	RSCO
Quincy, Ill.	8,000	GR	2,500	R	1,500	R	.....	...	1,000	R	.....	...	250	G
Redondo Beach, Calif.	500	C	.....	...	.....	...	100	S	.....	...	500	C	.....	...
Reno, Nev.	9,000	S	.....	...	.....	...	2,000	S	.....	...	.....	...	1,000	R
Richmond, Ind.	1,657	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	250	G	.....	...
Rochester, Minn.	1,550	GS	750	S	2,700	GS	50	C	70	C	.....	...	775	GC
Rome, N. Y.	.....	...	2,050	G	435	G	.....	...	.....	...	50	G	460	G
Roswell, N. M.	250	G	500	C	1,250	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
St. Louis Pk., Minn.	5,000	S	100	C	1,000	GS	.....	...	.....	...	900	G	1,000	G
Salem, Oregon	488	GC	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Salina, Kan.	106	G	875	R	1,334	G	.....	...	100	R	.....	...	1,880	G
San Leandro, Calif.	1,400	S	.....	...	2,756	CO	.....	...	150	C	1,750	G	.....	...
Sandusky, Ohio	4,000	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Santa Barbara, Calif.	1,700	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1,217	G	.....	...
Santa Fe, N. M.	1,200	G	.....	...	1,000	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Skokie, Ill.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	85	R	70	C	.....	...

Table XIII—Public Improvement Data for Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Sewers		Water		Streets		Street Lighting		Off-Street Parking		Buildings		Other	
	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing
25,000 to 50,000—continued														
Spartanburg, S. C.	$ 1,250	G	$ 2,400	R	$ 900	G	$ 100	C	$ 100	R	$ 800	G	$ 170	G
Steubenville, Ohio	.....	...	1,300	R	560	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Tallahassee, Fla.	850	R	400	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	6,500	R
Teaneck tp, N. J.	.....	...	.....	...	125	S	.....	...	.....	...	1,500	GC	.....	...
Temple, Tex.	862	R	1,063	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Torrance, Calif.	900	S	100	C	3,500	C	250	S	100	C	2,500	G	.....	...
Torrington, Conn.	1,500	C	.....	...	1,200	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	2,100	G
Tucson, Ariz.	3,000	S	.....	...	4,500	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Tyler, Tex.	240	R	5,000	R	750	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Vallejo, Calif.	.....	...	750	C	700	O	75	SC	100	RS	250	C	1,500	RO
Vancouver, Wash.	650	SC	820	C	1,135	GSC	22	C	.....	...	500	G	350	GR
Watertown, N. Y.	4,500	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	250	G	.....	...	.....	...
Wausau, Wis.	750	GC	250	C	500	C	50	C	50	C	200	G	.....	...
W. Hartford t, Conn.	1,346	GC	.....	...	2,534	C	.....	...	.....	...	595	G	164	GC
West Orange, N. J.	500	G	.....	...	223	G	.....	...	51	G	250	G	407	G
Wilmington, N. C.	100	G	2,000	G	500	GS	50	C	.....	...	100	G	.....	...
Winona, Minn.	.....	...	.....	...	75	C	10	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Yakima, Wash.	260	C	600	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Zanesville, Ohio	4,200	RS	500	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	200	G
10,000 to 25,000														
Ada, Okla.	.....	...	2,000	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	100	G
Adrian, Mich.	700	G	.....	...	500	C	15	C	500	RS	200	C	.....	...
Alice, Tex.	140	R	250	R	200	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	34	C
Alpena, Mich.	.....	...	.....	...	3,000	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Ames, Iowa	500	RS	200	R	450	S	18	C	100	R	.....	...	.....	...
Amherst t, Mass.	200	G	250	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	20	C	.....	...
Antioch, Calif.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	303	S	.....	...	125	C
Arlington Heights, Ill.*	.....	...	760	R	.....	...	300	SC	75	C	.....	...	.....	...
Asbury Park, N. J.	1,100	G	50	G	30	C	25	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Ashland, Ohio	.....	...	238	R	200	S	.....	...	250	R	.....	...	.....	...
Ashtabula, Ohio	272	S	.....	...	110	S	65	C	.....	...	85	C	.....	...
Atchison, Kan.	1,300	GR	.....	...	200	GS	.....	...	.....	...	300	G	.....	...
Auburn, Ala.	800	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Aurora, Colo.	.....	...	3,000	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Barre, Vt.	500	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Bartlesville, Okla.	200	S	350	G	300	SC	20	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Baytown, Tex.	476	R	524	R	1,396	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	300	G
Beatrice, Neb.	549	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Beaver Dam, Wis.	.....	...	520	...	500	S	.....	...	.....	...	400	C	.....	...
Beaver Falls, Pa.	100	C	.....	...	100	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...

Bellaire, Tex.	$ 100	C	$ 150	C	$ 50	G	$.....	...	$.....	...	$ 175	C	$.....	...
Bemidji, Minn.	10	C	8	C	50	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Bend, Ore.	20	C	300	R	850	S	.....	...	.....	...	50	G	.....	...
Berkeley, Mich.	175	G	.....	...	250	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Berwick, Pa.	1,275	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	50	R	.....	...	.....	...
Big Spring, Tex.	175	RC	100	RC	100	GC	.....	...	5	C	.....	...	.....	...
Bismarck, N. D.	100	S	500	RS	1,780	G	10	S	80	S	75	R	.....	...
Boulder, Colo.	.....	...	3,000	R	1,000	GSC	.....	...	550	SC	520	GC	500	G
Bozeman, Mont.	.....	...	1,250	R	800	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Bradenton, Fla.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	300	R	150	C	.....	...
Brattleboro t, Vt.	700	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	230	R	900	G	.....	...
Bristol t, R. I.	.....	...	.....	...	200	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Bristol, Va.	100	C	100	C	2,000	C	.....	...	25	C	100	C	.....	...
Brookfield, Ill.	800	S	284	S	750	S	125	S	.....	...	800	G	.....	...
Brownwood, Tex.	10	C	25	C	35	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Brunswick, Ga.	2,000	GR	.....	...	200	SC	.....	...	.....	...	150	G	500	G
Brunswick t, Me.	100	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	50	R	.....	...	.....	...
Bryan, Tex.	1,000	GR	200	R	.....	...	200	G	.....	...	.....	...	3,000	R
Burlingame, Calif.	750	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	70	G
Burlington, N. J.	650	C	.....	...	300	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Burlington, N. C.	2,935	G	1,204	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Cadillac, Mich.	.....	...	1,200	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Carlisle, Pa.	30	...	50	...	100	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Cedar Falls, Iowa	200	GS	100	C	400	GS	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	100	G
Central Falls, R. I.	20	C	10	C	100	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	40	C
Chanute, Kan.	50	G	750	G	150	G	5	C	50	R	.....	...	.....	...
Charles City, Iowa	650	R	100	R	428	GS	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	250	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Chico, Calif.	55	C	.....	...	200	C	25	C	220	S	250	C	.....	...
Clayton, Mo.	.....	...	.....	...	270	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	145	G
Cleburne, Tex.	191	R	175	R	245	G	.....	...	.....	...	270	G	12	G
Coeur d' Alene, Idaho	250	G	.....	...	200	S	.....	...	.....	...	50	C	.....	...
College Park, Md.	.....	...	.....	...	250	G	.....	...	50	C	125	C	.....	...
Concord, Calif.	1,500	G	.....	...	1,000	G	.....	...	.....	...	750	C	.....	...
Coral Gables, Fla.	1,000	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	20	S	.....	...	.....	...
Corapolis, Pa.	1,500	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	185	G	.....	...	.....	...
Corning, N. Y.	369	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Coronado, Calif.	.....	...	.....	...	200	O	.....	...	.....	...	175	GR	50	R
Crowley, La.	275	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	60	G	275	G
Dalton, Ga.	1,500	GC	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Danvers t, Mass.	500	G	250	G	250	C	.....	...	.....	...	5,000	G	200	RS
Darby, Pa.	5	G	.....	...	.....	...	5	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Delano, Calif.	56	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Delaware tp, N. J.	200	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	35	C	.....	...
Delaware, Ohio	500	G	200	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Denison, Tex.	850	R	203	R	900	G	.....	...	115	G	200	G	112	G
Dormont, Pa.	60	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Dover, N. H.	195	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Downers Grove, Ill.	.....	...	300	R	500	G	26	S	.....	...	109	C	.....	...

Table XIII—Public Improvement Data for Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Sewers		Water		Streets		Street Lighting		Off-Street Parking		Buildings		Other	
	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing
10,000 to 25,000—continued														
Dyersburg, Tenn.	$.....	...	$.....	...	$.....	...	$ 10	C	$.....	...	$.....	...	$.....	...
East Detroit, Mich.	5,000	G	400	G	2,000	S	.....	...	.....	...	275	G	.....	...
East Lansing, Mich.	4,000	GRSC	500	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	500	G	.....	...
East Moline, Ill.	200	S	300	S	.....	...	50	S	.....	...	1,810	GRS	.....	...
East Point, Ga.	.....	...	500	GR	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Ecorse, Mich.	2,000	G	.....	...	750	G	.....	...	500	R	250	G	.....	...
Edinburg, Tex.	.....	...	450	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
El Centro, Calif.	600	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	200	S	375	G	.....	...
El Cerrito, Calif.	350	...	.....	...	1,120	GS	250	S	.....	...	647	G	700	GS
El Segundo, Calif.	140	SC	1,100	G	1,100	SC	30	C	35	C	.....	...	.....	...
Elmwood Park, Ill.	.....	...	.....	...	175	S	.....	...	250	R	.....	...	.....	...
Emporia, Kan.	1,470	G	500	G	2,000	G	.....	...	200	G	.....	...	.....	...
Englewood, Colo.	500	RC	1,500	RC	500	SC	.....	...	100	S	150	GC	.....	...
Englewood, N. J.	500	G	.....	...	50	G	.....	...	200	G	.....	...	.....	...
Escanaba, Mich.	275	GSC	40	C	400	SO	50	C	25	C	600	C	120	RC
Fairfield, Ala.	175	S	.....	...	150	C	.....	...	.....	...	50	C	.....	...
Fayetteville, Ark.	1,250	...	3,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Ferguson, Mo.	.....	...	.....	...	1,531	SC	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Findlay, Ohio	190	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	190	G	.....	...
Forest Park, Ill.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	6	...	.....	...	.....	...
Ft. Madison, Iowa	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	80	G	205	G
Fort Pierce, Fla.	2,355	R	918	...	.....	...	.....	...	300	R	.....	...	4,132	...
Fort Thomas, Ky.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	8	...	.....	...
Fulton, Mo.	100	S	274	R	250	SC	20	C	10	C	.....	...	750	RC
Gainesville, Tex.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	175	C	.....	...
Garden City, Kan.	670	SC	30	C	250	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Garland, Tex.	2,180	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	100	G
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	1,040	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	140	GR	.....	...
Goshen, Ind.	2,000	R	100	R	200	GC	.....	...	.....	...	200	GC	.....	...
Gr. Junction, Colo.	100	R	1,000	R	500	S	30	S	.....	...	395	G	.....	...
Grand Prairie, Tex.	805	R	375	R	1,310	...	.....	...	40	G	55	R	266	G
Greeley, Colo.	.....	...	500	C	.....	...	.....	...	50	C	.....	...	.....	...
Greenville, N. C.	100	C	130	C	250	C	20	C	20	C	.....	...	.....	...
Greenville, Tex.	.....	...	2,000	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Griffin, Ga.	80	G	1,200	GR	75	C	7	C	.....	...	63	C	87	C
Grosse Pte. Pk., Mich.	205	C	15	C	250	C	.....	...	.....	...	37	C	.....	...
Grosse Pte. Woods, Mich.	6,000	G	3,000	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	340	G	.....	...
Gulfport, Miss.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	250	R
Haddonfield, N. J.	30	C	50	C	60	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Hanford, Calif.	50	C	100	C	120	C	90	C	.....	...	90	C	300	C
Harrisonburg, Va.	200	R	1,000	R	.....	...	.....	...	100	R	.....	...	.....	...

Hastings, Neb.	$.....	...	$.....	...	$.....	...	$.....	...	$.....	...	$.....	...	$ 80	C
Hazel Pk., Mich.	1,290	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	250	...	.....	...
Helena, Ark.	125	G	110	R	100	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Helena, Mont.	500	R	1,604	R	800	S	.....	...	50	R	.....	...	.....	...
Henderson, Ky.	.....	...	2,000	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Hialeah, Fla.	14,000	R	3,000	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1,500	GR
Hickory, N. C.	976	G	300	G	150	C	.....	...	150	R	600	G	.....	...
Highland Park, Ill.	1,500	G	3,000	R	2,128	SO	.....	...	5	C	250	G	.....	...
Hobbs, N. M.	700	G	400	R	900	S	.....	...	.....	...	100	G	.....	...
Hollywood, Fla.	600	SO	750	R	1,000	SCO	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Homewood, Ala.	32	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	145	G	.....	...
Homewood, Ill.	.....	...	200	RC	.....	...	.....	...	150	SC	200	G	.....	...
Hopewell, Va.	1,100	C	.....	...	400	C	.....	...	25	C	150	C	.....	...
Hopkinsville, Ky.	.....	...	2,000	G	1,000	SC	100	C	.....	...	100	C	.....	...
Huron, S. D.	30	G	500	GR	100	S	.....	...	55	R	.....	...	.....	...
Idaho Falls, Idaho	1,850	RO	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Ironton, Ohio	1,000	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Ironwood, Mich.	491	G	105	R	313	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Janesville, Wis.	715	GC	.....	...	.....	...	55	C	100	C	.....	...	.....	...
Junction City, Kan.	150	S	100	C	500	S	100	R	100	R	.....	...	.....	...
Kearney, Neb.	60	SC	156	C	800	GS	12	C	75	C	.....	...	.....	...
Keene, N. H.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	300	G	.....	...	90	G
Kennewick, Wash.	34	C	16	C	132	GSC	40	G	.....	...	900	G	.....	...
Kingsport, Tenn.	800	GSC	250	C	1,650	SC	5	C	10	C	.....	...	.....	...
Kingsville, Tex.	.....	...	350	R	200	G	.....	...	.....	...	50	G	.....	...
Kinston, N. C.	150	C	500	G	500	C	50	C	.....	...	300	G	.....	...
Kirkwood, Mo.	.....	...	.....	...	150	G	.....	...	.....	...	120	G	.....	...
Klamath Falls, Ore.	400	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
La Grange, Ill.	.....	...	200	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Lake Worth, Fla.	.....	...	1,630	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Lakewood tp, N. J.	19	GC	.....	...	38	GC	.....	...	6	G	59	GC	6	GC
Lamesa, Tex.	150	R	250	R	160	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	50	G
Lancaster, Ohio	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	250	G	.....	...
Laramie, Wyo.	240	G	1,750	G	1,250	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Las Vegas, Nev.	150	C	.....	...	200	SC	30	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Latrobe, Pa.	2,000	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Lawrence, Kan.	1,000	RS	350	R	300	S	.....	...	150	RS	.....	...	.....	...
Leominster, Mass.	250	G	350	G	.....	...	.....	...	90	G	.....	...	.....	...
Lewiston, Idaho	902	RS	.....	...	44	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Lincoln, Ill.	150	C	.....	...	200	GO	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Lodi, Calif.	25	C	125	C	350	C	75	S	375	R	725	C	.....	...
Logan, Utah	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	400	R
Lombard, Ill.	1,000	S	700	R	5,000	G	20	C	30	R	25	C	.....	...
Long Beach, N. Y.	400	R	200	R	300	G	.....	...	.....	...	1,500	G	400	S
Longview, Tex.	500	R	750	R	500	R	50	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Longview, Wash.	200	C	600	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
McComb, Miss.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	2,750	...
Madera, Calif.	.....	...	100	G	.....	...	10	G	50	G	250	G	.....	...
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	20	C	500	C	50	C	10	C	25	C	.....	...	.....	...

Table XIII—Public Improvement Data for Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Sewers		Water		Streets		Street Lighting		Off-Street Parking		Buildings		Other	
	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing
10,000 to 25,000—continued														
Manhattan, Kan.	$ 894	GS	$.....	...	$ 350	G	$.....	...	$ 100	G	$.....	...	$.....	...
Mankato, Minn.	300	S	300	GC	1,000	S	.....	...	300	GRC	1,900	G	.....	...
Maple Hgts., Ohio	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	250	G	800	G
Marietta, Ga.	1,000	R	250	C	25	C	8	C	.....	...	600	G	35	G
Marinette, Wis.	200	C	500	R	.....	...	20	C	50	C	120	G	.....	...
Marshall, Tex.	600	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Marshfield, Wis.	51	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	4	C
Martinsville, Va.	2,000	R	500	C	320	C	60	C	.....	...	250	C	425	C
Massena, N. Y.	1,800	G	1,500	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Medford, Ore.	494	G	.....	...	846	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	50	G
Menasha, Wis.	1,000	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Merced, Calif.	528	C	.....	...	165	C	33	C	.....	...	210	C	24	R
Mesa, Ariz.	500	RSC	900	SC	1,100	S	150	C	.....	...	350	G	.....	...
Mexico, Mo.	80	S	.....	...	200	S	5	C	100	R	100	G	.....	...
Middleborough t, Mass.	.....	...	60	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Midland, Tex.	500	C	3,150	GRC	4,376	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Midwest City, Okla.	.....	...	5,000	GR	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Millcreek tp, Pa.	2,500	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	320	G	.....	...
Missoula, Mont.	280	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Moberly, Mo.	350	G	700	G	10	...	30	...	30	...	.....	...	.....	...
Modesto, Calif.	722	GSC	600	C	700	C	5	SC	350	C	1,556	GC	480	C
Monroe, N. C.	49	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	745	R
Monrovia, Calif.	50	R	.....	...	.....	...	300	S	750	S	300	C	.....	...
Monterey, Calif.	271	SC	.....	...	876	SC	80	SC	415	SC	556	GC	349	C
Moultrie, Ga.	750	R	1,200	R	65	R	25	C	60	C	.....	...	.....	...
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	200	GS	1,000	G	500	SC	.....	...	300	R	400	C	.....	...
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	500	G	200	RC	500	S	.....	...	75	C	.....	...	.....	...
Mt. Vernon, Ill.	.....	...	3,500	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Mountain View, Calif.	3,000	GS	2,500	GS	2,725	GSO	.....	...	1,000	S	665	GS	1,010	G
Nampa, Idaho	200	S	240	RC	375	C	.....	...	25	R	20	C	.....	...
Napa, Calif.	.....	...	.....	...	323	C	.....	...	20	R	118	C	.....	...
Neenah, Wis.	800	GS	984	G	450	GS	.....	...	.....	...	600	G	.....	...
New Bern, N. C.	1,250	R	100	C	250	S	100	G	20	C	.....	...	.....	...
Newport Beach, Calif.	250	C	1,780	G	300	C	.....	...	.....	...	500	G	.....	...
Newton, Kan.	575	G	.....	...	500	G	6	G	135	R	.....	...	.....	...
Niles, Mich.	800	G	.....	...	80	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Norfolk, Neb.	312	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
N. Adams, Mass.	400	G	100	G	100	G	25	G	50	G	400	G	.....	...
N. Miami, Fla.	1,000	G	500	C	1,000	S	250	C	1,000	R	.....	...	.....	...
N. Plainfield, N. J.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	200	G	.....	...
Oak Lawn, Ill.	500	SC	100	R	1,000	SC	75	C	25	C	175	GC	.....	...

Ocala, Fla.	$ 150	G	$ 450	R	$ 400	S	$ 50	C	$ 200	R	$ 100	G	$ 825	GC
Oceanside, Calif.	600	G	.....	...	300	SO	125	S	225	R	85	C	.....	...
Oil City, Pa.	1,500	R	85	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Olean, N. Y.	142	G	.....	...	85	S	35	G	.....	...	1,000	G	440	G
Oneonta, N. Y.	87	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Opelika, Ala.	1,500	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Orange, Calif.	300	C	1,260	G	400	CO	50	C	50	C	945	G	.....	...
Orangeburg, S. C.	150	R	100	R	100	S	.....	...	50	R	.....	...	.....	...
Oswego, N. Y.	300	G	3,100	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Ottawa, Kan.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	770	G
Palestine, Tex.	500	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Palm Springs, Calif.	1,550	G	.....	...	125	S	.....	...	125	C	350	C	2,000	G
Pampa, Tex.	250	R	750	R	100	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Paris, Tex.	160	RC	1,000	RC	1,500	GS	150	C	75	GC	250	GC	25	C
Park Forest, Ill.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	98	G	170	G	77	G
Park Ridge, Ill.	1,000	S	500	G	1,000	S	50	C	100	C	400	G	.....	...
Parsons, Kan.	200	S	1,300	R	200	S	10	G	50	R	.....	...	.....	...
Peekskill, N. Y.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	75	G	.....	...
Pekin, Ill.	.....	...	.....	...	850	S	100	S	25	C	.....	...	.....	...
Pendleton, Ore.	100	C	100	C	100	S	25	C	.....	...	100	C	.....	...
Pensauken tp, N. J.	300	SC	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	220	C	.....	...
Pittsburg, Calif.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	250	S	750	G	.....	...
Plainview, Tex.*	25	G	25	G	400	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	45	G
Ponca City, Okla.	100	C	50	C	1,200	S	50	C	.....	...	100	C	.....	...
Portsmouth, N. H.	100	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	185	G	.....	...	.....	...
Pottstown, Pa.	.....	...	250	R	250	G	30	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Pullman, Wash.	75	S	400	R	500	S	.....	...	50	S	150	G	.....	...
Puyallup, Wash.	.....	...	40	R	400	S	50	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Radnor tp, Pa.	900	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Rahway, N. J.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	400	R	600	G	.....	...
Redding, Calif.	850	G	1,250	R	.....	...	.....	...	600	S	800	C	.....	...
Redlands, Calif.	235	C	1,200	C	350	C	26	C	325	S	.....	...	.....	...
Ridgewood, N. J.	2,200	GS	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
River Rouge, Mich.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1,000	G	.....	...
Robbinsdale, Minn.	80	S	300	GC	400	SC	.....	...	.....	...	30	C	.....	...
Rock Hill, S. C.	1,400	GO	.....	...	1,000	GC	75	C	100	C	100	C	.....	...
Roseville, Calif.	200	R	150	C	600	SC	75	C	50	C	150	C	300	C
Roseville, Mich.	.....	...	50	C	100	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
St. Augustine, Fla.	.....	...	.....	...	200	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
St. Charles, Mo.	1,300	G	200	G	25	C	.....	...	50	R	100	G	106	G
St. Joseph, Mich.	150	GS	1,340	GR	200	S	.....	...	260	R	75	C	.....	...
Salinas, Calif.	1,000	GSC	3,000	R	500	S	100	S	100	S	600	C	.....	...
Salisbury, Md.	600	G	200	G	150	C	10	C	100	C	.....	...	.....	...
Salisbury, N. C.	500	G	100	G	375	O	75	C	.....	...	150	C	50	C
San Anselmo, Calif.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	160	CO	.....	...
San Benito, Tex.	.....	...	.....	...	230	G	.....	...	45	G	.....	...	.....	...
San Bruno, Calif.	100	...	150	...	200	...	.....	...	500	S	200	...	.....	...
San Buenaventura, Cal.	1,150	GC	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	35	C	.....	...
San Fernando, Calif.	.....	...	200	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...

TABLE XIII—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Sewers		Water		Streets		Street Lighting		Off-Street Parking		Buildings		Other	
	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing	Cost (in thousands)	Financing
10,000 to 25,000—continued														
San Gabriel, Calif.	$.....	...	$.....	...	$ 500	O	$.....	...	$.....	...	$ 800	G	$.....	...
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	75	C	4,050	G	400	SC	.....	...	420	R	50	C	.....	...
San Pablo, Calif.	.....	...	.....	...	300	SC	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
San Rafael, Calif.	100	SC	.....	...	300	C	150	C	635	S	250	C	.....	...
Sanford, Fla.	.....	...	.....	...	500	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	440	RC
Santa Clara, Calif.	800	GC	400	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	500	C	.....	...
Santa Cruz, Calif.	.....	...	6,000	R	100	C	.....	...	.....	...	500	G	700	C
Santa Paula, Calif.	800	G	.....	...	500	C	.....	...	.....	...	100	C	.....	...
Santa Rosa, Calif.	1,600	R	2,000	R	500	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Sapulpa, Okla.	400	S	800	G	500	G	10	G	10	G	250	G	.....	...
Sarasota, Fla.	2,500	G	1,000	G	350	G	.....	...	.....	...	350	G	.....	...
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	1,500	GR	.....	...	400	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Sayreville, N. J.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	375	...	.....	...
Scottsbluff, Neb.	.....	...	400	R	500	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	100	G
Shaler tp, Pa.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	300	G	.....	...
Shelbyville, Ind.	1,600	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	80	R	.....	...	.....	...
Sherman, Tex.	170	GR	920	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	40	C
Shorewood, Wis.	.....	...	.....	...	500	C	20	C	15	C	10	C	230	C
Sidney, Ohio	137	S	65	R	125	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	315	G
Sikeston, Mo.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	100	R	.....	...	.....	...	1,994	RC
Snyder, Tex.	50	C	45	C	231	GC	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
S. Euclid, Ohio	900	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
S. Kingstown t, R. I.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	20	C	.....	...
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	.....	...	180	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
South Norfolk, Va.	1,129	G	.....	...	400	C	20	C	.....	...	100	G	200	C
S. Pasadena, Calif.	750	C	200	C	370	C	30	S	65	S	45	C	.....	...
Springfield, Ore.	1,915	GC	.....	...	1,250	SC	45	C	84	C	258	G	.....	...
State College, Pa.	3,000	R	1,000	R	500	G	.....	...	600	R	.....	...	.....	...
Statesville, N. C.	700	RC	725	RC	500	C	10	C	50	C	.....	...	65	C
Staunton, Va.	30	C	50	C	50	C	.....	...	.....	...	205	C	.....	...
Steelton, Pa.	500	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Stevens Point, Wis.	250	G	.....	...	100	G	.....	...	.....	...	350	O	.....	...
Stoneham t, Mass.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1,600	G	.....	...
Stoughton t, Mass.	250	S	65	S	125	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Suffolk, Va.	750	GR	.....	...	200	GC	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Summit, N. J.	50	C	.....	...	150	G	.....	...	24	C	2,000	G	.....	...
Sunnyvale, Calif.	2,381	GSC	2,016	C	5,862	GSC	.....	...	1,350	S	543	G	530	G
Sweetwater, Tex.	1,250	RC	300	C	150	G	.....	...	.....	...	250	G	75	G
Takoma Park, Md.	.....	...	.....	...	50	SC	.....	...	.....	...	125	G	.....	...
Tamaqua, Pa.	5	C	.....	...	20	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Thomasville, Ga.	150	G	.....	...	250	GS	75	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...

Thomasville, N. C.	$ 1,500	GC	$ 500	G	$ 500	G	$.....	...	$.....	...	$ 100	C	$.....	...
Tonawanda, N. Y.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	300	GO	.....	...
Traverse City, Mich.	1,000	GS	2,400	GR	1,000	GS	150	GRS	100	R	200	GC	.....	...
Tulare, Calif.	60	C	21	C	500	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Twin Falls, Idaho	1,250	GR	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Two Rivers, Wis.	500	C	260	C	225	C	.....	...	80	C	1,250	C	296	C
Upland, Calif.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	205	S	.....	...	.....	...
Urbana, Ill.	60	S	.....	...	100	S	50	S	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Valparaiso, Ind.	900	GR	.....	...	500	C	.....	...	.....	...	500	GR	.....	...
Vernon, Tex.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	250	G
Victoria, Tex.	.....	...	.....	...	628	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1,091	R
Vincennes, Ind.	1,000	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Warren, Pa.	.....	...	.....	...	300	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Wash. Ct. House, Ohio	700	RC	.....	...	100	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Watertown, S. D.	500	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	50	C	.....	...
Watertown, Wis.	60	SC	60	C	150	SC	100	GS	50	C	350	G	.....	...
Watsonville, Calif.	750	G	.....	...	350	SC	40	C	450	SC	1,500	GC	.....	...
Waukesha, Wis.	470	C	600	R	300	C	30	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Wayne, Mich.	1,057	GR	30	R	4,000	GC	.....	...	232	R	206	GC	1,419	GSC
Waynesboro, Pa.	20	C	60	R	15	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Webster Groves, Mo.	.....	...	133	R	650	GS	.....	...	.....	...	75	G	460	G
Weirton, W. Va.	6,000	R	55	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Wenatchee, Wash.	1,000	R	250	R	100	GS	50	C	.....	...	250	G	.....	...
West Monroe, La.	1,053	G	1,360	G	.....	...	11	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Westerly t, R. I.	50	G	10	R	10	C	2	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
White Settlement, Tex.	200	C	100	C	100	S	.....	...	.....	...	100	G	.....	...
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	350	C	2,000	G	250	S	250	SC	.....	...	.....	...	250	C
Whitehall tp, Pa.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	150	...	42	...	.....	...
Willimantic, Conn.	750	G	500	G	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Wilmette, Ill.	.....	...	.....	...	500	O	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Winchester t, Mass.	.....	...	750	G	332	C	.....	...	.....	...	2,018	G	85	C
Winchester, Va.	25	C	175	C	50	C	.....	...	50	C	250	G	250	G
Windsor t, Conn.	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1,940	G	.....	...
Winnetka, Ill.	200	C	500	C	500	SC	100	C	200	C	400	C	.....	...
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	300	C	.....	...	50	C	75	C	75	C	400	C	.....	...
Wood River, Ill.	400	GR	1,000	R	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Woodbury, N. J.	.....	...	.....	...	20	C	.....	...	40	C	.....	...	.....	...
Woodland, Calif.	450	G	900	G	200	C	30	C	300	R	.....	...	.....	...
Xenia, Ohio	600	R	30	C	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Ypsilanti, Mich.	.....	...	110	C	400	GO	.....	...	.....	...	850	GC	.....	...

DETROIT, MICHIGAN: Data are for four-year period, 1958-1961.
CLEVELAND, OHIO: Data are for six-year period, 1958-1963.
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN: Data are for six-year period, 1958-1963.
DAYTON, OHIO: Airport construction is included in municipal buildings.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA: Estimated costs are for fiscal year July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1958.

MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK: Data are for 1958 expenditures only.
LOWER MERION tp, PENNSYLVANIA: Data are for 1958 estimated cost only.
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS: Data are for 1958 scheduled costs.
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See Also Public Works, Utilities, and Housing.

Public Health

Developments in 1957

By Berwyn F. Mattison, M.D.

Executive Secretary, American Public Health Association, New York

THE year 1957 evidenced an increasing awareness of the financial as well as humanitarian advantages in the prevention of disease rather than continuing to emphasize provisions for treatment. Through every kind of communications medium the American public is becoming more completely aware of "the facts of life." With this greater awareness there is a growing intolerance of needless suffering, disability and death.

Fortunately, paralleling the higher level of information concerning health and disease, there is a rapidly improving medical and public health armamentarium for the promotion of health and prevention of disease. Never before in the history of medicine have there been such rich and varied resources to this end. Following are a few examples of representative technics now at our disposal for the prevention of disease: new and improved vaccines for raising the physiological resistance of all communities to specific diseases (e.g., poliomyelitis; influenza, Asian type); physical barriers to prevent excessive radiation from diagnostic or therapeutic Xray through proper coning and shielding of apparatus; redesign of interiors of automobiles, including the installation of safety door catches, safety belts, and padding for instrument panels to minimize the physical effects to occupants of the automobile at the time of collision; the widespread (truly on a global basis) use of chemicals to wipe out a disease transmitting vector permitting the control of so widespread a disease as malaria; and the conversion of high mortality rate advanced cancer of accessible sites to a low mortality rate situation where early diagnosis is achieved of malignancies in such accessible sites through widespread and effective education stimulating early diagnosis—particularly when coupled with newer methods of presymptomatic diagnosis such as cytopathology.

In many diseases the diagnostic horizons have been successfully pushed back from diagnosis after distressing symptoms appeared to diagnosis at the appearance of earlier symptoms and now even to diagnosis before earliest symptoms through biochemical and other tests.

Population Characteristics. It was thought by some that the reversal in the downward trend of the birth rate following the second World War would be temporary. However, during the past decade there has been a sustained high level of births in this country which has resulted in a marked change in our population pattern. The post-war "baby boom" has continued, and the effects are now being felt in grade schools where an unprecedented number of youngsters must be accepted each year. The bulge is about to hit the high schools and then the colleges where facilities at present are simply not adequate to handle the numbers of young men and young women who will be seeking admission during the next few years. Meantime, the over-all mortality rates have held steady or declined slightly in most areas so that there is also a building up of relatively greater numbers of older people. It would seem that for the decade just ahead the number of young and middle-aged adults, usually the backbone of the nation's work force, will be relatively low in comparison to the less productive younger and older age groups. This has serious implications for the financial support of schools for the younger group and social security benefits for the older group depend on the tax outlay by the middle group.

Malaria. This disease has been called until recently the "world's greatest killer of children" and is still the most prevalent communicable disease seriously affecting the economy of much of the world's population. For instance, of the 2,650,000,000 people living in the world today, it is estimated that over 1 billion live in areas subject to malaria. As recently as 1955, estimates placed the number of cases at 200 million and the number of deaths at 2 million in a single year. Even this is not a complete measure of the impact of the disease on all populations as the effect on productivity and general health may far exceed the effect of the disease as a killer.

The United States has contributed greatly through a total contribution for malaria control of $23,300,000 to the World Health Organization, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and various countries through the International Cooperation Administration. The core of the control program has been widespread use of DDT to eliminate the malaria-carrying mosquito and bieldrin in some areas where DDT tolerance has been built up. Along with this three drugs are available for human use to supplement the spraying program—chloroquine, primaquine, and pyrimethamine.

Tuberculosis. Although the mortality from tuberculosis has continued to decline in a most satisfying manner, it still accounts for more death and disability than any other communicable disease. Furthermore, the actual cost of the disease in this country is still rising. According to one report, the cost of tuberculosis in the United States increased by $100,000,000 between 1952 and 1956. In the latter year, the disease represented a cost to the country of the staggering total of $725,000,000.

This figure included $25,000,000 for psychiatric tuberculosis patients; an increase of $85,000,000 in hospitalization and rehabilitation costs, bringing that total to $443,000,000; and an increase of $22,000,000 in compensation and $5,000,000 for tuberculosis control activities by case-finding, nursing, and laboratory services. The only bright spot was a significant decrease of $35,000,000 in building construction costs. A breakdown of the hospitalization costs according to jurisdiction, shows that $124,000,000 came from federal sources, $293,000,000 from state and local government and $26,000,000 contributed by independent organizations.

Influenza (Asian type). One of the most convincing demonstrations of the flexibility of our armamentarium against disease was the handling in 1957 of a new type of influenza. Discovered late in the spring of the year in several Asian communities, it was rapidly determined that the epidemic aggregation of cases there represented a new strain not demonstrably present in recent years elsewhere in the world. Perhaps because of this lack of recent experience with the strain there seemed to be little resistance to the disease, and in a few months epidemic outbreaks had been reported all around the world.

Meanwhile, however, laboratory experimentation in the National Institutes of Health as well as in private pharmaceutical laboratories has resulted in the production of an effective vaccine against the new strain. By late summer of 1957 production of the new-type monovalent vaccine was sufficient to make the material available on a widespread basis.

Following conferences between the surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service and interested groups it was decided that a voluntary system of priorities would be used in the beginning to protect those groups whose services would be vital for the care of others in the event of a pandemic. Voluntary and official health groups cooperated to utilize the new vaccine as widely as possible. Although extensive outbreaks of influenza occurred across the nation, no higher mortality pandemic has occurred during 1957. A peak mortality (887 deaths) was reached during the first week of November. Possibility of recurrence of this or other strains in epidemic form during 1958 cannot of course be ruled out.

Chronic Disease. In most parts of the country with the exception of accidents, the most frequent causes of death involved heart disease, stroke, cancer, and diabetes. In all of these instances a great deal of basic research must be done in order to develop more effective control technics. At the present time there is incomplete application of existing knowledge, making possible early diagnosis of diabetes and several types of accessible cancer. However, the basic attack through research is well exemplified by the support provided by the National Institutes of Health for their programs during 1958. Funds made available to them during 1957 included the following: general research and services, $14,026,000; National Cancer Institute, $56,402,000; local health activities, $39,217,000; National Heart Institute, $35,936,000; dental health activities, $6,430,000; arthritis and metabolic disease activities, $20,385,000; allergy and infectious disease activities, $17,400,000; and neurology and blindness activities, $12,387,000.

Thus a total of $211,183,000 has been made available for an ongoing program in these various chronic disease fields at the national level.

Special Care for the Aged. There have been a number of developments at both national and state levels in this regard. A National Conference on Nursing Homes and Homes for the Aged have been organized and will be held early in 1958. It is planned that this will be followed by a series of regional seminars to disseminate the recommendations of the Conference. During 1957 a considerable portion of a $3,000,000 increase in assistance to states through the Public Health Service has been utilized on a general grant basis for projects carried out at state and local levels to benefit older people.

The Hill-Burton program in 1957 provided aid to approximately 270 hospital projects which resulted in adding 15,475 beds and 75 public health centers to community resources. In addition and of particular interest to the elderly ill, 150 projects added nearly 1,400 chronic disease beds, 1,650 nursing home beds, 60 diagnostic and treatment centers, and 20 rehabilitation facilities through the use of special funds. Total project cost during the year for these activities amounted to $67,200,000 in sponsored funds, augmented by $24,500,000 in federal aid.

National Health Survey. A National Health Survey was authorized early in 1957 and was begun on July 1, 1957, on a nation-wide scale. It involves continued household interviews for a representative sample of the total population. Included will be items concerning prevalence and incidence of acute chronic disease, volume of medical care and dental care, amount of disability in terms of bed days or time lost from regular activities, and duration and reason for hospitalization. It will be possible to compare these figures between older and younger age groups and to relate them to demographic, social, and economic factors. Interviewing is being conducted with about 120,000 persons and is taking place in 372 areas chosen to produce a representative sample of the population. Each state is represented by one or more sample areas.

Community Surveys. During 1957 two major community surveys were carried out, one by the American Public Health Association in the city of St. Louis and the other by a staff of the University of Michigan School of Public Health in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Both were comprehensive surveys of the total health resources and facilities, together with recommendations as to future needs and possible lines of attack for meeting those needs.

Radiological Health. At both federal and state levels increased activity occurred toward establishing effective control of exposure to ionizing radiation. The increasing use of nuclear energy in plants outside of those operating under the control and supervision of the Atomic Energy Commission has made further supervision and control necessary. Several states have enacted statutes or regulations requiring registration of such sources of ionizing radiation. Coupled with this registration is the requirement for proper safeguards both to the workers and to the public wherever ionizing radiation is utilized.

Also in this field significant statements were made by both the National Tuberculosis Association and the Public Health Service concerning the continued use of mass radiography for the detection of tuberculosis and other chest diseases. The essence of these statements was simply that such mass survey procedures should be used only in groups where the yield of hitherto undetected disease could justify the additional Xray exposure required by the procedure. It should be pointed out that in many areas the highest yield of tuberculosis and other lung pathology is in the older age groups where there is less concern about the very slight exposure to radiation involved in properly shielded and properly operated mass radiography equipment.

Medical Care Costs. Although at the beginning of 1957 practically 70 per cent of the population was covered by hospital insurance, only 26.3 per cent of the nation's total private medical care bill was being met by prepayment plans. However, this represented a tremendous increase from the 1948 ratio of 8.6 per cent. Total private medical care expenditure had risen by 1957 to approximately $11.5 billion. Although an estimated 120,000,000 Americans have some protection against cost of hospitalization, only 109,000,000 have surgical expense insurance and about 74,000,000 some insurance against other medical expenses (usually for illness requiring hospitalization).

Professional Organization. The year 1957 was a year of continuing development for the American Public Health Association (1790 Broadway, New York 19). Continued implementation of the 1956 task force report has progressed. During the year grants of $150,000 for a three-year period were made to the Association by the Rockefeller Foundation and the W. K. Kellogg Foundation. These new sums will be used to augment staff and services as suggested by the task force report in 1956. One of the new projects is one made possible by the National Institute of Mental Health for a study of how the behavioral sciences can be used to advantage in the field of public health. Another new project of current interest is the work completed during the year by the Program Area Committee on radiological health which produced a manual on ionizing radiation control about to be published, as well as a model act for state statutes providing a legal base for such control.

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Sources of Statistics: Health

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Housing and Urban Renewal

Developments in 1957

BY JOHN D. LANGE

Executive Director, National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, Washington, D. C.

THE notable characteristics of the 1957 housing and urban renewal year included the continuing downtrend in privately owned permanent nonfarm dwelling unit starts and the continuing increase in the average per unit construction costs of privately owned homes. The principal reason for the fewer starts in home construction is attributable to the lack of low-interest-rate mortgage money.

Although the total number of higher-rate conventional loan mortgage recordings declined slightly (2.7 per cent), from 1956, the lower rate FHA and VA insured mortgage loan recordings fell off more precipitously, FHA by 18.7 per cent and VA by 33.6 per cent. Conventional mortgage recordings accounted for 75 per cent of all recordings, an increase of 7 per cent in the year. A total of approximately $24 billion in mortgage was recorded in 1957, a decline of 11 per cent from 1956 and in contrast to the peak year of $28.5 billion in 1955.

Wholesale prices of building materials remained at about the same level as 1956 at an index of 130.7 (1947-1949=100) when the all-time high was reached. The average hourly earnings in building construction averaged for the year at 162.7 (1947-49=100), an increase of 6.2 per cent over 1956 with the peak reached in November at 167.1.

Housing Production. The 1,039,200 starts during 1957, a decrease of 7.1 per cent from 1956, continued the downward trend from 1955, when 1,328,900 units were started and the marked the lowest number since 1949.

Privately financed new housing accounted for 989,700 of the starts during the year, a decline of 9.5 per cent from 1956. The year 1957 was the first time that starts fell below the one million mark since 1949. Of all the private housing starts, 68 per cent were in metropolitan areas, indicating a decline from earlier years.

Preliminary estimates indicate that the 1957 decline in housing starts was heaviest in the northern states. The rate of decrease was about half as much in the West, where housing activity in some metropolitan areas gained over 1956. The South, with some highly active home-building areas such as Miami and the high proportion of small communities, showed an upturn in private starts, accounting for one-third of the total.

Multi-family, rental apartment unit starts privately developed were 116,100—an increase of 41.1 per cent over 1956—reversing for the first time the general downward trend from the recent peak in 1949, when

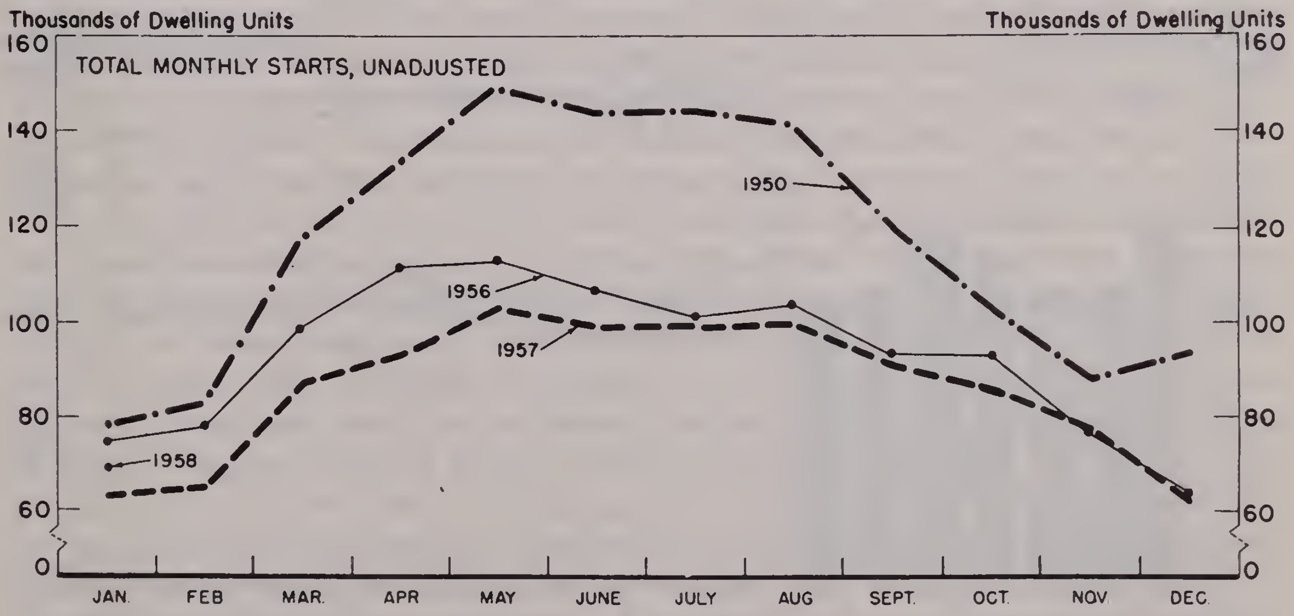
162,000 were started. Two-family units (also classified as rental-type structures) similarly increased to 31,800 in 1957, representing 2.9 per cent over 1956.

Publicly owned housing starts numbered 49,500, the highest number in five years, more than double the 1956 volume. Slightly less than half of this total (24,426) was primarily in one-family housing begun at military reservations under the FHA Capehart armed services housing program.

Although the above figures on housing starts are the official ones tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, it is important to recognize certain inaccuracies revealed in 1957 by a national housing inventory taken by the Census Bureau in December, 1956, to update the 1950 census. It appears that some 20 per cent more new homes were erected than the BLS reported since 1950. The Census Bureau inventory showed that 10,900,000 new dwellings were added to the country's supply of housing in contrast to only 8,100,000 starts reported by BLS for the similar period.

Part of the difference covers units not normally counted through building permits by BLS—farm housing, trailers, seasonal units not equipped for year-round occupancy, and other casual type housing. These amount to about 800,000 units, leaving approximately 2,000,000 or close to 300,000 units per year mostly accounted for by nonmetropolitan area construction predominantly in the South.

The Census Bureau survey revealed that the country had an inventory of 55,340,000 dwelling units at the end of 1956, an increase of 20.3 per cent over 1950. It also showed that some 3,210,000 dwelling units were removed during that period by demolition, combining units, fire, or other means, with 1,680,000 of these in metropolitan areas and the balance in nonmetropolitan areas. Other units, 1,650,000, were added to the count by conversions and other means; 910,000 of these were in the metropolitan areas and the balance in nonmetropolitan areas.



Source: Department of Labor

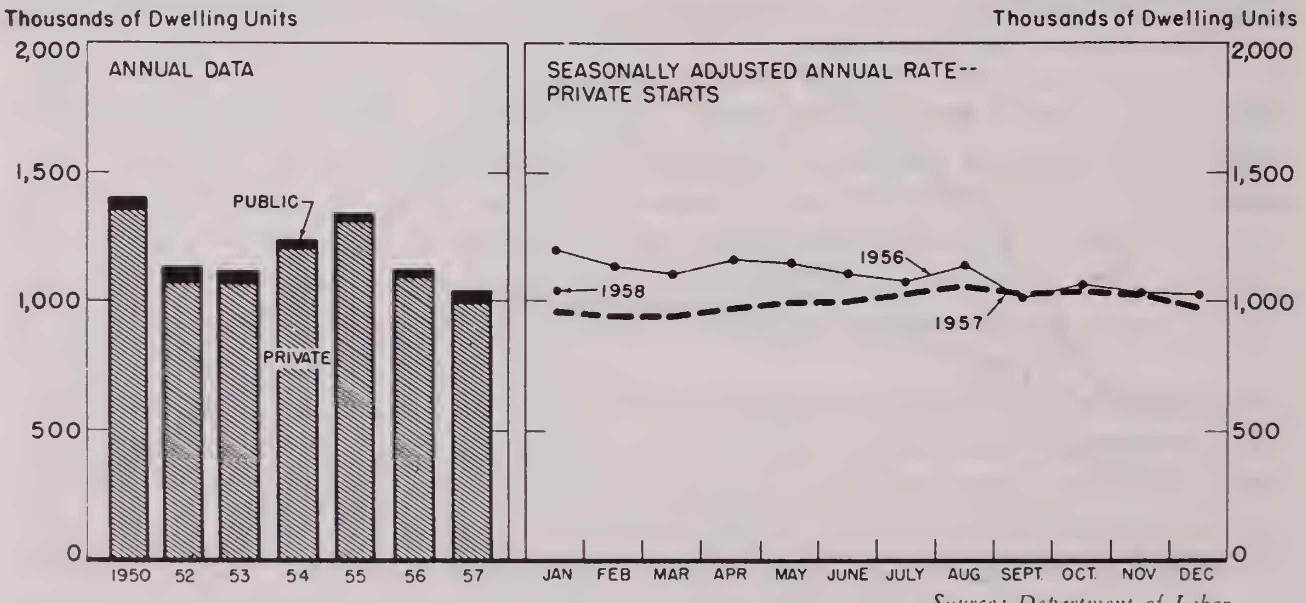
TOTAL MONTHLY HOUSING STARTS, UNADJUSTED,
1950, 1956, AND 1957

Housing Costs. The average per unit construction cost of building privately owned homes rose again in 1957 for the eighth consecutive year to an all-time high, according to the United States Department of Labor, based upon building permit valuations. The figure was reported to be $11,825, an increase of slightly less than 1 per cent over the 1956 figure of $11,725. The average cost figure excludes sales profit, selling cost, cost of land and site improvements, architectural and engineering fees, and all other nonconstruction expense. To get some idea of the average cost of purchasing, the construction cost figure should be raised by about 25 per cent. Residential building costs, according to the E. H. Boeckh & Associates index, in 1957, were at an annual average of 131.8 (1947-49 =100), an all-time high, as compared with 129.3 in 1956.

Urban Renewal. During 1957, 59 slum clearance and urban renewal projects were approved, bringing the total of federally assisted projects at the end of the year to 491. These projects are located in 299 different communities, an increase of 34 over those participating at the end of 1956. In addition, three communities have undertaken general neighborhood renewal planning projects under the urban renewal program.

The 57 loan and grant contracts approved during 1957 brought to 189 the total number of projects for which cities had been authorized to start assembling and clearing land. Execution was completed on three projects, bringing the total of all projects completed to four. Another 301 projects are still in planning stages. Capital grants approved and reserved for the 494 projects totalled $1,019 million, an increase of some $193 million over 1956. Capital grant contracts totalling $389 million had been authorized for 189 projects in execution stage. Project loan contracts authorized as of the end of the year totalled $457 million.

The Housing Act of 1957 increased the capital grant authorization by $350 million, bringing the total authorization for urban renewal to $1,350 million of which the President has authorized for commitment all but $150



Source: Department of Labor

TOTAL ANNUAL HOUSING STARTS, 1950-1957; SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ANNUAL RATE FOR PRIVATE STARTS, 1956 AND 1957 million. He may authorize the balance any time at his discretion. The 1957 Act also provided an alternate financing formula. If the community bears all expenses of planning, surveys, legal services, and administration and limits its gross project costs to direct costs of property acquired, relocation, demolition and removal, site preparation, disposition expenses, and carrying charges, the local agency can get 75 per cent of the net project costs instead of 66.7 per cent. The maximum amount of capital grants that may be made to any one state has been increased from 10 to 12.5 per cent. Relocation payments to individuals and families may now be made in fixed amounts (not to exceed $100 maximum) without investigation of actual moving costs in each case and permissible payments to a business displaced by urban renewal have been increased from $2,000 to $2,500.

The Housing Act of 1957 also provided for some changes in the Federal Housing Administration's section 220 mortgage insurance program which is designed to assist communities in providing new or improved housing geared to urban renewal activities. Mortgage amounts may now be computed on the basis of replacement cost rather than appraised value. Required down payments were reduced to 3 per cent of the first $10,000 of replacement costs, 15 per cent of the next $6,000, and 30 per cent of cost in excess of $16,000. During 1957, 24 additional projects under the provisions of section 220 were certified by the administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. This brings the total number of certified projects to 66. FHA commitments issued under section 220 exceed $100 million, of which $68 million represents business done in 1957.

Under another FHA form of renewal aid—the section 221 mortgage insurance program—geared to assist builders in rehabilitating existing structures or constructing new dwellings to rehouse families displaced by slum clearance operations, the administrator of the HHFA issued during 1957 certifications of need for 88 additional cities, bringing the cumulative total of cities to 126. The certifications represented over 50,000 dwelling units, bringing the total number of units certified to 64,469. The total of all FHA commitments issued under this program reached a figure just below $39 million. Practically all of this business was done during 1957, there having been little interest in section 221 during the first two years.

During the latter part of 1957, the American Municipal Association sent out questionnaires to mayors of some 445 cities asking them for information on the status of existing urban renewal projects and the communities' needs for federal financial assistance for urban renewal for the next 10 years. Some 236 localities responded and the results indicated that at least $490 million would be requested during 1958 and more than $3 billion in urban renewal capital grant reservations over the next 10 years. The results year by year show a tapering off of total sums which is attributable to smaller cities planning to undertake complete blight elimination programs in one or two projects and to the fact that some cities had not projected beyond the first few years. It is significant that many localities indicated through this survey interest in the urban renewal program, which they are anxious to undertake.

Workable Programs. To be eligible for certain federal aids, a community is required to survey its total problem and draw up its own blueprint for effective action in the form of a "workable program" which is then submitted to the Housing and Home Finance administrator for approval. The workable program must contain commitments from the community to attain the following seven objectives: (1) adequate local codes and ordinances, effectively enforced; (2) a comprehensive plan for development of the community; (3) analysis of blighted neighborhoods to determine treatment needed; (4) adequate administrative organization to carry out urban renewal programs; (5) ability to meet financial requirements; (6) responsibility for rehousing adequately families displaced by urban renewal and other governmental activities; and (7) citizen participation.

A total of 249 localities submitted workable programs which were approved by the administrator during 1957, bringing the total at the end of the year to 397. Recertifications of the workable programs, required annually to remain eligible for federal aid, numbered 114 during the year, bringing the cumulative total to 167. In all, 564 communities in the states and territories now have approved workable programs.

Public Housing. During 1957, 104 localities applied to the Public Housing Administration for federally assisted low-rent housing, numbering in all 32,557 dwelling units. Only 5,401 dwelling units were placed under annual contributions contract during the year. Some 20,687 dwelling units were placed under construction during the year. Construction was completed on 10,057 dwelling units authorized under the Housing Act of 1949 and on an additional 458 units under contracts authorized under earlier legislation.

The total number of dwelling units in low-rent housing programs under the Public Housing Administration jurisdiction is 534,594. Of this total, 429,500 are under management, 24,036 under construction, and 81,058 in preconstruction.

Amendments concerning public low-rent housing in the Housing Act of 1957 were few. For purposes of determining income limits for admission and continued occupancy and as the basis for setting rents, additional exemptions of $100 are permitted for each adult dependent without income up to $600 of the income for each member of a family other than the principal wage earner. Room construction cost limits were increased from $1,750 to $2,000 for regular dwelling units and from $2,250 to $2,500 for those units constructed for housing the elderly. Wherever feasible, the local housing authorities' plans and specifications are to follow modular principles.

More and more local housing authorities are changing their method of establishing rents. Instead of following the month-to-month pattern of family income change reporting in order to adjust to the appropriate rent level on a current basis, a system earlier encouraged by the federal agency, rents are fixed for a year based upon estimated family income using past experience as a guide. This revised method has met with greater acceptance of tenants since it follows the customary practice of the private rental market.

Greater attention and efforts are being directed to finding ways of socially rehabilitating families in low-rent housing who have become problems for varying reasons and circumstances. The difficult, troubled, and troublesome families are being identified and dealt with realistically to help them become better citizens. Social welfare agencies on the national and local front are being recruited to a greater extent to bring their resources to bear on working with the difficult families.

A new venture in public housing occurred in Cedartown, Georgia, where the local housing authority with the direct cooperation of the Public Housing Administration provided an experimental number (20) of single and duplex homes on scattered sites utilizing the modular measure principle as encouraged in the Housing Act of 1957. Built under a negotiated contract with the National Homes, Inc. of Lafayette, Indiana, the homes represented a combination of prefabricated and conventional construction techniques. This experiment is designed to test the effectiveness of both the scattered site principle and the use of prefabricated techniques for public housing, especially in smaller communities, where the traditional row-type structure and the high-rise projects are not in keeping with the general architecture of the community.

State Legislation. The field of urban renewal was given a substantial amount of attention by the 45 legislatures which were in session during 1957. Ten states enacted laws providing new enabling authority for both urban redevelopment and urban renewal. These states are Florida (for Tampa only), Iowa, Kansas (extended to cities with less than 75,000 population), Maine (for Bangor), Nebraska (extended to all communities of more than 5,000 population), Nevada, Oklahoma (for municipalities other than Oklahoma City), Texas, Vermont, and Washington. Prior to the 1957 laws, Portland was the only city in Maine which had urban renewal authority; in Kansas the authority was limited to cities with a population of more than 75,000; in Nebraska was limited only to Omaha; and in Oklahoma, only Oklahoma City had such authority. The original Florida redevelopment law has been held unconstitutional by the Florida supreme court. There has been no judicial decision with respect to the new 1957 law for Tampa.

Ten states broadened their existing laws to include authority for urban renewal as well as urban redevelopment: Arkansas, California, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

Fifteen states and three territories added other amendments and extensions to existing laws during 1957 sessions to make them more effective: Alaska, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Carolina, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Tennessee, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

At the close of the 1957 state legislative sessions, only eight states had either no enabling urban renewal and urban redevelopment laws or their statutes are inadequate: Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, South Carolina, Utah, and Wyoming.

The more significant state legislation affecting other programs of housing include: California—raises maximum interest rate for veterans housing and farm loans to 5 per cent, increased maximum loan amount to

$ 15,000 where veterans have own lot; Colorado—establishes a state building authority to aid housing for the elderly; Connecticut—requires holding hearings concerning any proposed public housing project, requires uniform rents be established in public housing for families having same amount of income regardless of source (affects welfare rents), increases to $100 million the limit on borrowing of the state for home loans, modifies and extends rental housing legislation; Indiana—increases per room cost limits in public housing to $1,750 and allows additional increases where warranted, allows elderly persons of limited income to deduct $1,000 from assessed value of property; Maine—each public housing proposal to be put to a referendum test; Maryland—creates a Montgomery County revenue authority authorized among other things to construct public housing projects; Massachusetts—extends antidiscrimination laws in housing assisted by public funds, increases to $35 million from $30 million the amount authorized for state-guaranteed housing program for elderly persons of low income, increases the powers of cities to borrow for federally aided projects of housing and urban renewal from a limit of one half to 1 per cent of the average of the previous three-year total valuations; Montana—amends the housing authority law to provide housing for elderly families and to provide payments in lieu of taxes in aid of elderly families; New Jersey—bans bias in private housing financed with publicly backed mortgages; New York—extends some residential rent control for another two years at the option of the local governments before July 1, 1957, giving priority to families eligible for public housing who live within one mile of a project; Oregon—bans bias in private housing financed with publicly backed mortgages, increases state loan limits to veterans for homes and farms; Vermont—authorizes local housing authorities to construct housing for the elderly; and Wisconsin—metes out loans for veterans housing to counties on the basis of veteran population.

Research. Under the demonstration grant program authorized in the Housing Act of 1954, the federal government underwrites two-thirds of the cost of such demonstration or pilot projects, which are aimed at improving the methods and techniques or urban renewal operations. During 1957, $708,251 in capital grant reservations were made for six projects, bringing the total to $1.7 million for the total of 24 demonstration projects. Under the program five projects have been completed: Baltimore, "A Record Control, System for Housing Law Enforcement Activities"; St. Louis, "Measuring Deterioration in Commercial and Industrial Areas"; New Orleans, "Report on the Contractor-Owner-Tenant Mediation Board"; Douglas, Georgia, "Looking over Douglas' Shoulder" (experience of a small city developing a workable program); and Dyersburg, Tennessee, "Citizen Participation in Urban Renewal." Reports on these five projects have been published by the participating project sponsors, who are required to pay one-third of the total costs of the project.

The first comprehensive progress report on ACTION's (American Council To Improve Our Neighborhoods) research program on the impediments to an adequate housing program was issued during 1957 through the vehicle of the October issue of *House & Home* which carried the highlights of the program. The research study is being financed by a $250,000 grant from the Ford Foundation. In capsulized format the article summarizes problems and suggested solutions. The subjects covered include: the changing housing market; case history of a city's decay; technological changes in building and their impact on housing; organized labor practices; how some local administrative units of government have met the problem; growing problems of low-income ethnic groups in housing; the financial feasibility of rehabilitation; what has happened and will happen in the rental housing market.

Professional Organization. During 1957, the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37), the professional organization for public officials in housing and urban renewal, concentrated its efforts on finding better ways to meet the growing problems of housing and rehousing large concentrations of low-income families. Included were studies of approaches for rehabilitating the troubled families that represent a large percentage of today's applicants for public housing. Greater attention was devoted also to formulating suggestions for a more comprehensive approach to the housing situation. Committees of the Association developed recommendations, a good part of which found their way into revised legislation in public housing and urban renewal. Through meetings, publications, and regional council and committee work, a great deal of attention has been devoted to encouraging official community and citizen participation in attacking the slum and blight problems.

The Association, in addition to sponsoring regional and national conferences, also sponsored a second working conference on problems in urban renewal, a number of so-called shirt-sleeve maintenance clinics to train maintenance supervisors and practitioners in better methods, and participated in workshops arranged by other agencies in specialized fields dealing with housing and renewal. Housing code enforcement, impact of the highway program, citizen organization for urban renewal, and greater metropolitan area problems came in for a large share of Association attention.

Housing Demolition Data

THE subject of demolishing substandard housing has become increasingly important within the past decade. The federal urban renewal program, originated by the Housing Act of 1949, is encouraging municipalities to redevelop blighted neighborhoods before they become sprawling slums. Neighborhood conservation groups, organized primarily in the larger cities, are conducting active campaigns to clean up neighborhoods and to rehabilitate substandard housing before localized deterioration can have an adverse effect on the surrounding area.

Table XIV contains 221 cities of 10,000 population or over which reported demolition of privately owned buildings through municipal police powers for failure to meet standards of health, housing, building, and fire codes. These municipalities provide information about the means that they have to eliminate dilapidated buildings, the protection provided to the building owners, and the number of demolitions over the past five years.

Legal Source for Demolition. The building code either by itself or in conjunction with the health, fire, or other code usually provides the authority to demolish substandard housing. One hundred and thirty-seven cities use only one legal source to demolish, and in 96 of the 137 cities the building code is that source. The following figures are the total times that the various codes are listed as being the legal source either solely or in conjunction with one or more other codes: building, 166; fire, 66; health, 51; housing, 45; and demolition, 36.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF HOUSING DEMOLITION DATA: 1958

Population Group	Number Cities Reporting	Have Single Responsible Agency	Made Appropriation for Demolition	Authority Issuing Demolition Order		
				Administrative Agency	City Council	Local Courts
Cities over 500,000	11	9	7	7	2	2
250,000 to 500,000	17	10	4	8	7	2
100,000 to 250,000	22	9	9	18	3	1
50,000 to 100,000	37	16	3	22	10	4
25,000 to 50,000	47	21	0	29	11	2
10,000 to 25,000	87	35	7	45	31	7
All cities over 10,000	221	100	30	129	64	18

Demolition Official or Agency. Table 1 reports that 100 cities have one agency which has complete responsibility for building demolition. Forty-three additional cities list only one agency but failed to indicate whether it has complete responsibility. The building inspector or department is the agency in 77 of the former cities and in 30 of the latter. The following figures are the total times that the various officials or agencies are listed as having complete or sole responsibility for demolition or sharing it with one or more departments: building, 178; fire, 61; health, 46; city manager, 15; public works, 12; mayor, seven; and others, 26.

Table 1 also shows that few cities authorize specific appropriations for demolition activities. Thirty do this, and over three-quarters of them are over 50,000 population. Many cities, however, include demolition activities as part of one or more departmental functions and thus do not account for it as a separate and specific appropriation item.

Types of Demolition Order. In the majority of 211 reporting cities, an administrative order is sufficient to institute demolition proceedings (see Table 1). Specifically, demolition orders by an administrative agency are used in 129 cities; by the city council, in 64 cities; and by the courts in 18 cities. In 11 of the latter a court order is mandatory before a building can be demolished. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000 have the city council issue the demolition order to a greater degree than cities in the other population groups.

Persons Notified. The owner of the building is notified in all instances for demolitions. And, in addition, the owner of the land is contacted in 75 cities; the holders of any liens or mortgages, 51 cities; the tenants of the building, 23 cities; and the building agent, 10 cities.

Most cities prefer to use a combination of methods in notifying the persons involved in demolition actions. Notification by mail, usually registered or certified, is most common, 196; followed by posting order on property, 125; personally delivering order, 46; and/or advertising action in newspapers, 31.

Notifying the absentee owner is handled almost similarly: by registered mail, 44 cities; by posting, 23; and/or by newspaper advertisement, 17. Very few cities, however, require that an absentee owner be personally served. Some cities require that once it has been found that the actual owner of the building cannot be determined then a title search be instituted. If the search is negative, the city may file its results with the local courts or at the county court house. A few cities can demolish, if unable to trace or locate the owner, by filing notice of action in a newspaper located at the county seat.

Reviewing Authority. The city council reviews the building owner's appeal against the demolition order in 59 cities. The majority (31) of these cities, however, are below 25,000 population. The agency ordering demolition reviews the appeal in 45 cities; an appeals board or other agency, 43; and the courts, 40. Nonetheless, it must be stressed that in most cases, the owner has the right to an appeal to the courts from the verdict of the first three listed authorities.

Thirty days is the most frequent period that the property owner has to appeal after receipt of the demolition order. The time limits allowed followed by the number of cities allowing them are: 30 days, 68 cities; 10 days, 37 cities; over 60 days or no prescribed limits, 28 cities; less than 10 days, 20 cities; 60 days, 11 cities; 11 to 29 days, 10 cities; and 31 to 59 days, three cities. Cities apply the same time limits to resident and nonresident owners alike.

Method of Cost Recovery. The majority of the cities reported they have not incurred any net loss in demolishing buildings. The most frequent methods of recovering costs of demolition are by a tax lien against the property, 142 cities; direct billing of the property owner, 38; and a combination of both, 15.

Buildings Demolished. An analysis of buildings ordered demolished compared with buildings actually demolished is difficult. In quite a few cases (not shown in Table XIV), more buildings were demolished than ordered, mainly through programs of education and persuasion resulting in voluntary demolition. Alhambra, California, during 1957, demolished 81 buildings; yet none of them had to be ordered demolished. The city used personal contact and letters to persuade owners to destroy substandard housing without resorting to formal proceedings. In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, during 1953-1957, 1,406 condemned buildings were demolished of which 1,054 had to be ordered destroyed.

The statistics of buildings ordered demolished compared with actual demolitions are affected by buildings which were repaired after receipt of the demolition order. Richmond, Virginia, in 1957, ordered 214 buildings razed. Of the total, 157 buildings were demolished, while the remaining 57 were repaired by the owners. In Little Rock, Arkansas, since 1953, buildings owners demolished 59 buildings less than were ordered—the balance being remodeled and repaired.

Some cities show the number of buildings ordered demolished to be the same as number of buildings demolished because city officials may have undertaken action only against those owners who are receptive toward demolition. Trinidad, Colorado, found that as long as the doors and windows are boarded and a guard or watchman (even the owner) is posted, the city cannot get the court to issue a condemnation order. Therefore, when the city starts demolition proceedings, it makes certain that it has the cooperation of the owners.

Certain conclusions however, may be obtained from these statistics. First, many cities have active programs in demolishing substandard housing which has resulted in many buildings being razed. Second, the threat of condemnation is an effective way to cause many property owners to repair and remodel undesirable structures. Third, voluntary demolition by persuasion and cooperation often is effective in eliminating time-consuming court action. And fourth, a definite and strict program on substandard housing demolition results in deterring the problem. An owner often will not let his property deteriorate to a degree which will cause the city to take quick and definite action against him.

TABLE XIV

HOUSING DEMOLITIONS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958

Data shown for 221 cities over 10,000 population on demolition of privately owned buildings through municipal police power for failure to meet standards of health, housing, building, and fire codes. Legal Source: municipal code or ordinance where demolition authority and procedure can be found (see code). Demolition Official: code letter for city departments or officials that have power to institute and carry out demolition proceedings; single dagger (†), city department or official has complete responsibility for building demolition. Appropriations, 1957: money specifically allocated to carry out program. Type of Demolition Order: principal methods used by city for initiating actual demolition of buildings; "A" for administrative order; "B" for city council order, resolution, or ordinance for each specified building; "C" for local court order; double dagger (‡), court order mandatory for each building demolition. Persons Notified: code letter to left for persons notified of demolition proceedings; code letter to right for principal means of notification. Method for Cost Recovery: steps used to recover costs of demolition undertaken by city; "A" for tax lien, special assessment, or mechanics lien against the property; "B" for bill sent to property owner and court action if not paid. Buildings Demolished: first column for number buildings ordered demolished; second column for total number buildings actually demolished including voluntary demolition by property owners without further action from the city. Leaders (. . .) for data not reported. Asterisks (*) and superior numerals (^{1}) for footnotes at end of table.

LEGAL SOURCE

A - Housing code
B - Building code
D - Special demolition ordinance
F - Fire code
H - Health code

DEMOLITION OFFICIAL

A - City manager
B - Building inspector or department
F - Fire department
H - Health department
M - Mayor
P - City engineer or public works department
O - Other

PERSONS NOTIFIED

A - Agent or lessor
B - Building owner of record
H - Holder of lien or mortgage
L - Land owner
T - Tenant or lessee

MEANS OF NOTIFICATION

n - newspaper advertisement
p - posting notice on property
r - registered or certified mail
s - notice delivered personally to persons or property

City	Legal Source for Demolition	Demolition Official or Agency	Appropriations 1957	Types of Demolition Order	Persons Notified; How Told	Method for Cost Recovery	Buildings Demolished 1957		Buildings Demolished 1953-1957	
							Ordered	Carried Out	Ordered	Carried Out
Over 1,000,000										
Chicago, Ill.	B	B†	$300,000	B*	B-pr	AB	. . .	755	. . .	3,188
Detroit, Mich.	B	B†	0	B	BHL-pr	A	20*	16	75*	60
Los Angeles, Calif.	BD	B†	100,000	A	BHT-pr	A	146	. . .	590	. . . .
Philadelphia, Pa.	B	B†	19,000	C	B-nr	A	47	47	146	146
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Baltimore, Md.	B	B†	5,000	A	B-pr*	A	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Cincinnati, Ohio	B	B†	1,000	A*	AB-prs	B	44*	9	218*	100
Milwaukee, Wis.	B	B†	0	A	ABHT-nprs*	A	. . .	601	. . .	1,406
Minneapolis, Minn.	B	B†	. . . . .	A	B-r	A	. . .	434	. . .	1,371
New Orleans, La.	AB	B	2,500	C	ABH-nrp	AB	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
St. Louis, Mo.	AB	B†	30,000	A	B-prs	A	119	90	330	270
San Francisco, Calif.	ABH	HP	0	A	BT-ps	A	18*	15*	70*	67*

TABLE XIV—HOUSING DEMOLITIONS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Legal Source for Demolition	Demolition Official or Agency	Appropriations 1957	Types of Demolition Order	Persons Notified; How Told	Method for Cost Recovery	Buildings Demolished			
							1957		1953-1957	
							Ordered	Carried Out	Ordered	Carried Out
250,000 to 500,000										
Akron, Ohio	BFH	BFH	$ 0	A*	B-pr	A	20	12	300	250
Atlanta, Ga.	B	B†	0	C‡	ABL-s	A	...	301	...	987
Birmingham, Ala.	B	P	0	B	B-r	A	100	85	400	300
Dallas, Tex.	A	B†	0	B	B-n	A	...	...	...	....
Denver, Colo.	ABH	B†	.....	A	BH-pr	AB	132	22	2,682	512
Indianapolis, Ind.	D	O†*	9,000	A	BH-prs	A	0	205	58	....
Kansas City, Mo.	B	B†	1,100	C‡*	BT-prs	A	2	...	10	....
Long Beach, Calif.	B	B†	0	A	BL-pr	A	118	55	538	308
Louisville, Ky.	B	B†	0	A	AB-pr	A	5	5	20	20
Memphis, Tenn.	B	B†	0	B	B-r	A	208	188	812	706
Oakland, Calif.	B	O†*	2,965	B	B-prs	A	25	8	...	6
Portland, Ore.	BF	BF	405	B	BL-npr	A	10*	9	46*	41
Rochester, N. Y.	BH	BH	0	A	BLH-prs	A	4	1	8	5
St. Paul, Minn.	B	B†	.....	B	B-r	A	11	8	95	63
San Antonio, Tex.	A	B	0	A	BT-pr	A	33	33	...	....
San Diego, Calif.	AB	BH	0	A	B-rs	A	...	...	...	....
Seattle, Wash.	BF	BFH	0	B	BT-pr	B	1	1	3	3
100,000 to 250,000										
Charlotte, N. C.	AB	B†	0	A	B-prs	A	126	119	934	921
Chattanooga, Tenn.	A	O*	0	B	BH-r	A	75	75	136	136
Dayton, Ohio	ABF	BF	0	A	BL-pr	B	156	79	409	240
Elizabeth, N. J.	B	B†	3,000	A*	B-r	A	2	2	8	8
Evansville, Ind.	B	BH	5,000	A	B-npr	AB	...*	260*	...*	454*
Fall River, Mass.	DFH	B†	3,000	A	B-r	A	2	2	10	10
Flint, Mich.	ABFH	ABFHO	0	C	B-rp	A	...	1	...	6
Grand Rapids, Mich.	B	BH	0	A	B-pr	A	...	19	...	48
Hartford, Conn.	B	B†	0	A	B-r	B	4	4	46	46
Knoxville, Tenn.	B	B†	0	A	B-pr	..	5	4	25	15
Little Rock, Ark.	AFH	ABFH	0	B	B-np	B	0	0	409*	350*
Miami, Fla.	A	BO*	43,486	A	BH-r	A	...	320	...	1,327
Nashville, Tenn.	B	B†	2,912	A	B-r	A	12	10	75	50
Norfolk, Va.	B	B	0	A	BL-p	A	1	1	1	
Pasadena, Calif.	B	B†	0	A	B-pr	A	...	...	...	....
Richmond, Va.	B	B†	10,000	A	B-ps	A	214*	157*	513*	261*
Rockford, Ill.	ABDFH	FHM	0	A	B-r	A	...	...	...	156*
Sacramento, Calif.	B	B	0	A	BL-rs	A	11	7	38	31
South Bend, Ind.	BDFH	BFH	1,100	A	BLT-prs	AB	20	16	...	....
Tacoma, Wash.	D	B	0	A	BHL-pr	B	42	38	80	35
Wichita, Kan.	B	BH	17,000	B	BHLT-npr	A	...	...	...	....
Youngstown, Ohio	AB	B†	1,000	A	BL-r	A	79	79	...	....
50,000 to 100,000										
Alameda, Calif.	BH	BO*	0	B	BHL-prs	A	20	14	56	50
Alexandria, Va.	ABFH	B†	0	A	B-r	A	...*	52	...*	243
Alhambra, Calif.	AB	B†	0	B	BL-pr	A	...*	81	...*	302
Asheville, N. C.	A	B†	0	A	BHL-pr	B	28	28	112	112
Atlantic City, N. J.	D	B†	0	A	BH-p	B	...	...	...	....
Beaumont, Tex.	BF	BF	0	A	B-r	B	45	45	45	45
Charleston, S. C.	D*	B	0	A	AB-nprs	B	20	10	50	28
Charleston, W. Va.	B	B†	0	A	B-rs	A	...	...	...	....
Columbia, S. C.	B	B†	0	A	B-nr	B	1	1	4	4
Compton, Calif.	BD	B†	0	B	BL-npr	B	4	4	12	12
Covington, Ky.	D	B†	0	B	BH-npr	A	...*	26	...*	97
Dearborn, Mich.	ABFH	BFH	0	A	BL-prs	B	...	115	...	150
Dubuque, Iowa	D	ABFH	0	A	B-r	A	2	1	7	6
Durham, N. C.	A	B†	0	B	B-r	A	43	43	208	208
Evanston, Ill.	BF	BFH	0	A	B-r	A	12	12	...	....
Fort Smith, Ark.	B	B	0	A	B-npr	A	13	1	...	....
Glendale, Calif.	BD	BO*	0	A	B-ps	A	2	2	8	8
Greenville, S. C.	A	B†	0	A	B-npr	A	...*	64	...*	266

Table XIV—Housing Demolitions in Cities Over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Legal Source for Demolition	Demolition Official or Agency	Appropriations 1957	Types of Demolition Order	Persons Notified; How Told	Method for Cost Recovery	Buildings Demolished			
							1957		1953-1957	
							Ordered	Carried Out	Ordered	Carried Out
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Hampton, Va.	BF	BF	$ 0	C	B-pr	A	53	30	. . .	. . . .
Jackson, Mich.	ABH	BFHMO	0	C	B-pr	A	. . .	. . .	300	70
Kalamazoo, Mich.	AB	B†	1,200	A	BHL-pr	AB	60	38	350	250
Lansing, Mich.	B	B	0	B	B-r	A	0	0	0	0
New Rochelle, N. Y.	B	BF	0	C‡	BHT-r	B	0	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	A	O†*	0	A	B-pr	B	41	38	. . .	. . . .
Orlando, Fla.	BFH	BFH	0	A	BL-pr	A	15	14	. . .	. . . .
Pontiac, Mich.	A	BH	0	A	BL-pr	A	. . .*	14	. . .*	57
Portland, Me.	B	AO*	. . . . .	B	BHL-ns	B	30	20	. . .	. . . .
Portsmouth, Va.	B	AB	0	A	B-r	A	. . .	53	. . .	. . . .
Quincy, Mass.	B	BFH	3,045	. .	BL-pr	A	. . .*	55	. . .*	276
Richmond, Calif.	B	BF	500	B	BH-pr	AB	18	18	55	54
St. Petersburg, Fla.	B	B†	0	A	BL-r	B	8	8	39	39
Santa Monica, Calif.	ABFH	B†	0	A	B-r	. .	. . .	267	. . .	1,032
Springfield, Ill.	B	O*	0	C‡	B-r	B	1	1	8	8
Springfield, Mo.	BF	BF	0	A	B-rp	B	. . .	10	. . .	50
Union City, N. J.	BDF	P†	0	B	ABT-nprs	A	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Waterloo, Iowa	B	B†	0	A	B-pr	A	50	35	200	150
Winston-Salem, N. C.	A	B	0	B	BHL-pr	A	90	90	767	754
25,000 to 50,000										
Alton, Ill.	B	P†	0	A	BT-pr	AB	16	15	60	60
Ann Arbor, Mich.	AB	B†	0	A	BL-pr	A	5	5	25	25*
Bangor, Me.	B	B†	0	A	B-ns	A	29	29	204	204
Bellingham, Wash.	D	P†	0	A	BL-p	. .	15	15	. . .	. . . .
Beloit, Wis.	D	B	0	B	BLT-pr	A	1	1	5	5
Bloomington, Ill.	ABF	BFO*	0	A	BL-r	A	30	30	335	335
Bristol, Conn.	B	P†	0	A	B-s	B	0	0	. . .	. . . .
Charlottesville, Va.	B	B	0	A	B-r	A	2	1	23	22
Daytona Beach, Fla.	B	B†	0	. .	B-pr	A	3	3	30	20
Eau Claire, Wis.	B	B†	0	A	BHL-nps	A	6	6	770	546
Elmira, N. Y.	B	B†	0	. .	B-pr	A	7	6	61	59
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	B	B	0	B	BHL-r	A	3	3	14	14
Granite City, Ill.	B	BO*	0	B	BHL-rs	A	11	4	. . .	. . . .
Hackensack, N. J.	ABFH	BFH	0	A	B-pr	A	29	22	134	127
High Point, N. C.	B	B†	0	A	BL-r	A	. . .	43	. . .	88
Lakeland, Fla.	B	B†	0	A	B-rs	A	5	4	. . .	. . . .
Lincoln Park, Mich.	BF	M	0	B	BL-pr	A	0	0	. . .	2
Lynchburg, Va.	B	B†	0	A	BL-pr	A	. . .*	. . .	. . .*	. . . .
Marion, Ind.	BF	BF	0	. .	BL-p	. .	17	17	. . .	. . . .
Mason City, Iowa	BH	BH	0	B	B-r	A	2	2	4	4
Middletown, Ohio	B	B†	0	A	B-pr	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Montebello, Calif.	B	B	0	B	B-pr	A	0	. . .	0	. . . .
Morgantown, W. Va.	B	AF	0	A*	B-r	B	4	3	22	21
Muskegon, Mich.	ABFH	O	0	B	B-rs	A	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
New Castle, Pa.	DH	H†	0	B	BHL-prs	. .	100	100	. . .	. . . .
Newport, Ky.	B	B	0	A	B-r	B	14	14	24	24
Newport, R. I.	BD	O*	0	A	B-r	B	12	12	18	18
Ontario, Calif.	B	B†	0	A	BL-pr	A	5	5	2	2
Ottumwa, Iowa.	B	B	0	B	B-pr	A	2	2	11	6
Oxnard, Calif.	AB	B†	0	B	B-prs	A	65	54	289	243
Paducah, Ky.	F	F	0	A	B-s*	A	7	5	. . .	. . . .
Palo Alto, Calif.	B	B†	0	A	B-r	A	70	68	243	241
Panama City, Fla.	B	B	0	. .	BL-prs	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Petersburg, Va.	BFH	BFH	0	A	BH-r	A	20	20	80	80
Plainfield, N. J.	DH	B†	0	A	BL-rs	A	7	7	40	40
Richfield, Minn.	H	ABHO*	0	A	BL-r	A	2	2	. . .	. . . .
Roswell, N. M.	FH	B	0	. .	B-npr	A	0	0	2	2
Santa Barbara, Calif.	BFH	BFH	0	A	B-rs	A	15	14	. . .	. . . .
Spartanburg, S. C.	AB	B†	0	A	BH-npr	. .	80	80	. . .	. . . .
Superior, Wis.	B	B	0	A	B-s*	A	38	38	260	260

Table XIV—Housing Demolitions in Cities Over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Legal Source for Demolition	Demolition Official or Agency	Appropriations 1957	Types of Demolition Order	Persons Notified; How Told	Method for Cost Recovery	Buildings Demolished 1957 Ordered	Buildings Demolished 1957 Carried Out	Buildings Demolished 1953-1957 Ordered	Buildings Demolished 1953-1957 Carried Out
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Tucson, Ariz.	BF	BFM	$ 0	A	B-pr	A	2	2	11	11
University City, Mo.	B	B†	0	A	B-pr	B	0	...	0	....
Vallejo, Calif.	B	B†	0	B	BHL-pr	A	...*	57	...*	82
Vancouver, Wash.	D	B†	0	A	BHL-pr	A	27	27	...	93
Watertown, N. Y.	B	AB	.....	C‡	BT-pr	A	1	1	2	2
West Palm Beach, Fla.	BFH	B	0	A	BHLT-pr	A	...	...	...	....
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	B	ABFH	0	C	BH-npr	..	0	0	6	6
10,000 to 25,000										
Annapolis, Md.	ABFH	F†	0	A	B-pr	A	6	6	25	25
Atchison, Kan.	D	BFP	0	A	B-pr	A	20	20	75	75
Aurora, Colo.	B	B	0	B	B-prs	AB	1	0	3	3
Baytown, Tex.	FH	BFH	0	B	B-r	..	...	6	...	51
Beaver Dam, Wis.	BFH	BFH	0	A	B-r	..	...	...	...	....
Benton Harbor, Mich.	BF	BF	0	A	BL-nr	A	10	9	48	46
Bismarck, N. D.	D	BH	0	A	BLT-pr	A	25	23	64	62
Borger, Tex.	BF	ABF	0	B	B-r	..	...*	6	...*	32
Brawley, Calif.	B	BF	0	B	BHL-pr	A	30	26	123	115
Brunswick, Ga.	B	BF	0	B	B-ns	A	2	2	33	20
Burlington, N. J.	BFH	BFH	3,000	B	B-r	A	4	4	15	15
Cadillac, Mich.	DFH	.....	0	C‡	B-nr	A	1	1	6	6
Carthage, Mo.	F	F	0	C‡	BLT-ps	A	1	1	...	....
Chicago Heights, Ill.	A	BFHM	2,000	C‡	B-pr	A	40	40	92	92
Corona, Calif.	B	B†	0	A	BHL-pr	..	17	17	36	36
Crowley, La.	F	F†	0	..	B-r	A	2	2	5	5
Daly City, Calif.	BFH	ABFHO*	0	C‡	BL-r	A	1	1	5*	5*
East Moline, Ill.	BHF	BHF	0	..	B-pr	B	32	30	58	53
El Centro, Calif.	AH	ABFH	0	A	BLT-pr	..	...	5	...	71
Escanaba, Mich.	B	B	0	B	BL-prs	AB	...	...	12*	8*
Fairfield, Ala.	B	BF	0	B	BHL-r	B	1	1	3	3
Fayetteville, Ark.	BFH	BFHM	0	B	BHL-r	..	...	1	...	....
Franklin Park, Ill.	BF	P†	0	A	B-r	A	2	2	4	4
Gardena, Calif.	D	O†*	0	A	BHL-pr	A	9	9	24	24
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	B	B†	0	A	B-pr	B	5	4	14	13
Goldsboro, N. C.	BF	B	0	B	B-pr	B	3	3	...	....
Greenville, N. C.	BFH	AB	0	A	B-pr	A	4	4	50	50
Griffin, Ga.	AH	BH	0	A	B-r	A	3	3	...	....
Harrison tp, Pa.	FH	FH	0	A	B-r	..	1	1	...	....
Hazel Park, Mich.	B	B	0	B	BL-r	A	29	20	...	....
Highland Park, Ill.	B	B†	0	B	ABT-prs	A	2	2	8	8
Hobbs, N. M.	B	B†	0	B	B-np	A	13	2	15	5
Hopewell, Va.	D	P†	.....	A	B-prs	B	...	...	...	....
Jacksonville, Ill.	F	BFO*	0	..	BHL-r	B	0	0	...	....
Jamestown, N. D.	BF	F	0	A	B-r	B	5	3	7	5
Kinston, N. C.	ABFH	B†	0	A	B-pr	..	10	10	75	75
Kirkwood, Mo.	B	BFH	0	A	BL-pr	A	1	1	1	1
Lakewood, N. J.	D	.....	0	B	BHL-nrs	A	58	52	...	....
Las Vegas, Nev.	BF	B†	0	A	B-r	A	3	2	200	200
Lexington, N. C.	B	BF	0	B	B-r	A	5	5	21	21
Longview, Wash.	BH	B†	0	A	BT-pr	B	21	7	120	67
Marietta, Ga.	D	P†	0	B	B-r	B	1	1	1	1
Martinsville, Va.	BF	B†	0	A	B-r	B	19	19	49	49
Millville, N. J.	B	BFHM	0	B	BHL-npr	A	2	1	6	6
Moundsville, W. Va.	F	O†*	0	A	B-s	..	2	2	3	3
Mountain View, Calif.	B	B	......	B	BT-pr	A	2	1	...	....
Napa, Calif.	D	O†*	0	A	BH-pr	AB	2	2	30	30
New Bern, N. C.	D	B†	0	A	B-r	A	272	27	573	161
North Miami, Fla.	BDFH	BFH	0	A	BHL-pr	AB	8	3	...	....
Oak Lawn, Ill.	B	F	0	A	B-r	A	1	1	2	2
Orangeburg, S. C.	D	BFH	.....	A	B-..	..	...	...	...	....
Palm Springs, Calif.	BH	B†	657	A	BHL-pr	A	4	4	29	29

TABLE XIV—HOUSING DEMOLITIONS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Legal Source for Demolition	Demolition Official or Agency	Appropriations 1957	Types of Demolition Order	Persons Notified; How Told	Method for Cost Recovery	Buildings Demolished			
							1957		1953-1957	
							Ordered	Carried Out	Ordered	Carried Out
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Oswego, N. Y.	BD	BP	$ 0	B	BHL-prs	A	. . .	1	. . .	1
Paris, Tex.	BFH	AO*	0	C‡	BHL-npr	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Parsons, Kan.	B	B	0	C*	ABT-pr	B	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Pendleton, Ore.	B	B†	0	B	AB-rs	A	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .
Phillipsburg, N. J.	BF	B†	0	A	B-pr	B	3	3	3	3
Port Angeles, Wash.	BF	F†	0	A	BT-pr	. .	3	3	30	30
Rahway, N. J.	B	B	0	B	B-r	A	. . .	2	. . .	20
Redlands, Calif.	BH	B†	6,500	A	BH-rs	A	104	91	180	167
River Rouge, Mich.	AB	BH	21,000	A	BHLT-rs	A	105	82	209*	180*
Rutherford, N. J.	D	B	1,900	A	BT-npr	A	1	1	2	2
San Bruno, Calif.	ABDFH	BFH	0	B	BL-npr	A	1	1	6	6
San Fernando, Calif.	B	B†	0	B	BL-r	A	18	18	203	203
San Gabriel, Calif.	BFH	B†	0	A	BL-pr	A	36	29	. . .	. . . .
San Pablo, Calif.	BFH	B†	0	A	BHL-r	A	14	9	82	77
San Rafael, Calif.	D	BF	0	B	B-pr	A	. . .	. . .	7	7
Santa Paula, Calif.	ABFH	ABFH	0	A	BH-pr	A	. . .	15	. . .	. . . .
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	BF	P†	1,500	A	BH-r	AB	. . .	32	. . .	189
South Pasadena, Calif.	AD	B†	0	B	BL-pr	AB	. . .*	10	. . .*	76
South Portland, Me.	BF	O†*	0	B*	B-r	A	5	5	. . .	16
Statesville, N. C.	AB	B†	0	A	B-r	A	. . .*	8*	. . .*	19*
Steelton, Pa.	FH	FHO*	0	B	BL-r	AB	10	10	. . .	. . . .
Tonawanda, N. Y.	B	B†	0	B	B-. .	A	. . .*	9	. . .*	15
Trinidad, Colo.	FH	P†	0	A	B-r	A	9	9	27	27
Uniontown, Pa.	AB	BFH	0	A	BHLT-pr	A	3	3	3	3
University Park, Tex.	D	M	0	B	BHL-nr	AB	1	1	. . .	. . . .
Upland, Calif.	BD	B	0	A	BHL-pr	A	2	2	7	7
West Frankfort, Ill.	D	F	0	A	B-r	B	. . .*	5	. . .*	10
Westerly, R. I.	FH	O*	0	B	B-r	B	1	1	3	3
Willimantic, Conn.	B	B†	0	. .	B-r	. .	. . .	3	. . .	5
Wilson, N. C.	ABFH	B†	0	A	B-p	A	2	2	12	12
Winchester, Va.	B	B	0	A	BL-pr	. .	5	3	. . .	. . . .
Windsor, Conn.	B	B†	0	A	B-. .	. .	. . .	1	. . .	. . . .
Woodbury, N. J.	B	B	0	B	B-npr	A	5	3	9	6
Xenia, Ohio	F	F†	0	A	B-rs	A	. . .	. . .	65	65
Ypsilanti, Mich.	BH	BO*	0	C‡	BHL-r	A	4	2	12	10

AKRON, OHIO: City council occasionally issues demolition order.

ALAMEDA, CALIFORNIA: An interdepartmental housing committee of representatives from the police, fire, health, electrical, and plumbing sections reviews all condemnations.

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA: Number of buildings ordered demolished by city: 1957, 0; 1953-57, 18.

ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA: Number of buildings actually ordered demolished: 1957, 0; 1953-57, 20. In 1957, 60 buildings were voluntarily demolished without council action, and 537 homes were brought up to standard.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN: In addition, 40 buildings demolished without orders.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND: Adjoining property owners also notified.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS: The housing inspector also has responsibility.

BORGER, TEXAS: Buildings ordered demolished by city: 1957, 1; 1953-57, 2.

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA: City also uses a state statute applicable to all types of buildings. City ordinance applicable only to dwellings. Under state code responsibility is vested in mayor, police and fire chiefs, and city engineer. Only written notice by registered mail is required to be sent to owner, agent, and interested parties. All other data applicable to this law are the same as that given in table. Figures on demolitions include total demolished under both laws.

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE: Agency is the better housing commission of 15 members appointed by the mayor.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS: Court order is secured where time permits.

CINCINNATI, OHIO: In case of threatened collapse or immediate danger, commissioner of buildings or city manager may institute demolition without notice to owners of property involved. In 1957, six condemnation orders and in 1953-57, 60 condemnation orders were suspended because structures were repaired.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY: Number buildings actually ordered demolished: 1957, 5; 1953-57, 22.

DALY CITY, CALIFORNIA: City attorney also has responsibility. Data are only for 1955-57.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN: Remaining buildings ordered demolished were brought up to standard.

ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY: Board of public works orders demolition for each specified building.

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN: Data are only for 1956-57.

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA: Figures are only for 1956-57.

Total figures include building ordered or voluntarily demolished. Buildings ordered demolished only: 1957, 119; 1956-57, 278.

GARDENA, CALIFORNIA: Condemnation board, consisting of chairman of public service commission of the city council, building inspector, and fire chief, has prime responsibility.

GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA: A board of condemnation, consisting of the health officer, superintendent of buildings and fire chief, also has responsibility.

GRANITE CITY, ILLINOIS: City attorney also has responsibility.

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA: Number of buildings ordered demolished: 1957, 38; 1953-57, 265.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA: Responsible agency is board of public safety.

JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS: City attorney also has responsibility for demolition.

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS: Administrative order can be issued for immediate hazardous situation.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS: A total of 229 of the 350 buildings were demolished voluntarily without council order. Buildings ordered but not demolished (59) were repaired.

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA: No orders issued due to efforts by city for owners to voluntarily demolish.

MIAMI, FLORIDA: Building department has jurisdiction outside slum area; within this area, department of rehabilitation and prevention has responsibility.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN: City residents notified personally. Nonresidents notified by registered mail. Unlocatable persons notified by posting building and publication in official newspaper.

MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA: Fire chief and state fire marshall may order building removed after city council has refused permit to repair structure.

MOUNDSVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA: Housing enforcement agency has prime responsibility for demolition.

NAPA, CALIFORNIA: Board of condemnation consisting of health officer, building and electrical inspectors, city engineer, and fire chief has complete responsibility for demolition.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND: Board of review consisting of city manager, fire chief, and building inspector meets every six months to consider demolitions.

NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK: Director of the department of housing rehabilitation has primary responsibility.

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA: City council responsible for demolitions.

PADUCAH, KENTUCKY: Notice is served by sheriff.

PARIS, TEXAS: City attorney also has responsibility.

PARSONS, KANSAS: In emergencies an administrative order can be issued.

PONTIAC, MICHIGAN: Number of buildings ordered demolished: 1957, 5; 1953-57, 43.

PORTLAND, MAINE: City manager heads administrative committee consisting of health director, supervisor of the housing inspection division of the health department, redevelopment director, planning director, fire chief, building inspector, public buildings engineer, and corporation counsel.

PORTLAND, OREGON: Estimated number of buildings demolished at written suggestion without recourse to condemnation proceedings: 1957, 60; 1953-57, 300.

QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS: Number of buildings ordered demolished: 1957, 25; 1953-57, unknown.

RICHFIELD, MINNESOTA: State fire marshall also has responsibility.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA: Breakdown of buildings ordered demolished in 1957: demolished by city, 35, demolished by owners, 122; repaired by owners, 57. Data only for 1955-57.

RIVER ROUGE, MICHIGAN: Data are for 1956-57 only.

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS: These buildings were demolished after receiving court orders. Others were demolished after receiving administrative notification.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Figures for demolition through activities of department of public health.

SOUTH PASADENA, CALIFORNIA: Number of buildings ordered demolished by city: 1957, 2; 1953-57, 2.

SOUTH PORTLAND, MAINE: Substandard housing agency is responsible. Fire chief through state statutes may issue demolition order.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS: City attorney handles demolition proceedings.

STATESVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA: Data are only for 1955-57. Number of buildings ordered demolished by city: 1957, 3; 1955-57, 12.

STEELTON, PENNSYLVANIA: Chairman of sanitation commission also has responsibility.

SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN: Notice is served by sheriff.

TONAWANDA, NEW YORK: Number of buildings ordered demolished by city: 1957, 6; 1953-57, 8.

VALLEJO, CALIFORNIA: Buildings ordered demolished by city: 1957, 43; 1953-57, 49.

WEST FRANKFORT, ILLINOIS: Number of buildings ordered demolished by city: 1957, 3; 1953-57, 8.

WESTERLY, RHODE ISLAND: Town council has responsibility for demolition.

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN: Other is city attorney.

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Public Works

Developments in 1957

By Robert D. Bugher

Assistant Director, American Public Works Association, Chicago

DURING 1957, federal, state and municipal contracts totaled $9.6 billion, a gain of 17 per cent over the 1956 total of $8.2 billion. State and municipal contracts amounted to $7.4 billion, a 14 per cent increase over the previous year. Municipalities marketed approximately $2.2 billion in bonds for various types of public improvements. The rapidly rising interest costs occurring during 1957 focused attention upon the ability of municipalities to finance needed capital improvements. Four states, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, and Pennsylvania, took legislative steps to permit accumulation of funds for capital improvements in advance of construction of the facilities.

Highways. Various laws and ordinances relating to streets and highways were passed during 1957. In Washington, the state assumed full responsibility for construction and maintenance of limited access highways through cities, not just for the traveled surface. Cities, in turn, gave up their right of absolute veto over the location of freeways, although the state is required to give careful consideration to the city plan and present and potential traffic volumes and submitting to city officials a report on how such factors have been taken into account. A new Texas law requires state payment of one-half the cost of right-of-way for state highways other than those on the interstate system for which it is already paying the full cost with state and federal funds. Another Texas law authorizes the state to close roads and streets intersecting controlled access highways.

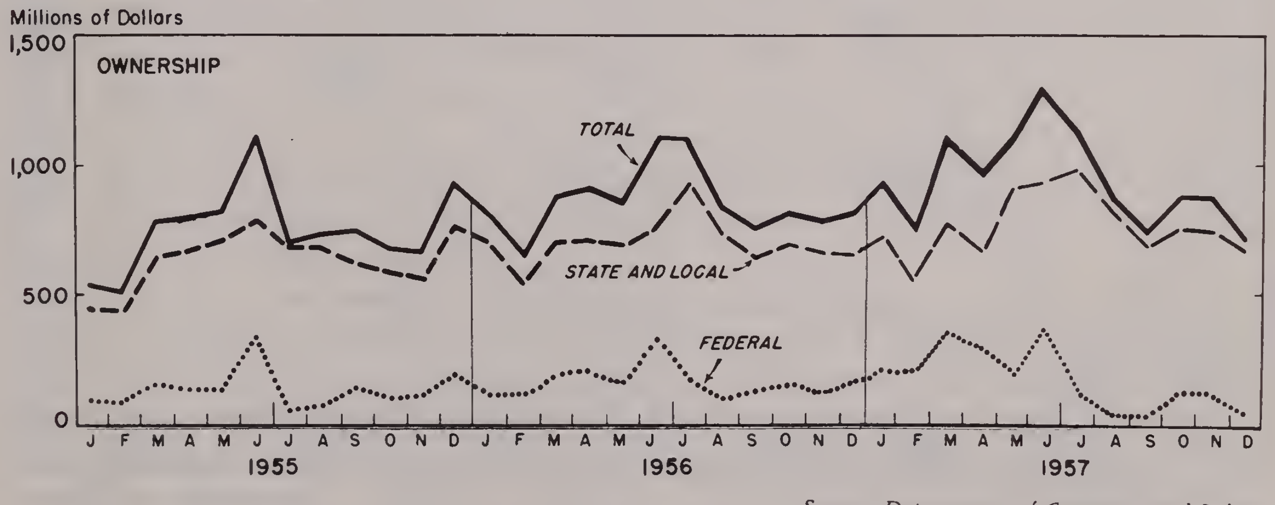
A number of controlled- or limited-access highway laws were adopted by 1957 legislatures including those of Alaska, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, New Mexico, and Texas. Georgia and New York require that access to interstate highways in cities be at points designated by state authority. Michigan municipalities will benefit by being relieved of certain responsibilities for financing the construction and maintenance of state highways inside municipalities. In Arkansas, municipalities will share for the first time in the distribution of motor user revenues on a percentage (10 per cent) basis. In Minnesota, municipalities began to receive 9 per cent of highway user taxes under new legislation implementing a 1956 constitutional amendment. Other tax sharing gains were scored by Indiana, California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Michigan, and New Hampshire.

Off-Street Parking. In 1957 more and more cities provided off-street parking lots and garages. Among them were Sterling, Colorado; Monticello, New York; and Galesburg, Illinois, to mention just a few. In addition, large bond issues for parking facilities were issued by Beverly Hills, California; Gary, Indiana; and Albuquerque, New Mexico. Los Angeles levied its first special assessment for off-street parking facilities, and San Mateo, California, also provided parking space for 183 automobiles in the central business district by levying assessments on properties within 600 feet of the lots.

New authority to engage in municipal off-street parking was granted in Nebraska and Tennessee, and use of special assessments as a means of financing such facilities is now permitted in Alaska, Ohio, and Oregon. The "system" concept was adopted by Nebraska in authorizing first and second-class cities to operate off-street parking facilities financed by revenue bonds backed by charges for parking therein and also by revenues from on-street parking meters. In North Dakota, where such curbside devices are illegal, municipalities have been authorized to finance parking lots by special assessments which may be paid in part by charges for use of the particular facility "and of the . . . parking system of which it forms a part."

Airports. Many cities enlarged present airport facilities or constructed new airport terminals during 1957. Daytona Beach, Florida, and the Civil Aeronautics Administration signed a contract for a new administration building and control tower at the municipal airport at a cost of $603,000, and Nashville, Tennessee launched a $9 million airport improvement program which includes a new terminal building. In Montgomery, Alabama, a new air terminal is under construction aided by a federal grant of $464,923, and Birmingham, Alabama, presented plans and specifications for the municipal airport's new $6 million administration building.

The Santa Fe, New Mexico, airport went into operation, constructed by receipts from a joint city-county bond issue. New runways and the terminal building cost approximately $800,000. Asheville, North Carolina voted a $1,200,000 bond issue for erection of a new airport, and Love Field in Dallas, has a new $7 million terminal under construction which is part of a $25 million expansion program for the airport. It is the first in



Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor

Contracts Awarded on Public Construction:

1955, 1956, and 1957

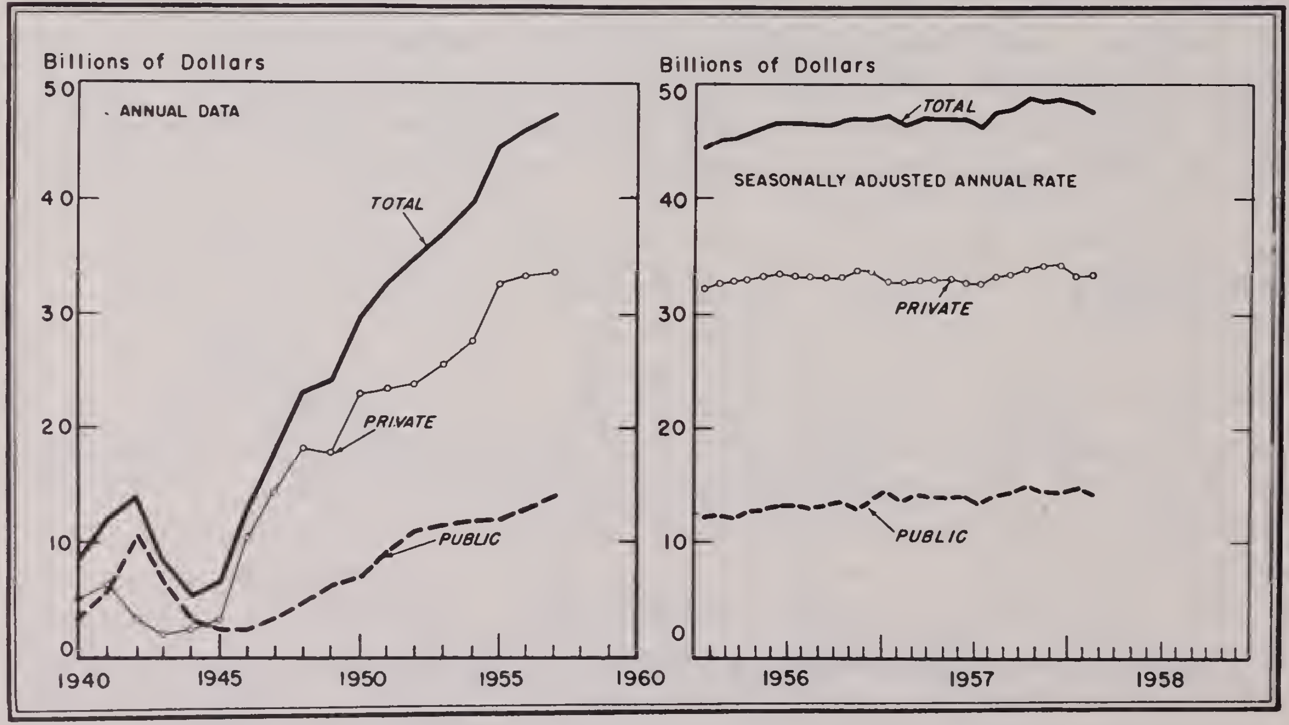
the nation to feature a four-foot wide, 300-foot long moving walk.

Street Lighting. Cities continued the trend toward better and safer lighting during 1957. Hollywood, Florida extended by more than 70 per cent its mercury vapor lighting system in the business and beach areas. St. Louis is providing its main north-south thoroughfare with mercury vapor lighting as part of a $1,230,000 lighting program. Tampa, Florida, installed 280 mercury vapor luminaires along its crosstown Bayshore Boulevard; Louisville, Kentucky, approved installation of 196 new mercury vapor street lamps along downtown streets; and Westville, Illinois, announced completion of its new mercury vapor lighting system.

Asheville, North Carolina, installed ultra modern lighting in business districts, employing color corrected mercury lighting fixtures. Other cities to install mercury vapor lighting are Shreveport, Louisiana, with 4000 new lights as part of its half million dollar street lighting program; Greeley, Colorado; Franklin, Tennessee; and Dade City, Florida. Among those cities installing fluorescent luminaires are San Leandro, California; Gulfport, Mississippi; Grand Rapids, Michigan; and Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Water Supply. Bonds were issued for expanding water systems in a number of cities including Chicago and Springfield, Illinois; Everett, Washington; Wichita, Kansas; Houston and San Antonio, Texas; Jackson, Mississippi; Salem, Oregon; Huntsville, Alabama; Lincoln, Nebraska; and Greenville, South Carolina.

Detroit, Michigan, and Ames, Iowa joined the many cities that are adding fluoride, a tooth decay preventive, to their water supply. The practice of fluoridation of public water supplies has been granted complete approval by the American Medical Association, along with the American Dental As-



Source: Department of Labor

New Construction Put in Place (based on 1947–1949 prices)
Annual Data: 1940–1957; Monthly Data: 1956–1958

sociation and the heads of many medical colleges. The United States Public Health Service announced the development of a new device to reduce the cost of adding fluoride to city water supplies. Present costs of adding such compounds to drinking water average 10 cents per capita per year in most sections of the country. The development of a new dissolver makes it possible to use fluorspar, the least costly form of fluoride, which can reduce the average cost to 3 cents per capita per year.

New water treatment plants were completed or expanded in many cities, including Durango, Colorado; Lynchburg, Virginia; Ypsilanti, Michigan, which completed a $1 million addition to its water treatment plant; and Green Bay, Wisconsin, which also finished a pumping station and 26-mile pipeline to Lake Michigan. The Murphysboro, Illinois, city council approved a $1,700,000 water and sewer revenue bond issue to purchase the local water company and extend water lines. The purchase of seven private water companies which serve almost 13,000 customers was completed in Tucson, Arizona. Voters of Springfield, Missouri, and Park Forest, Illinois, also voted to acquire privately owned water systems.

Concord, New Hampshire was one of a number of cities in various parts of the country forced to provide tank truck water service due to drought. Concord required 50 city tank truck loads of 2,000 gallons each during September and October, 1957. Charges of $3 per 2,000 gallon delivery covered handling costs.

Sewage Disposal. A progress report on the federal aid program for the construction of sewage treatment plants from its inception to December 31, 1957, indicates that total applications approved, in process, or under preparation call for 72 per cent more funds than the $95 million that has thus far been appropriated. A total of 47 projects, for which grants have been made, have been completed; 358 projects were under construction at the end of the year; and 423 additional projects had been approved but not placed under construction.

State financial aid to municipalities for construction of sewage treatment plants, to supplement federal grants, was voted in Maine and Maryland. The Maine legislature appropriated $836,000 for the next two fiscal years to match local and federal funds for the construction of sewage and waste treatment plants and interceptor sewers. The measure limits state participation to 20 per cent of the total cost or two-thirds of the federal grant, whichever is less. Maryland authorized creation of a $5 million state debt to match federal grants to its municipalities, with provision that the combined state and federal share shall not exceed 45 per cent for any project.

Bond issues for major sewerage projects were authorized by many cities including Columbus, Ohio; Wheeling, West Virginia; Los Angeles, California; St. Johns, Michigan; Pueblo, Colorado; and Wichita, Kansas. Many other cities completed sewage treatment plants, including Maryville, Johnson City, and Kingston, Tennessee; and Little Rock, Arkansas.

Refuse Disposal. Miami, Florida, constructed a new incinerator and made other public works improvements out of a $20 million bond issue approved by voters. Philadelphia gave notice to private garbage collectors that all trucks must be fully enclosed. City-owned trucks already are of the enclosed variety. Cedar Rapids, Iowa, replaced 17 open-body trucks with 10 enclosed compactor-type garbage trucks, and Lincoln, Nebraska, cut down costs of refuse collection in low population areas by using motor scooters for garbage collection.

Delta, Colorado, and Lakeland, Florida, joined the increasing number of cities to establish garbage collection charges to finance improvements in municipal services. Also of interest was a study conducted by Cleveland, Ohio, which showed that city garbage collectors have more hazardous jobs than firemen, policemen, or any other group of city employees.

Denver passed an ordinance requiring all new dwellings to be equipped with garbage disposal units, and in Lodi, Wisconsin, provision has been made for the municipal installation of garbage disposal units. Another significant development was the adoption of an anti-smog ordinance by Los Angeles County in October, 1957, which bans the use of about 1.5 million back-yard trash burners within an area of 5,000 square miles.

Other Developments. Many other municipal projects were either initiated or completed during 1957. Among the cities constructing or dedicating new city halls were Fort Collins, Colorado; San Jose and Palm Springs, California; St. Marys, Pennsylvania; New Orleans, Louisiana; Glencoe, Illinois; Richland, Georgia; Camden, South Carolina; Wauwatosa, Wisconsin; Murphysboro and Hartford, Illinois; and in Madison, Wisconsin, a city-county building.

The trend toward centralized public works departments continued during 1957. Glendale, California; Omaha, Nebraska; Toronto, Canada; and Zanesville, Ohio, were among the increasing number of cities to establish such departments. More and more cities are organizing centralized motor equipment divisions within their departments of public works. Tacoma, Washington, not only established such a division but also created an equipment rental fund to finance its operations.

Professional Organization. The American Public Works Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) continued its rapid growth during 1957 and raised its total membership to 3,683. Public works officials of Indiana organized the 28th chapter of this Association. A record-breaking attendance of 2,200 members and guests turned out for the 63rd annual public works congress and equipment show in Philadelphia. Work continued on a series of publications including *Refuse Collection Practice; Refuse Disposal Practice;* and *Street Sanitation Practice.* One or more of these publications is expected to be released during 1958. The National Committee on Urban Transportation, on which the Association is represented, completed *Better Transportation for Your City* which is being published, together with a series of procedural manuals, by Public Administration Service (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37). The Association staff assisted in preparation of the 1957 edition of *Municipal Public Works Administration* which will serve as the basic text in the in-service training course to be offered to public works engineers and administrators through the American Public Works Association and the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration of the International City Managers' Association (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

Municipal Cemeteries

A TOTAL of 264 cities over 10,000 population supplied information on municipally owned and operated cemeteries as shown in Table XV. The last statistical analysis of cemetery data appeared in the 1948 Year Book.

Management. City cemeteries are administered by a separate administrative board in 24 per cent or 61 of the 260 reporting cities. In 110 cities, the cemetery system is administered by a separate cemetery department. In the 89 remaining cities the system is part of another department: the public works department in 43 cities, the park and recreation department in 33 cities, and other departments in 13 cities.

The superintendent or sexton responsible for the operation of the cemetery system is appointed by the chief administrator in 56 per cent (145 of 258) of the reporting cities. In the remaining 113 cities, the superintendent is appointed by the cemetery board in 43 cities, by the department head in 39 cities, and by the city council in 31 cities.

No tabular breakdown of the salary of the superintendent is presented in this summary, since the comparisons would be difficult. The difficulties arise primarily because 84 of the reporting cities give the superintendent housing or unspecified allowances in addition to actual cash salary.

Number and Size. A total of 542 cemeteries are owned and operated by the 262 reporting cities. The number of cemeteries within any individual city varies from one cemetery in 134 cities to 10 cemeteries in four cities. Of the 231 cities that reported on both the number of cemeteries and the acreage contained therein, the number of cemeteries within these cities totaled 473 with a combined acreage of 21,238 acres, or an average of 45 acres per cemetery.

A total of 77 cities indicated that the park plan, i.e., restrictions on the use of monuments, is used in at least one section of the cemetery system.

Perpetual Care. A total of 188 of the 264 cities listed in Table XV indicated that some form of a perpetual care plan is in operation in that city. Of these 188 cities, 112 stated that all of the cemetery areas had perpetual care; 51 indicated that certain sections of the cemetery areas had the plan in effect; and 25 of the cities only had a perpetual care plan for individual lots.

Of these 188 cities with perpetual care, 116 indicated that a definite percentage of the purchase price of the lot or grave was placed into a perpetual care fund. The per cent contributions ranged from a low of 10 per cent in one city to a high of 100 per cent in 10 cities. The most frequently recurring percentage lay in the range of 50-59 per cent, and the median contribution was 50 per cent. Nineteen of the cities reported that no fund had been established but that the plan was effectuated by means of the general fund. Thirteen of the cities, which are noted by means of footnotes in Table XV, indicated that either a set, flat fee was charged for perpetual care, or else a sliding scale of percentages was contributed to the fund on the basis of location of the lot, size of the lot, and so forth.

A thorough financial analysis of the perpetual care fund was made during the last five years (1953-1957 inclusive) in 88 cities to see if contributions to the fund and investment earnings of the fund are adequate for future commitments. The perpetual care fund is under state regulation for investments and expenditures in 109 of 176 reporting cities.

The perpetual care fund is administered by the following officials or agencies in 168 reporting cities: by the city treasurer in 48 cities; cemetery board in 34 cities; finance officer in 31 cities; city clerk in 21 cities; city council in 20 cities; city manager in 11 cities; and department head in three cities.

Finances. Cemetery expenditures in 1957 exceeded operating revenues from the sale of lots, special charges, and income from perpetual care in all except 17 of the 155 cities that submitted a complete breakdown of revenue and expenditures. Thus 138 of these 155 cities needed city appropriations for financial solvency.

Operating revenue exceeded expenditures, without direct appropriations from city council, in the following 13 cities: Little Rock, Arkansas; Redlands and Santa Monica, California; Moline, Illinois; Ann Arbor, Michigan; Billings, Montana; Scottsbluff, Nebraska; Elmira and Rochester, New York; Klamath Falls, Oregon; Denison, Texas; Bellingham, Washington; and Huntington, West Virginia. Operating revenues equaled expenditures, without councilmanic appropriations, in four cities: Thomasville, Georgia; Springfield, Illinois; Cleveland, Ohio; and Waukesha, Wisconsin.

TABLE XV

MUNICIPAL CEMETERIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958

Table XV shows data on city-owned and operated cemeteries in 264 cities supplied by municipal officials early in 1958. Operating Department; Appointing Agency: to the left, city department or agency operating cemetery system (see code); to the right, official or agency that appoints the superintendent or sexton of the cemetery system (see code). Superintendent Salary: cash salary of the cemetery superintendent; single dagger (†) indicates housing or other allowance supplied in addition to salary. Full and Part-Time Employees: to the left, number of full-time employees; to the right, number of part-time employees. Number of Cemeteries; Acreage; Park Plan: to the left, number of cemeteries owned and operated by the city; to the right, total acreage of such cemeteries; double dagger (‡) indicates that park plan, i.e., no monuments, is in use in some part of the cemetery system. Perpetual Care; Fund Administration: letter to the left indicates that city has established a perpetual care plan for some or all of the cemetery system — "A" for all sections, "S" for certain sections, "I" for individual lots only; letter to the right shows city official or agency managing perpetual care fund (see code). Lot Income to Perpetual Fund: percentage of the purchase price of a lot which is contributed to the perpetual care plan fund. Fund Analysis; State Regulation: letter to the left shows if the city has had a thorough financial analysis of the perpetual care fund made in the last five years (1953-1957 inclusive) to see if contributions to the fund and investment earnings of the fund are adequate for future commitments; letter to the right shows if perpetual care fund is under state regulation for investments and expenditures — "Y" for yes, "N" for no. Total Revenue: presents total revenue reported. Operating Revenue: revenue from the sale of graves, internments, other cemetery services, and income from investment of perpetual care funds. Appropriation: direct appropriations from the city government. Total Expenditures: presents total expenditures reported. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported. Asterisks (*) and superior numerals (1) for footnotes at end of table.

OPERATING DEPARTMENT	FUND ADMINISTRATION		APPOINTING AGENCY, SUPERINTENDENT
B - Cemetery board	A - City manager	F - Finance officer	A - City manager
D - Cemetery department	B - Cemetery board	K - City clerk	B - Cemetery board
P - Park and recreation department	C - City council	T - City treasurer	C - City council
W - Public works department	D - Department head		D - Department head
O - Other department			M - Mayor

City	Operating Department; Appointing Agency	Superintendent Salary	Full and Part-time Employees	Number of Cemeteries; Acreage; Park Plan	Perpetual Care; Fund Administration	Lot Income to Perpetual Fund	Fund Analysis; State Regulation	Total Revenue (in thousands)	Exhibit Operating Revenue (in thousands)	Exhibit Appropriation (in thousands)	Total Expenditures (in thousands)
Over 500,000											
Cleveland, Ohio	D-D	$5,200	51-20	10-766‡	A-F	25%	Y-Y	$411.1	$383.0	$ 0	$411.1
Los Angeles, Calif.	P-..	. . . .	1-0	1-2.8 ‡	None	. .	..-..	7.6	0.8	6.8	7.6
Minneapolis, Minn.	W-D	6,000	1-1	1-27	A-..	0	..-..	11.7	0	11.7	11.7
New Orleans, La.	..-D	5,232	18-0	6-. .	None	. .	..-..	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	57.0
250,000 to 500,000											
Atlanta, Ga.	P-D	4,080	11-0	1-90	I-D	0	..-N	41.8	7.0	34.8	41.8
Dallas, Texas.	O-D	2,508†	1-1	1-. .‡	None	0	..-..	2.9	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .
Long Beach, Calif.	P-A	. . . .	1-1	1-. .	None	. .	..-..	9.8	0.6	. . . .	. . . .
Louisville, Ky.	O-D	2,844	3-3	2-20	None	0	..-..	8.5	1.8	8.8	8.5
Rochester, N. Y.	O-D	8,000†	59-. .	2-373	I-F	0	Y-N	345.0	235.8	0	338.9
San Antonio, Tex.	P-D	4,680†	17-0	7-165	S-F	50	Y-N	68.3	30.9	37.4	68.3
San Diego, Calif.	P-D	7,044	21-0	1-166‡	A-F	50	N-Y	120.6	113.8	6.7	120.6
Toledo, Ohio	O-A	5,585†	12-15	2-153	I-T	0	N-Y	80.4	55.3	25.0	80.9
100,000 to 250,000											
Austin, Tex.	W-A	4,322	31-0	4-201	None	. .	..-..	97.8	52.9	41.2	97.8
Cambridge, Mass.	W-A	5,200†	15-0	1-100	S-T	0	N-Y	. . . .	98.0	. . . .	135.1

Table XV—Municipal Cemeteries in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Operating Department; Appointing Agency	Superintendent Salary	Full and Part-time Employees	Number of Cemeteries; Acreage; Park Plan	Perpetual Care; Fund Administration	Lot Income to Perpetual Fund	Fund Analysis; State Regulation	Total Revenue (in thousands)	Exhibit Operating Revenue (in thousands)	Exhibit Appropriation (in thousands)	Total Expenditures (in thousands)
100,000 to 250,000—continued											
Charlotte, N. C.	D-A	$5,196†	28-0	7-368	S-T	*%	Y-Y	$ 29.4	$ 24.1	$ 5.2	$....
Fall River, Mass.	P-D	....	15-0	2-105	A-T	0	N-Y	117.8	35.1	76.7	76.3
Flint, Mich.	B-D	4,500†	1-0	1-20‡	None	0	..-..	5.9	0	5.9	5.5
Grand Rapids, Mich.	P-A	....	26-38	5-500	A-. .	23	N-Y	186.5	147.1	31.0	175.0
Hartford, Conn.	P-D	4,680	13-0	3-71‡	None	. .	..-..	58.7	13.3	45.4	58.7
Little Rock, Ark.	B-B	3,000	6-0	1-160	A-B	50	Y-N	25.5	18.1	0	21.0
Miami, Fla.	O-D	4,188	6-0	1-8	S-. .	0	..-..	....	2.2	18.8	....
Mobile, Ala.	P-C	....	4-8	2-100	None	. .	..-..	....	5.0	....	....
Montgomery, Ala.	W-C	3,168	8-0	1-13	None	0	..-..	17.7	1.5	16.2	16.0
Nashville, Tenn.	O-M	....	3-0	1-18	None	. .	..-..	9.0	0	9.0	9.0
New Bedford, Mass.	B-B	5,250	34-0	6-220	S-B	. .	..-Y	169.8	54.7	110.8	144.2
Norfolk, Va.	P-D	5,364	43-0	7-425‡	A-F	0	Y-Y	155.4	153.7	1.7	145.1
Richmond, Va.	P-D	5,980	43-5	7-394	A-C	. .	Y-N	212.5	135.7	76.8	212.5
Sacramento, Calif.	P-A	5,520	6-0	1-144	S-. .	. .	..-..	....	3.2	....	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	O-D	4,020†	25-7	1-170	A-F	100	N-N	....	78.2	....	161.4
Syracuse, N. Y.	P-..	....	. .-. .	4-21	A-C	. .	..-..	....	....	....	....
Tulsa, Okla.	D-C	3,816†	4-1	2-84	None	. .	..-..	13.9	0.8	13.1	12.5
50,000 to 100,000											
Brookline, Mass.	B-B	6,500	7-4	2-56	A-B	50	..-Y	50.2	20.3	29.9	50.2
Charleston, W. Va.	D-M	4,700	10-0	1-375	None	. .	..-..	19.3	....	....	42.2
Columbus, Ga.	W-A	3,600	5-10	3-100	S-. .	. .	..-..	....	10.0	....	35.8
Durham, N. C.	D-A	4,500	20-0	3-300	S-F	40	N-Y	78.1	46.1	32.0	78.1
Greensboro, N. C.	W-A	5,040†	19-0	3-335	A-T	50	Y-N	67.2	24.9	42.3	56.8
Greenville, S. C.	D-A	3,336†	7-1	2-45	I-K	0	Y-N	26.1	0.9	22.7	26.1
Huntington, W. Va.	B-B	3,720†	10-0	2-92	A-B	40	Y-N	51.7	51.7	0	47.2
Jackson, Mich.	D-A	6,630	8-0	2-118	A-T	57	Y-Y	86.3	48.4	37.9	80.5
Jackson, Miss.	D-C	4,800†	18-0	4-90‡	S-. .	0	N-N	....	9.9	....	44.9
Kalamazoo, Mich.	D-A	....	11-. .	2-225‡	S-C	50	N-Y	90.7	70.9	18.5	74.6
Lansing, Mich.	B-B	6,495†	7-20	2-194	A-B	63	Y-Y	84.0	30.1	15.0	76.7
Laredo, Tex.	*	....	3-1	1-36	None	. .	..-..	....	1.3	2.4	4.3
Lincoln, Neb.	P-D	....	0-. .	1-15	None	. .	..-..	....	3.3	....	3.8
Lowell, Mass.	B-A	4,732	14-4	5-150	A-T	. .	..-Y	106.0	49.0	57.0	75.6
Lubbock, Tex.	D-A	9,000	9-4	1-160	A-. .	. .	..-..	81.8	55.0	26.8	81.8
Madison, Wis.	B-B	7,020	9-8	1-155‡	A-T	40	Y-Y	75.4	41.5	25.0	66.5
Manchester, N. H.	B-B	5,000†	20-15	9-. .	A-B	75	N-Y	189.3	110.4	75.0	103.9
Ogden, Utah	D-A	5,820	6-5	1-60	A-F	40	Y-Y	56.8	46.5	9.3	56.8
Pontiac, Mich.	D-A	6,695	14-0	2-140	S-F	40	N-N	120.3	49.0	71.3	74.0
Portland, Me.	P-A	*	17-. .	10-424	S-F	25	Y-Y	189.2	73.3	115.9	110.0
Portsmouth, Va.	O-A	4,680	21-0	3-83	A-C	67	N-Y	78.7	17.2	61.5	64.5
Pueblo, Colo.	P-D	4,872	6-3	1-. .	S-F	40	Y-Y	....	33.2	....	38.0
Roanoke, Va.	W-A	....	. . ,-1	1-. .	None	. .	..-..	....	....	....	2.5
Saginaw, Mich.	W-D	6,150†	9-21	3-308‡	S-F	50	Y-Y	....	75.8	70.3	147.1
St. Joseph, Mo.	O-B	1,500†	1-0	1-27‡	None	. .	..-..	2.1	0	2.1	2.1
San Angelo, Tex.	B-B	3,000†	10-0	1-50‡	S-. .	. .	N-Y	45.0	12.8	....	43.2
San Bernardino, Calif.	B-B	5,652	4-1	1-17‡	A-T	100	Y-N	....	9.6	11.0	21.7
Santa Monica, Calif.	W-D	8,812†	14-0	1-30‡	A-F	29	Y-N	103.5	103.5	0	88.3
Sioux City, Iowa	P-A	6,270	10-0	3-490‡	A-C	. .	N-N	84.7	30.0	54.7	62.0
Springfield, Ill.	B-M	6,000†	17-5	1-280‡	A-. .	25	Y-Y	138.5	138.5	0	138.5
Springfield, Mo.	W-D	4,784	5-0	1-73	I-F	20	N-N	21.5	11.5	9.8	9.8
Waco, Tex.	W-D	3,600	3-0	4-198	A-K	50	N-Y	....	10.0	....	29.1
Wheeling, W. Va.	W-A	3,584†	1-2	1-20	None	. .	..-..	....	2.7	....	9.1
Wichita Falls, Tex.	P-A	4,200	7-0	2-145	S-A	100	Y-N	24.9	8.8	16.1	24.9
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	D-D	3,459	1-2	1-27	None	. .	..-..	11.7	1.7	10.0	9.3
Winston-Salem, N. C.	W-D	3,456†	4-2	2-85	A-F	25	N-N	32.0	18.9	13.1	32.0
25,000 to 50,000											
Abilene, Tex.	D-A	3,900	4-1	2-55	None	. .	..-..	....	9.6	....	22.2
Albany, Ga.	D-A	3,470	6-0	2-110‡	I-F	. .	Y-N	....	2.8	....	29.8
Ann Arbor, Michigan	P-D	4,549	. .-1	1-13‡	A-A	50	Y-Y	2.4	2.4	0	1.6

TABLE XV—MUNICIPAL CEMETERIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Operating Department; Appointing Agency	Superintendent Salary	Full and Part-time Employees	Number of Cemeteries; Acreage; Park Plan	Perpetual Care; Fund Administration	Lot Income to Perpetual Fund	Fund Analysis; State Regulation	Total Revenue (in thousands)	Exhibit Operating Revenue (in thousands)	Exhibit Appropriation (in thousands)	Total Expenditures (in thousands)
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Arlington, Mass.	B-A	$5,188	10-0	2-61‡	A-B	50%	N-Y	$ 98.0	$ 25.4	$ 53.6	$ 61.7
Anniston, Ala.	D-C	....	..-..	....	S-..	..	N-..	....	11.1	....	24.8
Bangor, Maine	W-A	4,000	1-5	3-150	A-T	90	Y-Y	....	....	....	....
Bellingham, Wash.	B-B	....†	3-3	1-145	A-T	*	N-Y	19.2	18.8	0	18.1
Belmont, Mass.	B-B	5,100	6-0	1-22	A-T	50	N-Y	58.0	16.1	33.5	38.4
Beloit, Wis.	D-A	5,160†	5-8	2-128	S-F	0	Y-Y	46.5	36.2	10.2	46.5
Beverly, Mass.	B-B	....	8-0	5-51	I-T	0	Y-Y	....	....	....	48.7
Billings, Mont.	B-C	5,400†	4-0	1-..	A-K	15	N-Y	32.2	32.2	0	30.7
Biloxi, Miss.	D-C	3,276†	4-0	1-75	None	..	..-..	....	0.6	13.5	17.1
Bloomington, Ill.	D-A	3,180	1-2	1-10	None	..	..-..	3.6	0	3.6	3.6
Bloomington, Ind.	W-M	3,600†	..-..	1-..	None	..	..-..	27.6	13.6	14.0	17.8
Bremerton, Wash.	..-D	4,062†	2-0	1-13‡	S-C	50	N-Y	13.9	5.2	8.6	12.8
Colorado Springs, Colo.	D-A	4,824	14-0	2-216‡	A-K	85	N-Y	....	66.1	....	69.8
Concord, N. H.	W-M	4,970	10-9	10-202	A-..	33	N-Y	68.1	35.3	32.8	65.0
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	D-D	6,060	6-0	1-49	None	..	..-..	30.8	26.3	4.5	30.8
Danville, Va.	W-D	5,280†	14-0	6-172‡	A-F	[1]	Y-N	117.1	49.2	67.8	55.0
Eau Claire, Wis.	P-A	....	6-0	2-123‡	A-F	50	Y-Y	....	22.6	....	58.0
Elgin, Ill.	P-A	5,580†	7-1	1-120‡	A-B	0	Y-Y	....	39.6	....	46.8
Elmira, New York	B-B	4,860†	11-20	1-183	A-B	30	Y-Y	72.8	71.1	0	65.8
Elyria, Ohio	D-D	5,200	3-6	2-112‡	A-C	44	Y-Y	....	27.7	....	47.0
Fayetteville, N. C.	D-A	3,513†	6-0	6-101‡	A-T	..	..-N	....	2.0	17.9	20.3
Fitchburg, Mass.	B-M	5,200	13-15	2-55	A-T	*	N-Y	97.8	21.1	69.0	71.7
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	P-A	....	7-0	2-56‡	A-F	60	Y-Y	97.8	55.5	42.3	39.2
Gainesville, Fla.	W-A	4,400	8-0	1-..	I-F	20	Y-Y	35.2	7.8	27.4	35.2
Galesburg, Ill.	D-A	4,500	4-0	2-..	I-..	40	N-Y	....	11.3	13.2	24.9
Hattiesburg, Miss.	D-C	1,440	3-0	2-86	None	..	..-..	....	3.4	....	9.5
High Point, N. C.	W-D	3,600	9-0	2-..	None	..	..-..	....	1.8	....	29.0
Hutchinson, Kan.	B-B	3,672	3-1	1-26	None	..	..-..	17.9	3.7	14.2	16.7
Iowa City, Iowa	D-A	4,080	4-1	1-92‡	A-T	40	N-Y	....	8.5	12.6	21.1
Ithaca, N. Y.	W-D	4,000	1-2	1-19	None	..	..-..	7.9	0.5	6.8	7.9
Joplin, Mo.	W-D	3,000†	6-0	3-197‡	S-A	50	N-N	19.4	9.8	9.5	19.2
Key West, Fla.	O-A	2,853	4-0	1-22	None	..	..-..	15.5	7.4	8.1	15.5
La Grange, Ga.	D-A	....	..-7	3-..	None	..	..-..	....	....	....	12.5
Lakeland, Fla.	D-A	3,994	8-0	5-58	None	..	..-..	31.6	22.6	9.0	31.6
Lynchburg, Va.	P-A	....	0-4	1-30	A-..	..	..-N	....	....	6.3	6.1
Manchester, Conn.	D-A	7,046	7-8	4-50	A-T	33	Y-Y	....	24.7	....	36.7
Mason City, Iowa	B-B	4,200†	5-4	1-106‡	S-B	25	N-N	46.7	39.4	6.5	44.4
Melrose, Mass.	B-B	5,685	11-4	1-75	A-T	66	Y-Y	....	40.2	52.3	58.3
Moline, Ill.	B-B	4,620†	3-4	1-45‡	I-B	..	Y-Y	29.6	27.0	0	23.2
Muskegon, Mich.	D-A	6,600	9-17	4-76‡	A-C	25	N-N	85.3	58.7	14.0	85.3
Norwich, Conn.	D-A	4,060	3-0	5-45	I-T	..	N-Y	....	11.3	....	20.5
Oshkosh, Wis.	B-A	4,800	4-15	1-120‡	I-K	50	N-Y	....	26.9	....	52.3
Ottumwa, Iowa	B-B	5,520†	8-4	2-74‡	A-B	50	Y-Y	55.6	21.7	31.1	54.5
Paducah, Ky.	D-A	3,240†	5-0	1-45	None	..	..-..	....	6.3	....	21.0
Panama City, Fla.	W-A	3,796	3-0	2-50	None	..	..-..	....	....	....	....
Petersburg, Va.	W-A	4,152	18-0	..-173‡	I-T	..	..-Y	76.5	16.5	43.0	46.5
Pine Bluff, Ark.	D-C	1,980	14-0	1-150	S-..	..	N-N	....	12.9	....	30.3
Pocatello, Idaho	D-A	5,520	3-9	1-73	A-T	..	Y-N	30.9	7.9	23.0	30.6
Portsmouth, Ohio	D-A	4,740	4-4	1-60	None	..	..-..	35.5	11.4	24.0	29.7
Provo, Utah	D-A	3,528†	3-7	1-41‡	I-D	0	N-N	....	18.4	....	19.0
Quincy, Ill.	B-B	4,000†	2-4	1-40	A-..	..	Y-Y	....	....	....	....
Rapid City, S. D.	D-M	4,584	4-.	1-40‡	A-T	60	Y-Y	18.0	9.5	8.5	18.0
Rocky Mount, N. C.	D-A	5,497†	6-2	2-172	None	..	..-..	....	10.0	....	18.2
Rome, Ga.	D-A	3,960	15-0	3-90‡	None	..	..-..	42.7	16.2	26.5	42.7
Roswell, N. M.	B-B	3,000†	7-1	1-240	S-B	50	Y-Y	16.8	10.3	2.4	16.0
Royal Oak, Mich.	B-A	5,304	1-1	1-10	None	..	..-..	11.7	2.4	9.3	9.7
Salina, Kan.	D-A	3,300†	3-0	1-50	I-F	0	Y-N	....	4.4	7.2	11.7
Sandusky, Ohio	D-A	4,900†	5-1	1-68‡	I-T	0	N-Y	39.8	26.6	13.2	39.8
Sheboygan, Wis.	B-B	4,597†	6-8	1-70‡	S-T	50	Y-Y	47.1	32.1	14.9	44.8
Tyler, Tex.	D-A	3,719	4-2	2-50	S-F	33	N-N	29.8	4.3	25.5	21.2

TABLE XV—MUNICIPAL CEMETERIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Operating Department; Appointing Agency	Superintendent Salary	Full and Part-time Employees	Number of Cemeteries; Acreage; Park Plan	Perpetual Care; Fund Administration	Lot Income to Perpetual Fund	Fund Analysis; State Regulation	Total Revenue (in thousands)	Exhibit Operating Revenue (in thousands)	Exhibit Appropriation (in thousands)	Total Expenditures (in thousands)
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Vallejo, Calif.	W-A	$. . . .	. . .	1-13	None	. .	..-..	$ 4.0	$ 0.1	$ 4.1	$ 4.0
Vicksburg, Miss.	D-C	3,600	16-0	1-100	None	. .	..-..	. . . .	11.8	. . . .	42.1
Watertown, Mass.	D-B	4,680	4-2	3-24	A-T	60%	Y-Y	42.3	13.9	28.4	27.9
West Palm Beach, Fla.	W-D	3,600†	7-0	1-15	A-T	100	Y-N	. . . .	7.6	. . . .	. . . .
Yakima, Wash.	W-D	4,800†	5-10	1-56‡	A-T	[1]	Y-Y	. . . .	39.8	1.9	45.6
Zanesville, Ohio	D-A	3,500†	9-2	2-186	A-A	100	Y-Y	51.6	32.4	19.2	39.8
10,000 to 25,000											
Adrian, Mich.	B-B	5,200	6-10	1-80	I-T	30	N-N	43.3	12.3	30.0	38.7
Albion, Mich.	W-C	4,936	5-0	1-41	A-K	58	N-N	25.5	16.1	9.3	25.5
Alpena, Mich.	W-A	5,750†	5-0	1-80	S-K	. .	N-Y	35.2	13.4	21.8	35.2
Ames, Iowa	W-A	5,292	3-0	1-52‡	S-K	[1]	N-Y	25.5	10.8	10.6	24.4
Amherst, Mass.	B-A	. . . .	0-4	3-. .	I-A	. .	N-Y	. . . .	0.5	2.4	3.9
Ardmore, Okla.	D-A	2,904	4-1	2-. .	A-T	25	..-..	27.2	7.0	17.2	15.8
Barre, Vt.	B-B	6,038†	5-1	2-131	A-B	50	N-Y	42.1	28.2	12.0	38.9
Bartlesville, Okla.	D-A	3,492†	4-0	1-17	None	. .	..-..	. . . .	3.7	. . . .	12.1
Bath, Maine	D-A	4,805	5-25	3-50	S-T	67	Y-Y	. . . .	16.3	46.7	46.7
Bend, Oregon	W-D	4,687†	1-2	1-52	A-T	100	Y-N	9.5	8.8	0.7	9.5
Benton Harbor, Mich.	B-C	4,950†	8-0	3-110‡	S-F	25	N-N	. . . .	32.9	. . . .	45.7
Big Spring, Texas	D-A	. . . .†	3-2	1-. .	None	. .	..-..	16.7	6.9	9.8	16.7
Birmingham, Mich.	P-..	. . . .	1-0	1-8	A-F	. .	N-N	7.3	4.5	2.8	4.8
Bozeman, Mont.	D-A	. . . .	3-4	1-71	I-F	60	N-N	23.5	21.3	1.9	19.1
Brunswick, Ga.	D-A	2,600	4-0	2-50	None	. .	..-..	8.9	. . . .	8.9	8.9
Bryan, Texas	D-A	4,968†	7-0	2-25	None	. .	..-..	. . . .	4.7	. . . .	33.3
Burlington, N. C.	D-A	4,596	8-0	3-. .	None	. .	..-..	29.9	7.3	22.6	29.9
Cadillac, Mich.	B-C	4,158†	2-5	1-200	S-T	0	Y-Y	29.6	15.1	13.6	29.6
Cedar Falls, Iowa	W-M	4,980	2-1	2-50	A-K	[1]	N-Y	. . . .	8.5	10.0	22.4
Centralia, Ill.	D-C	4,870	3-3	1-54	A-B	100	Y-Y	18.5	4.7	0.2	18.5
Chanute, Kan.	D-A	3,504	2-2	2-. .	None	. .	..-..	14.1	6.7	7.4	14.1
Chickasha, Okla.	D-A	3,180†	3-0	2-. .	A-..	25	Y-Y	. . . .	6.4	. . . .	11.0
Claremont, N. H.	D-A	3,900	3-0	3-. .‡	I-C	0	N-Y	16.2	10.1	6.0	16.2
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	D-M	4,620†	2-3	1-20	A-T	75	N-Y	25.5	19.8	5.7	25.5
Coffeyville, Kan.	D-M	4,164†	5-0	2-100	A-C	15	Y-Y	32.9	10.1	17.2	30.4
Colton, Calif.	D-A	6,192	2-2	1-40‡	A-F	33	N-Y	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	19.9
Crowley, La.	B-C	198	3-0	2-60	None	. .	..-..	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	5.5
Denison, Texas	B-B	3,000	4-2	1-85	S-B	90	Y-Y	15.6	15.6	0	13.4
Dodge City, Kansas	B-B	3,300†	3-0	1-80‡	S-T	[1]	Y-Y	15.0	7.5	6.5	14.8
Dyersburg, Tenn.	W-C	3,600†	1-8	2-75	None	. .	..-..	10.5	6.2	4.3	10.5
El Dorado, Kan.	B-B*	4,200	3-0	2-50	None	. .	..-..	. . . .	7.3	4.4	13.6
Findlay, Ohio	O-D	4,200†	4-3	2-. .	A-K	[1]	N-Y	. . . .	23.4	5.0	32.4
Fort Madison, Iowa	D-C	. . . .	3-0	3-32	S-T	55	N-Y	23.9	4.4	. . . .	20.4
Garden City, Kan.	D-A	3,540	6-0	1-. .	A-T	50	N-Y	27.0	7.7	19.3	27.0
Gardener, Mass.	B-B	. . . .	4-0	4-230	A-B	. .	N-N	29.1	5.2	17.2	22.6
Gastonia, N. C.	D-A	4,500	9-0	7-86‡	None	. .	..-..	. . . .	7.4	22.0	22.0
Grand Junction, Colo.	P-A	4,800†	3-1	2-35	A-T	40	N-N	. . . .	14.9	. . . .	15.7
Greeley, Colo.	W-A	3,600†	8-4	1-150‡	A-C	15	Y-N	. . . .	20.0	. . . .	34.5
Greenville, N. C.	W-A	4,800	6-0	4-30	None	. .	..-..	. . . .	12.9	. . . .	18.3
Greenville, Texas	D-A	3,468	7-0	2-43	None	. .	..-..	21.6	8.2	13.4	21.6
Griffin, Ga.	D-A	3,700†	7-0	1-. .	S-A	50	N-N	15.4	11.2	2.6	15.4
Gulfport, Miss.	P-D	3,060†	5-0	1-12	A-C	. .	N-N	48.5	1.3	41.6	39.9
Harlingen, Tex.	P-A	. . . .	1-0	1-8	None	. .	..-..	. . . .	0.8	. . . .	1.6
Henderson, Ky.	D-C	3,465†	7-.	2-170	S-C	50	Y-N	41.0	14.0	26.9	40.0
Hickory, N. C.	W-A	2,990	3-0	3-60	None	. .	..-..	16.4	3.8	12.5	16.4
Hobbs, N. M.	B-A	4,380	2-0	2-16	None	. .	..-..	12.6	2.0	5.6	11.8
Holland, Mich.	D-A	5,000	8-5	1-73‡	A-F	75	Y-Y	52.5	27.1	25.4	52.5
Idaho Falls, Idaho	D-M	3,750	5-10	2-115‡	A-..	. .	..-..	. . . .	7.9	. . . .	36.5
Independence, Kansas	D-A	3,660	3-1	2-85	None	. .	..-..	13.3	7.8	5.3	13.3
Ironwood, Mich.	W-A	4,028	1-9	1-67	A-A	100	N-N	37.2	10.3	26.9	29.5
Jennings, La.	B-..	. . . .	2-0	10-. .	S-K	. .	Y-N	. . . .	5.0	. . . .	4.5
Jonesboro, Ark.	D-C	2,580	4-0	2-75	None	. .	..-..	. . . .	5.4	. . . .	9.9

TABLE XV—MUNICIPAL CEMETERIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Operating Department; Appointing Agency	Superintendent Salary	Full and Part-time Employees	Number of Cemeteries; Acreage; Park Plan	Perpetual Care; Fund Administration	Lot Income to Perpetual Fund	Fund Analysis; State Regulation	Total Revenue (in thousands)	Exhibit Operating Revenue (in thousands)	Exhibit Appropriation (in thousands)	Total Expenditures (in thousands)
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Keene, N. H.	D-A	$4,000	5-0	9-79‡	S-C	50%	Y-Y	$ 31.9	$ 18.8	$ 13.0	$ 31.9
Kewanee, Ill.	D-C	4,500	3-8	3-80‡	S-B	0	Y-Y	29.0	18.5	10.5	29.0
Kearney, Neb.	D-A	4,200†	2-0	1-50‡	A-C	42	Y-N	....	8.4	9.8	20.9
Kinston, N. C.	W-A	3,000	7-6	3-50	..-..	. .	..-..	28.3	18.0	10.3	28.3
Klamath Falls, Ore.	D-M	4,800	4-0	2-80‡	A-B	25	Y-Y	36.8	26.8	0	24.5
Lake Worth, Fla.	B-A	3,720	5-0	1-. .	None	. .	..-..	22.2	17.2	5.0	18.8
Lancaster, Ohio	..-D	3,300†	7-3	3-. .	A-K	. .	Y-N	40.1	27.7	12.0	31.8
Las Vegas, Nev.	P-A	5,112	6-0	1-43‡	A-F	31	N-Y	59.7	32.4	18.5	50.9
Leominster, Mass.	B-B	4,290	4-8	2-65	S-B	. .	Y-Y	....	13.1	34.0	34.0
Lewiston, Idaho	D-C	....†	6-1	1-40‡	A-C	[1]	N-Y	....	19.3	20.5	20.6
Lexington, N. C.	D-A	3,600	2-3	3-22	None	. .	..-..	13.0	3.8	9.2	13.0
Livonia, Mich.	P-M	6,000	0-6	1-3	None	. .	..-..	....	....	....	....
Logansport, Ind.	D-M	4,800	4-0	2-55	A-B	33	Y-Y	27.4	25.9	1.4	27.4
McAlester, Okla.	D-A	3,600	5-0	2-51	S-B	25	N-N	....	9.4	13.1	13.1
McComb, Miss.	D-B	5,000	11-0	1-75‡	S-B	. .	N-N	30.0	....	....	30.0
Macomb, Ill.	D-*	1,200	2-0	1-. .	A-T	50	N-N	13.8	1.1	12.7	10.4
Manhattan, Kan.	D-C	3,920†	3-0	1-65	A-K	. .	Y-Y	....	16.5	....	19.5
Marblehead, Mass.	B-B	4,706	5-4	3-60‡	S-B	[1]	Y-Y	....	....	....	....
Marinette, Wis.	B-B	4,356†	3-7	2-40‡	A-A	83	Y-Y	28.6	15.9	5.6	28.6
Marshall, Texas	P-A	4,380	4-0	2-18	None	. .	..-..	....	....	....	....
Marshfield, Wis.	B-B	3,420	1-1	1-60	A-T	100	Y-Y	....	3.9	6.8	7.5
Mattoon, Ill.	B-B	4,200	4-2	1-48	S-B	10	Y-Y	....	13.7	2.5	18.1
Menasha, Wis.	D-C	....	0-2	1-10	A-T	100	Y-Y	....	....	....	....
Menominee, Mich.	B-B	4,070†	2-0	1-. .	A-B	. .	Y-N	....	19.8	8.3	29.2
Mexico, Mo.	D-A	3,204	3-0	1-49	A-B	. .	N-N	....	6.3	....	11.9
Miami, Okla.	B-C	5,400	5-4	1-80	A-B	25	N-Y	....	14.5	....	24.4
Midland, Mich.	P-A	....	2-2	1-43‡	S-D	. .	N-N	25.7	9.5	16.1	17.4
Minot, N. D.	D-A	4,716†	3-0	1-. .‡	S-C	70	..-N	37.4	11.5	25.9	37.4
Mission, Texas	O-C	....	2-0	1-10	None	. .	..-..	....	1.7	....	3.5
Missoula, Mont.	D-A	3,960†	4-1	1-70	A-..	. .	..-..	....	36.1	11.9	55.8
Moberly, Mo.	D-A	2,400	4-3	1-120	A-B	50	Y-N	....	6.4	11.5	11.5
Monroe, N. C.	W-A	....	2-..	2-30	None	. .	..-..	5.2	1.7	3.5	5.2
Monterey, Calif.	O-A	4,284	2-2	1-11‡	S-T	75	N-Y	19.4	18.4	1.0	19.4
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	B-B	2,625†	5-1	1-95‡	S-B	50	Y-Y	....	13.0	....	14.5
Nacogdoches, Tex.	D-A	3,600	4-0	2-60‡	S-C	[1]	N-N	....	7.4	....	10.9
Neenah, Wis.	B-B	4,488†	4-3	1-75	A-K	. .	Y-N	45.0	12.1	32.9	30.1
New Bern, N. C.	W-A	2,730†	7-2	4-50	A-..	. .	..-..	23.1	7.1	16.0	23.1
Newburyport, Mass.	D-C	1,760	0-2	3-20.4	None	. .	..-..	7.7	0.5	7.2	7.7
Newton, Kansas	D-A	....	2-2	2-70	A-K	60	N-N	16.0	4.7	11.3	16.0
North Adams, Mass.	D-A	4,628	7-18	3-. .	None	. .	..-..	....	13.5	....	44.1
Orangeburg, S. C.	P-C	....	2-0	1-15‡	S-A	50	Y-N	....	....	....	....
Ottawa, Kan.	D-M	3,480†	3-1	2-100	A-K	10	N-Y	14.2	7.7	6.5	12.4
Parsons, Kan.	D-A	3,120†	3-1	1-45	A-K	67	N-Y	13.2	3.2	9.3	13.0
Pendleton, Ore.	D-A	4,920†	4-2	1-50‡	A-K	14	N-Y	....	17.7	....	20.7
Pullman, Wash.	W-C	3,900	2-1	2-13‡	A-T	73	Y-Y	10.2	2.0	3.0	8.1
Puyallup, Wash.	D-A	5,000	2-3	1-20‡	A-K	50	N-Y	....	15.8	....	19.6
Reading, Mass.	B-B	5,460	4-6	2-34	A-B	60	Y-Y	47.4	16.0	26.2	31.4
Red Wing, Minn.	B-B	3,000	1-7	1-111‡	I-B	25	Y-Y	....	11.4	12.1	24.3
Redlands, Calif.	D-A	6,756	13-1	1-47‡	A-T	[1]	Y-Y	128.9	128.9	0	118.5
Reidsville, N. C.	D-A	....	3-0	1-15	None	. .	..-..	12.3	4.2	8.1	12.3
Rock Hill, S. C.	D-A	3,900	5-1	2-40	None	. .	..-..	16.4	5.9	10.5	16.4
Rock Springs, Wyo.	D-M	3,432	0-5	1-20	None	. .	..-..	....	1.1	....	5.1
St. Charles, Mo.	B-M	2,520†	1-1	1-30	I-..	. .	N-..	....	4.0	6.3	6.3
St. Joseph, Mich.	B-B	5,100	5-0	2-41‡	A-F	25	Y-N	....	20.2	....	27.0
Salisbury, N. C.	D-A	3,943	7-3	3-46‡	None	. .	..-..	22.3	5.8	16.5	22.3
Sanford, Fla.	D-D	....	2-1	1-. .	None	. .	..-..	7.2	0.3	6.9	6.6
Sanford, Me.	B-C	3,100	1-3	1-30.4	I-T	. .	..-Y	13.0	4.1	3.0	11.5
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	D-A	4,900†	2-2	1-200	I-A	. .	Y-N	....	5.5	14.8	14.7
Scottsbluff, Neb.	P-A	....	1-1	1-100‡	None	. .	..-..	14.5	14.2	0	14.0
Sedalia, Mo.	B-M	2,700‡	5-5	1-. .	A-K	50	N-Y	14.4	....	....	14.0

Table XV—Municipal Cemeteries in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Operating Department; Appointing Agency	Superintendent Salary	Full and Part-time Employees	Number of Cemeteries; Acreage; Park Plan	Perpetual Care; Fund Administration	Lot Income to Perpetual Fund	Fund Analysis; State Regulation	Total Revenue (in thousands)	Exhibit Operating Revenue (in thousands)	Exhibit Appropriation (in thousands)	Total Expenditures (in thousands)
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Port Angeles, Wash. . . .	D-A	$5,070	1-2	1-3	A-T	50%	N-Y	$ 10.4	$ 2.4	$ 7.9	$ 7.0
Sheridan, Wyo.	D-A	3,600	3-0	1-10	None	. .	..-..	11.1	10.8	0.3	11.1
Sherman, Tex.	D-A	4,284	6-0	1-80	A-K	50	Y-N	26.4	17.8	8.5	26.4
Statesville, N. C.	D-A	3,624	6-0	2-46	None	. .	..-..	9.3	7.1	10.5	19.3
Suffolk, Va.	D-A	. . . .	4-2	3-20	A-T	67	N-N	20.8	13.2	7.5	20.8
Texarkana, Tex.	B-C	1,560	1-0	1-10	S-B	60	N-N	. . . .	0.7	. . . .	2.6
Thomasville, Ga.	D-A	4,056	9-0	2-22	I-T	. .	N-N	28.3	4.5	0	28.3
Traverse City, Mich. . . .	P-A	. . . .	2-1	1-85	S-C	70	Y-N	28.0	. . . .	. . . .	26.9
Two Rivers, Wis.	W-A	. . . .	. .-. .	4-51‡	A-A	. .	Y-Y	20.8	6.6	14.2	19.7
Valparaiso, Ind.	W-M	4,000	0-0	3-30	None	. .	..-..	. . . .	1.7	. . . .	5.5
Vernon, Tex.	D-C	2,400†	4-0	1-125	None	. .	..-..	10.8	4.8	6.0	9.5
Vincennes, Ind.	B-M	3,900†	5-2	3-135‡	A-B	25	N-N	37.4	22.5	12.4	29.5
Watertown, S. D.	D-M	3,300	2-1	1-60	A-C	50	Y-Y	10.6	4.7	5.8	. . . .
Waukesha, Wis.	B-B	5,700	5-6	1-70‡	A-T	80	Y-Y	32.3	32.3	0	32.3
Wayne, Mich.	W-A	. . . .	. .-. .	1-14‡	A-F	40	N-N	11.2	6.8	3.7	11.2
Wilson, N. C.	B-B	4,800	8-0	2-80	None	. .	..-..	. . . .	11.8	12.0	36.1

[1] Contributions to the perpetual care fund are made on a flat-rate basis.

BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON: Contributions to the perpetual care fund are on a fee basis, dependent upon location and size of the lot.

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA: Contributions to the perpetual care fund are based on a sliding scale, from 25 to 54 per cent, depending upon the size of the lot.

EL DORADO, KANSAS: The cemetery system is a joint city-township operation.

FITCHBURG, MASSACHUSETTS: Contributions to the perpetual care fund are based on a sliding scale, from 55 to 76 per cent, depending upon the number of lots purchased.

LAREDO, TEXAS: City-owned cemetery supervised by a local funeral director.

MACOMB, ILLINOIS: The cemetery superintendent is elected.

PORTLAND, MAINE: The city has two superintendents, one full-time and one part-time, each responsible for certain cemeteries and each reporting to the director of parks.

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Sources of Statistics: Public Works

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CONSTRUCTION METHODS AND EQUIPMENT. McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York 36. $3.

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Municipal Utilities

Developments in 1957

By G. M. Morris

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WITH respect to utilities in general, the year 1957 saw no abatement of the two most pressing problems which have confronted municipal officials during the past several years. One, the plight of urban transit utilities, continued to receive much attention but no easy solutions to the problems were discovered. The other, demands by utilities for rate increases plus an increasing resistance by customers, brought city officials more and more into rate controversies either directly or indirectly on behalf of citizens before state regulatory agencies. With specific reference to municipal utilities, the number of cities establishing gas distribution utilities continued to increase and must be considered, particularly with respect to smaller cities, a major trend.

Specific events and developments of special interest to municipalities, directly or indirectly, are surveyed below under the following headings: national, state regulatory, and local developments.

National. The questions which continue to arouse the greatest interest at the national level are (1) the type of regulation which the Federal Power Commission should exercise over the producer or gas supplier selling gas to pipelines transporting natural gas to market areas for resale for ultimate public consumption and (2) the rate at which the producer or supplier sells the gas. The so-called Harris bill which seeks to reduce the extent of FPC jurisdiction over producers and suppliers was still pending in early 1958. This bill would require FPC to recognize natural gas as a commodity and would preclude utility-type regulation. The FPC would retain some control over prices paid by pipelines to producers since allowable prices could not exceed "reasonable market prices," of natural gas in the field.

It has been generally predicted that the bill, if passed, would bring higher consumer gas rates. All consumer groups are against this proposed amendment of the Natural Gas Act, and many representatives, including many city officials individually or through organizations, have presented views to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Opposition has been on the grounds that the proposed legislation fails to protect adequately the consumer and that natural gas is not bought or sold in the field under circumstances of a free competitive market. The view of opponents to the Harris bill is that it is the ability to transport gas to the market and sell it or otherwise make economic use of it that gives gas value. In other words, the ultimate selling price directly affects its value in the field.

The municipal interest in this proposed change in legislation is direct. For many years, the local distribution rate for gas has been fixed through the action of state and municipal regulatory agencies. The rate at which the producer or supplier sells to the pipeline transportation company and the rate at which the latter sells to the local distribution company has been, since the enactment of the Natural Gas Act of 1938, under the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission. In case of sales to distribution company and by distribution companies to consumers, the rates, generally speaking, have been and now are fixed on a cost-of-service basis, although there may be differences in various jurisdictions in matters such as the method of determining the rate base. Since World War II, there has been a tremendous demand for natural gas service and apparent general consumer acceptance of the service at rates established.

Any substantial increase in price by the producer to the pipeline transportation company will, of course, be passed on to the consumer. In order to maintain service, the rate to the consumer must be sufficient not only to include all costs of producing, transporting, and distributing the gas, including a fair return, but also to be attractive to the consumer and competitive with other fuels.

The consumer, who has installed gas-burning appliances, cannot, as a practical matter, turn to an alternative fuel when faced with a price increase. Rate increases and possibilities of additional ones, especially as a result of the publicity attended to the Harris bill, have increased local public interest in natural gas regulatory problems and brought city officials more and more into the area for action. Concern with apparent attempts to increase the price of gas at the field also brought to focus state regulatory views, public ownership, and development of other fuel sources.

In connection with development of other fuels, the possibilities of atomic electric power continued to interest city officials. The subject has been glamorized and spotlighted, and some came to expect cheap power at an early date from the utilization of energies of the fission process. Lately there has been a more realistic appreciation of the technological difficulties and related high costs involved in the necessary research and development. The Atomic Energy Commission continued to issue construction permits to utilities and industries for development and construction of nuclear power plants.

All of the basic reactor types identified by the Atomic Energy Commission as meriting development within the period ending in 1962 have been made subject to firm construction programs. Contracts have been entered into, or firm proposals made to AEC under the power demonstration reactor program.

During 1957 the AEC reported that all nuclear power projects under way, proposed, or planned by all utilities and groups, including cooperatives, municipalities, and public power districts, are estimated to require an expenditure of $700 million, covering reactor installations having a total electrical capacity in excess of 1.5 million kilowatts. The AEC views these programs as experimental and developmental, since they represent a number of different types of reactors rather than a step to meet specific power needs.

In the late summer of 1957, the Atomic Energy Commission issued the first license for a private industrial atomic power plant. This was for a small scale reactor of the boiling water type, at Pleasanton, California, which will provide development information and up to 5,000 kilowatts of electricity for customers of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in the San Francisco area.

State Regulatory Developments. Pressure from utilities for upward revision of rates continued to dominate the concern of state regulatory agencies. The renewed impact of inflation on operating costs coupled with the increased cost of new capital exerted a double pressure. This situation was emphasized in the cases of the many utilities faced with the problem of major plant expansion to meet increasing service demands. At the same time, there was much evidence of growing resistance by consumers to rate increases and a growing number of municipal bodies entered formally into rate controversies.

Questions of rate base used in relation to "fair return" continued to receive much attention. The increased costs of all forms of debt capital brought the question into sharp focus during 1957. Increasing flexibility in determining rate base was evident. This arose in part from the "end result" criterion established for the Hope Natural Gas case.

Such factors as general interest conditions, earnings enjoyed by other companies somewhat comparable to the one under review, attractions of capital, and return earned in common stock equity were considered by commissions with respect to rate of return. While perhaps pertinent in individual cases, this approach of course does not facilitate rate review by either state or municipal bodies.

In Maine, the legislature enacted a bill, supported by cities, which removed the necessity for the regulatory commission to consider reproduction cost or present fair value in determining a rate base. On the other hand, the Minnesota legislature enacted legislation requiring, with respect to telephones and common carriers, the consideration by the regulatory commission of replacement value or current cost.

A significant court decision was handed down in Iowa where 18 cities throughout the state intervened in a court fight between the city of Fort Dodge and the Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric Company. The litigation involved the question of a municipality's powers in regulating utility rates and the method of determining rates.

The litigation started in district court when the Fort Dodge city council, using original cost as the rate base for measuring "fair return," refused to grant a gas rate increase to the utility company. The utility then got a court order to keep the city from enforcing its rate ordinance and started collecting higher rates. A district court judge, substituting replacement cost base for the city's original cost base, ruled the city's established rate too low and the rate charged by the company too high. Both the city and utility appealed to the state supreme court.

The city's brief concentrated on the question of rate base, arguing that they would face the cost of engineering studies if they had to find out the reproduction cost each time a company applied for a new rate. The supreme court ruled that a fair present value rate base was indispensable to the regulation of utility rates. The court ruled that to adopt the "end result" test as urged by the city would result in chaos, considering that the municipality, as a rate-making authority, is not required to make findings or keep a record of its hearings.

Fair rates should in some part depend upon what investors might reasonably expect from their investments, the court asserted. But stockholders would not know what to expect until the value of the property involved is ascertained. The court stated that this was the real objection to the "end result" test. It added, "Some standard certainly is necessary. We are convinced that the fair value doctrine is uncertain enough without turning over to some group of individuals the task of furnishing a new and different yardstick on each occasion a test is required."

The supreme court held that the trial court was wrong in giving original cost and reproduction cost equal weight in determining the present fair value of the companies properties and revised the weight of the reproduction cost to 70 per cent. The court allowed a 6 per cent rate of return on fair present value compared to the 3.93 per cent based on fair present value allowed by the city council.

This was the first utility regulatory decision by the court since 1903. The company has since filed requests for rate increases in all cities in which it is operating.

The Louisiana commission adhered to the view that the "end result" was more important in determining the rates of a small telephone company than finding a rate of return on the rate base. In approving an application for a rate increase, as modified, the commission commented that it would be derelict in its duty if it arbitrarily chose an over-all return of 6 per cent for a utility that borrowed 90 per cent of its capital at an interest rate of only 2 per cent, thus allowing a return of about 42 per cent on equity capital.

Citing the Hope Natural Gas case, the commission stated that its rate-making function ended when it set rates that produced a reasonable end result. The earning requirements that would produce such a reasonable end result had first to be determined. Then, if anyone wished to find out what the percentage rate of return was, either out of academic interest or even idle curiosity, that end result in dollars could be divided by the rate base and such a percentage figure could be arithmetically arrived at. The percentage, in the commission's opinion, would have little or no relevancy to the basic problem—to provide sufficient earnings to pay interest on outstanding debts plus a reasonable return on equity capital, regardless of what particular percentage that figure might represent.

In Florida, the state public utilities commission ordered certain power companies to reduce electric rates on the basis of earning in excess of a "reasonable rate" of 6.5 per cent.

The Wyoming commission turned down an application of the city of Sheridan for an increase in rates of the municipal water utility. It ruled that the water utility could not charge rates to permit it to make major improvements and retire water bond indebtedness out of rate income.

Kentucky became the 20th state to adopt the policy of tying the wholesale price of natural gas to the rates paid by consumers. Distributing companies are permitted to adjust rates up or down, depending on changes in wholesale price, without a formal rate case. The actions must be reported to the commission for final approval.

Local Developments. On the local scene, the most noteworthy developments were again in the natural gas area. As mentioned above, an increasing number of city governments found themselves required to enter rate controversies as distribution company rate increases to consumers continued to be sought throughout the country. In some states, the municipality, as the rate-making body, had direct responsibility for negotiating with the utility company. For several Iowa and South Dakota cities, for example, proposed gas rate increases were the major local issues during the year. In other states, city officials were called upon to represent the public interest before regulatory or rate-making bodies at the state level.

The number of municipally owned gas systems increased during the year. At the end of 1957, there were about 500 city owned systems, about two and one-half times the number reported in existence in 1950. At the end of World War II, fewer than 100 municipal systems were reported. Of the municipally owned systems now functioning, 337 have revenues in excess of $25,000 annually. These 337 serve nearly 2,000,000 of the about 30 million gas customers. The total revenues from sales of the municipal systems aggregated over $200 million.

The states in which the greatest number of municipal systems are located are as follows: Alabama, 76; Georgia, 57; Louisiana, 52; Texas, 41; and Tennessee, 40. Only in the Rocky Mountain and New England States and a couple of other states, 14 in all, are no municipal systems found.

During the year, 10 cities and towns in the state of Washington authorized issuance of revenue bonds necessary to establish natural gas utilities: Ellensburg, Mount Vernon, Marysville, Moses Lake, Enumclaw, Buckley, Winlock, Ephrata, Quincy, and Soap Lake. The Ellensburg, Moses Lake, Enumclaw, and Buckley systems were in operation by early 1958.

In Desher, Nebraska, by referendum the city voted to condemn the local privately owned gas distribution system prior to public ownership and operation.

Public ownership developments in other areas included a referendum vote in Winnetka, Illinois, substantially in favor of retention of the municipally owned electrical power system. The sale to the power company serving the Chicago area had been proposed. In referendum in Dunkirk, New York, voters approved the sale of the city owned electrical distribution system to the power company that has been supplying power.

Pursuant to enabling legislation adopted at the 1957 session of the Minnesota legislature, the city of Jackson (population 3,313) built and began operating a system to pick up television signals through a central antenna and distribute them to subscribers by wire. The new system is operated as a public utility along with the city's electric and water system. There are several private systems of this kind in Minnesota, but this was the first municipal utility of this kind in the state.

In Los Angeles, an underground power distributing station, constructed at the cost of $1.3 million was placed in service by the city's department of water and power. The station, with a service capacity of 40,000 kilowatts, will serve public buildings and other structures in the downtown area. In Escanaba, Michigan, the city had under construction a new electric generating plant of a 25,000 kilowatt capacity.

The Massachusetts legislature enacted a measure permitting cities and towns to borrow outside their debt limits to establish, purchase, extend, or enlarge gas or electric lighting plants.

Urban transit, as mentioned earlier, continued to be the major problem confronting many cities. There continued the cycle of fewer riders, higher fares, declining service, and increasing numbers to private automobiles clogging city streets. All these symptoms received varying degrees of attention. Ten states enacted legislation to provide tax relief for urban transit companies: Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, and West Virginia. Similar bills in three states—Illinois, Michigan, and Pennsylvania—were vetoed by the governors.

In California, the legislature authorized the creation of a seven-member Los Angeles Metropolitan Transit Authority. The authority has power to issue revenue bonds for the purchase of existing transportation facilities and to develop new ones. The authority proposes to issue $45 million in revenue bonds to purchase two privately owned transit companies and to set up operating capital. If, through consolidation and tax write-offs, this system can placed on a profitable basis, additional revenue bonds will be issued to expand the scope of the system, probably by rail.

Several states, including Illinois and Georgia, created special study commissions to develop plans for easing urban transportation problems.

Municipal Airport Data

TABLE XVI contains data from 192 cities which own and operate airports solely or jointly with one or more governmental units. Twelve of these cities share joint operation with the county government. The 1948 Municipal Year Book gives the last previous analysis of airport data.

Administration of Airports. A total of 154 cities list the operating agency which is responsible for the administration of the airport. In 70 cities a separate airport department has this authority. Another 59 cities place the responsibility with an airport board; followed by 33 cities, public works department; four cities, public utilities department; and 21 cities, various other departments or agencies.

One hundred and eighty-one cities supplied information on who appoints the airport manager. Nearly three-quarters of these managers are appointed by the municipality's chief executive or a department head; the remainder are selected by the city council or the airport board. Specifically, the city manager appoints the airport manager in 79 cities; the airport board, 40 cities; the mayor, 22 cities; the city council, 18 cities; a department head, 13 cities; and a miscellaneous official or agency, nine cities.

Salaries of the Airport Managers. Table 1 lists the salaries of airport managers according to population groups for the 129 cities supplying data. The airport manager receives a lower median salary than most of the full-time municipal officials listed in Table VIII ("Salaries of Selected Municipal Officials") elsewhere in this Year Book.

In cities over 500,000, the airport manager's median salary is next to the lowest—superintendent of streets. In cities of 250,000 to 500,000, he is in a much better position, being paid more than the city clerk, superintendent of streets, superintendent of parks, and several other officials. After that, however, the airport manager's median salary decreases rapidly. In the next population group, his median salary is less than that of any other listed official. In the 50,000 to 100,000 group, it is next to the low-

TABLE 1

SALARIES OF AIRPORT MANAGERS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary: 1958	Distribution of 1958 Salaries				
			Low	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	High
Cities over 500,000.	9	$12,354	$7,280	$. . . .	$12,000	$. . . .	$17,400
250,000 to 500,000	13	9,771	5,796	9,285	10,000	10,767	12,306
100,000 to 250,000	22	7,212	4,844	5,880	6,784	8,472	11,000
50,000 to 100,000	28	6,019	3,310	5,016	6,105	6,827	9,480
25,000 to 50,000.	31	5,459	3,000	4,200	4,800	6,288	12,000
10,000 to 25,000.	26	5,092	2,620	3,975	5,124	6,685	8,500
All cities over 10,000	129	6,721	2,620	4,800	6,000	8,400	17,400

est—purchasing agent. He has the lowest median salary in the next population bracket; and finally, in the 10,000 to 25,000 group, the airport manager has a median salary that is only higher than the librarian, auditor, and superintendent of streets.

Traffic and Terminal Information. The large cities generally operate airports which have more employees, are served by more scheduled airlines, receive more flights per day, and offer more terminal facilities than the smaller cities.

The median number of full-time airport employees in descending order of population groups, starting with cities over 250,000, then 100,000 to 250,000, and so forth, is: 34, 20, nine, four, and three. The median number of scheduled airlines operating regularly from the airport, in the same descending population brackets, is: 11, four, two, one, and one. Similar grouping for the median number of flights in a 24-hour period shows: 248, 200, 74, 35, and 20.

The most common airport facilities offered by all cities over 10,000 are: auto rental, 128 cities; restaurant, 93 cities; newsstand, 65 cities; and motel or hotel, 18 cities. Barber shop (20) and drug store (six) are available only in airports serving cities over 100,000 population.

Financial Operations. It is difficult to make statistical comparisons on financial operations of airports due to different methods of accounting, allocation of funds, and types of revenues and expenditures.

Thirty-seven of 166 reporting cities indicate that their total expenditures for airport operations exceed their total revenues. Of greater importance, from the utility financing point of view, is the fact that 102 of 144 reporting cities show their total expenditures as exceeding their *operating* revenues (landing fees, hangar rentals, concession income, and gasoline and oil sales). The difference in the number of reporting cities is caused by cities which did not itemize their revenues.

Several municipalities report income which is unrelated to the airport's actual operation. Kalamazoo, Michigan; Enid, Oklahoma; and Bloomington, Indiana, list revenues obtained from crops raised on airport property. Several cities receive income from sale or rental of land and facilities for nonaviation purposes. Reno, Nevada, itemizes income of $41,514 from slot machine receipts.

Direct appropriations from the municipal government remain an important source of nonoperating revenue. A total of 164 cities answered on this point, and 72, nearly one-half, support the airport with some subsidy in the form of direct appropriations. Most of these cities are under 100,000.

A relatively small number of cities have depreciation reserves for replacement of buildings, runways, and other airport facilities. Only thirty-five reported that they do. Few cities, also, have issued any revenue bonds supported only by potential airport earnings. Nineteen municipalities have done so in the past 10 years—1948-1957 inclusive.

TABLE XVI

MUNICIPAL AIRPORTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958

Table XVI contains 192 cities over 10,000 population and is limited to cities which own and operate airports solely or jointly with one or more other governmental units. Single dagger (†) after city indicates airport owned and operated jointly with county. Operating Agency: city department or agency operating airport (see code). Airport Manager: annual full-time salary; code letter after salary shows who appoints manager (see code). No. Employees: first figure, total number of airport employees, full-time and part-time; second figure, full-time employees only. No. Scheduled Airlines: all domestic and foreign airlines, both passenger and freight, operating regularly from airport. No. of Flights: average number of arrivals or in-bound flights in a 24-hour period for all types of aircraft including scheduled and non-scheduled airlines and military and privately owned planes. For most cities, number of arrivals coincided with the number of departures or out-bound flights. Total Revenues: all revenues, exclusive of borrowing, such as landing fees, concession income, municipal appropriations, state aid, gasoline sales, and other. Operating Revenues: landing fees, hangar rentals, concession income, storage charges, gasoline and oil sales, and other operating revenue pertaining directly to airport operations. City Appropriations: amount directly appropriated from current city funds. Total Expenditures: includes operating expenses for salaries, wages, materials, maintenance, and interest payments on debt; depreciation for replacement of facilities and equipment; taxes, including in lieu payments; and principal payments on debt. Double dagger (‡) indicates part of expenditure was for depreciation reserves for replacement of equipment and facilities. Issued Revenue Bonds: shows whether revenue bonds, supported only by potential airport earnings, have been issued for airport in past 10 years (1948-1957). Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported; asterisks (*) and superior numerals (1) show footnotes at end of table.

OPERATING AGENCY

Pw - Public works
Pu - Public utilities
Ad - Airport department
Ab - Airport board
X - Other

APPOINTING AUTHORITY

A - City manager
B - Airport board
C - City council
D - Department head
M - Mayor
X - Other

City	Operating Agency	Airport Manager—Salary, By Whom Appointed	No. of employees—Total Full-time	No. of Scheduled Airlines	No. of Flights in 24 Hours	REVENUE (in thousands)			Total Expenditures (in thousands)	Issued Revenue Bonds 1948-57
						Total	Operating Revenues (exhibit)	City Appropriations (exhibit)		
Over 1,000,000										
Chicago, Ill.	Pw	$. . . . X	236-236	19	1,938	$3,355.6	$3,343.4	$ 0.0	$2,463.8	No
Detroit, Mich.	Ab	14,600B	34-34	2	228	646.9	595.1	0.0	737.4‡	No
Los Angeles, Calif.	Ab	11,904D	109-105	11	427	3,307.3	2,809.7	0.0	1,365.7‡	No
Philadelphia, Pa.*	X	17,250D	164-164	13	341	2,947.9	1,573.0	1,162.0	2,917.3	No
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Cincinnati, Ohio	Pu	7,280A	12-12	. .	158	75.4	75.4	0.0	69.6	No
Cleveland, Ohio	Ad	12,000M	. .-. .	11	165	2,078.0	1,308.0	695.0	1,949.0‡	No
Houston, Tex.	Ad	8,756M	32-32	9	501	865.8	829.9	0.0	961.4	No
New Orleans, La.	Ab	13,500B	. .-108	9	100	698.5	607.9	0.0	647.0‡	No
St. Louis, Mo.	Pw	8,500X	. .-85	7	310	1,248.7	1,102.3	0.0	1,258.8‡	No
San Francisco, Calif.† . . .	Pu	17,400D	166-166	12	265	4,714.4	2,489.2	1,323.0	5,493.3‡	No
250,000 to 500,000										
Atlanta, Ga.	Ad	10,634M	. .-34	6	650	656.7	493.1	0.0	. . . . .	Yes
Birmingham, Ala.	Ad	9,600X	. .-16	6	300	545.5	484.6	0.0	. . . . .	No
Columbus, Ohio	Pw	10,308D	24-23	5	250	309.5	267.3	0.0	345.4	No
Dallas, Tex.	Ad	12,306A	. .-97	6	142	1,948.5	1,769.2	39.2	2,346.9	Yes
Denver, Colo.	Pw	9,420M	34-34	7	. . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Yes

TABLE XVI—MUNICIPAL AIRPORTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Operating Agency	Airport Manager—Salary, By Whom Appointed	No. of employees—Total Full-time	No. of Scheduled Airlines	No. of Flights in 24 Hours	REVENUE (in thousands) Total	REVENUE (in thousands) Operating Revenues (exhibit)	REVENUE (in thousands) City Appropriations (exhibit)	Total Expenditures (in thousands)	Issued Revenue Bonds 1948-57
250,000 to 500,000—continued										
Fort Worth, Tex.	Ad	$ 9,600A	26-26	. .	250	$ 193.2	$ 192.6	$ 0.0	$ 154.0	No
Indianapolis, Ind.	Ab	10,000B	55-45	7	200	521.7	455.8	0.0	671.3	. .
Kansas City, Mo.	Ad	11,400A	53-53	7	247	546.8	545.7	0.0	432.3‡	No
Long Beach, Calif.	Ad	10,014A	23-23	2	. . .	219.0	. . . . .	0.0	157.6	No
Memphis, Tenn.	X	7,800X	. .-33	8	284	387.0	. . . . .	. . .	287.4	No
San Antonio, Tex.	Ad	11,000A	37-37	6	220	358.9	351.1	0.0	338.7‡	Yes
San Diego, Calif.*	X*	5,796D*	. .-7	5	212	310.6	251.0	0.0	277.8‡	No
Toledo, Ohio	X	9,150A	. .-12	. .	118	192.7	190.0	0.0	293.0‡	No
100,000 to 250,000										
Austin, Tex.	Pw	4,844A	6-5	3	260	97.8	75.5	13.8	87.8‡	No
Charlotte, N. C.	Ad	7,500A	32-31	5	. . .	221.0	102.0	0.0	184.0‡	No
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Pw	6,660D	14-11	5	. . .	146.4	84.1	62.3	112.3‡	No
Corpus Christi, Tex.*	Pu	6,432A	. .-18	3	120	220.5	207.0	0.0	188.1	No
Dayton, Ohio	X	9,100A	31-31	4	221	353.3	311.9	0.0	368.7‡	No
Flint, Mich.	Pw	9,568D	14-14	1	175	94.6	61.1	10.8	131.6	Yes
Hartford, Conn.	Pw	5,408D	6-6	0	. . .	41.7	4.4	34.9	34.9	No
Jacksonville, Fla.*	Ad	8,380C	55-42	4	. . .	403.6	. . . . .	0.0	372.4‡	Yes
Knoxville, Tenn.	Pw	5,000D	35-30	5	54	208.1	115.9	0.0	189.6	Yes
Little Rock, Ark.	Ab	5,500B	. .-28	5	. . .	420.0	. . . . .	0.0	366.9	Yes
Mobile, Ala.	Ad	6,120C	. .-9	4	27	78.0	72.0	. . . . .	. . . . .	No
Montgomery, Ala.	Ad	5,520C	. .-8	2	294	37.8	37.8	0.0	34.6	. .
Nashville, Tenn.	Ad	6,000M	50-50	5	200	304.2	233.9	0.0	269.3	No
New Bedford, Mass.	Ab	6,500B	13-13	1	45	65.1	26.4	37.6	65.1	No
Phoenix, Ariz.	Pw	. . . . A	43-43	6	417	538.1	466.0	0.0	492.6‡	Yes
Richmond, Va.	Pw	7,200D	29-29	5	53	212.0	90.0	. . . . .	. . . . .	No
Sacramento, Calif.	Pw	9,840A	17-17	2	58	182.9	135.7	0.0	102.4	No
Salt Lake City, Utah	X	6,180C	. .-21	4	. . .	504.6	449.5	0.0	244.4‡	No
San Jose, Calif.	Pw	8,689A	11-7	1	200	202.7	142.1	0.0	187.5	No
Syracuse, N. Y.	Ad	11,000M	26-24	. .	. . .	321.3	184.8	0.0	241.3	No
Tulsa, Okla.	X	8,400X	38-37	5	300	1,242.7	1,206.9	0.0	856.3	No
Wichita, Kan.	X	7,980X	23-22	5	256	372.1	299.4	0.0	269.0‡	No
Youngstown, Ohio	Pw	6,836M	10-10	3	330	108.2	. . . . .	. . . . .	126.5	. .
50,000 to 100,000										
Amarillo, Tex.	Ab	4,680B	10-10	4	81	109.4	75.9	0.0	101.8‡	No
Asheville, N. C.	Ab	. . . . B	. .-3	3	62	12.4	12.4	0.0	11.5	No
Atlantic City, N. J.	X	4,200M	8-8	2	15	238.8	124.0	114.8	200.0	No
Augusta, Ga.*	Ab	6,000B	. .-22	2	125	249.2	249.2	0.0	235.2	No
Bay City, Mich.	Pw	3,737C[1]	1-1	0	10	12.9	12.9	6.7	13.8‡	No
Columbia, S. C.	Ad	8,528A	. .-14	2	143	70.9	. . . . .	0.0	68.8	No
Davenport, Iowa	Ab	6,900B	9-5	0	. . .	120.0	31.0	89.0	120.0	No
Dubuque, Iowa	Ab	6,000B	3-3	1	19	60.3	19.4	40.0	25.9	No
Greenville, S. C.†	Ab	. . . . B	. .-. .	3	150	68.9	30.9	0.0	49.5	No
Jackson, Mich.	Ad	6,344A	4-2	1	60	19.3	17.4	0.0	27.6	No
Jackson, Miss.	Ab	8,400B	20-17	2	210	116.4	114.3	0.0	111.0	No
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Ad	7,400A	4-3	2	81	41.0	. . . . .	9.7	41.0	No
Lawrence, Mass.	Ab	4,470B	. .-2	1	8	26.3	10.5	15.8	15.8	No
Lexington, Ky.†	Ab	6,000B	11-11	3	333	109.1	39.2	27.3	100.1	No
Lubbock, Tex.	Ab	9,480A	18-13	2	260	143.4	142.8	0.0	105.0	No
Macon, Ga.	Ad	5,000M	. .-12	2	53	112.6	14.0	98.1	98.1	No
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Pu	6,800A	13-11	0	140	170.0	140.0	0.0	192.1	No
Ogden, Utah	Ad	. . . . A[2]	. .-6	2	65	53.7	20.7	23.0	53.7‡	No
Orlando, Fla.	Ab	7,200M	9-9	3	150	97.0	68.2	0.0	79.7‡	Yes
Pontiac, Mich.	Ad	6,695A	10-9	0	110	209.3	128.3	81.0	128.9	Yes
Portland, Me.	Pw	5,064A	. .-. .	1	. . .	66.7	25.1	33.6	26.7	No
Pueblo, Colo.	Ad	6,972A	11-10	2	7	158.6	. . . . .	0.0	153.4	No
Riverside, Calif.	Pw	6,420D	1-1	1	60	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	No
Roanoke, Va.	Ad	6,210A	. .-15	4	57	157.3	157.3	0.0	131.1	No
St. Joseph, Mo.	Ab	4,500B[1]	. .-17	1	71	60.9	33.4	9.3	58.8	No
St. Petersburg, Fla.*	X	. . . . A	11-11	0	9	36.2	36.2	0.0	31.9	No

TABLE XVI—MUNICIPAL AIRPORTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Operating Agency	Airport Manager—Salary, By Whom Appointed	No. of employees—Total Full-time	No. of Scheduled Airlines	No. of Flights in 24 Hours	REVENUE (in thousands)			Total Expenditures (in thousands)	Issued Revenue Bonds 1948-57
						Total	Operating Revenues (exhibit)	City Appropriations (exhibit)		
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
San Angelo, Tex.	Ad	$5,520A[1]	. .-8	2	100	$ 62.0	$ 48.1	$ 11.7	$ 77.1	No
Sioux City, Iowa	Ad	5,820A[1]	14-13	3	. . .	106.8	26.2	35.2	167.3	No
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Ab	5,256B	6-5	3	121	57.0	19.0	37.9	57.0	No
Springfield, Mo.	Ab	6,422B	18-17	3	75	79.7	25.7	0.0	65.4	Nc
Springfield, Ohio	. .	. . . . .	0-0	0	20	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	No
Terre Haute, Ind.	Ab	3,310M	. .-8	2	72	44.3	23.5	4.0	40.7	No
Waco, Tex.	Pw	5,200A	14-13	14	150	120.6	92.1	0.0	117.2	No
25,000 to 50,000										
Abilene, Tex.	Ad	4,800A	4-4	13	150	63.1	62.3	0.0	67.1	No
Albany, Ga. †	Pw	. . . . A	. .-. .	2	11	14.3	9.1	0.0	. . . . .	No
Ann Arbor, Mich.	X	. . . . A	. .-. .	0	. . .	18.0	7.4	0.0	16.6	No
Anniston, Ala.	Ab	3,600C	0-0	0	0	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. .
Beverly, Mass.	Ab	4,800B	. .-2	0	20	14.7	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	No
Billings, Mont.	Ab	4,220M	. .-4	3	. . .	73.2	50.1	23.0	76.9	No
Bloomington, Ill.	Ad	. . . . .	4-3	1	50	3.6	0.8	1.4	3.6	No
Bloomington, Ind.	Ab	5,100B	5-5	1	40	98.0	12.0	37.0	38.0	No
Colorado Springs, Colo.	Ad	6,456A	11-11	3	45	88.5	87.3	0.0	101.0	No
Columbia, Mo.	Ad	. . . . A	5-3	1	66	18.0	10.8	5.4	18.0	No
Concord, N. H.	X	. . . . .	. .-1	1	1	31.2	8.8	22.4	1.2‡	No
Daytona Beach, Fla.	Ad	 C	4-3	2	95	55.0	. . . . .	. . . . .	38.0	Yes
Enid, Okla.	Ad	4,200A	5-4	1	18	44.3	41.5	0.0	44.0	No
Eugene, Ore.	Ad	4,740A	2-1	2	57	12.1	6.4	0.0	10.9	No
Fayetteville, N. C.	Ab	. . . . B	. .-. .	2	. . .	10.4	. . . . .	. . . . .	8.6	No
Fitchburg, Mass.	Ab	4,420B	. .-2	1	53	30.7	20.7	10.0	25.9	No
Grand Forks, N. D.	Ad	6,288A	8-6	3	. . .	74.6	62.8	. . . . .	38.8	No
Greenville, Miss.	Pw	. . . . C[2]	8-2	1	20	14.1	3.6	10.5	10.5	No
Hayward, Calif.	Ad	9,384A	12-10	0	160	78.2	57.0	0.0	72.2‡	No
Jackson, Tenn.†	Ab	. . . . .	0-0	1	6	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	No
Joplin, Mo.	Pw	4,008D	3-3	3	20	19.3	19.3	0.0	49.9	No
La Crosse, Wis.	Ad	5,400B	. .-5	1	52	11.0	. . . . .	. . . . .	30.0	No
La Grande, Ga.†	Ab	. . . . A[2]	. .-2	0	14	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2.5	No
Lafayette, La.†	Ab	7,500B	. .-10	2	90	59.0	30.9	0.0	37.6	No
Laurel, Miss.	Ab	. . . . M	11-3	1	36	42.0	. . . . .	0.0	36.0	No
Lynchburg, Va.	X	. . . . A	. .-2	1	104	12.6	. . . . .	. . . . .	11.8	No
Mason City, Iowa	Ab	. . . . B	8-6	2	43	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	No
Morgantown, W. Va.	X	4,464A	3-2	4	8	39.4	21.0	9.0	39.1	No
Ontario, Calif.	Ad	12,000C	. .-11	3	162	321.9	190.7	0.0	184.2	No
Ottumwa, Iowa	Ad	5,028A	13-13	1	20	143.2	4.2	30.0	139.6	No
Pensacola, Fla.	Ad	7,176A	9-9	2	400	51.8	24.8	27.0	51.8	Yes
Pocatello, Idaho	Ad	5,400A	4-4	2	33	89.0	35.1	0.0	54.4	No
Quincy, Ill.	Ab	4,000B[1]	4-3	2	7	33.0	18.0	15.0	. . . . .	No
Rapid City, S. D.	Ad	4,140C	. .-2	1	29	23.9	. . . . .	. . . . .	53.8‡	No
Reno, Nev.	Ad	8,400A	8-6	3	165	267.6	226.1	0.0	287.9‡	No
Roswell, N. M.	Ad	. . . . A	4-4	1	135	38.4	30.9	0.0	30.2	No
Salem, Ore.	Pw	. . . . D	3-1	1	40	18.7	16.3	0.0	18.5	No
Santa Barbara, Calif.	Ad	6,572A	15-15	2	100	155.6	152.5	0.0	165.2	No
Spartanburg, S. C.	Ad	4,800A	9-3	3	10	14.0	14.0	1.0	13.5	No
Superior, Wis.	Pw	. . . . A[2]	1-1	0	12	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	No
Temple, Tex.	Ad	3,690A	5-4	2	35	65.6	64.1	0.0	38.1	No
Tyler, Tex.	Ad	4,739A[1]	7-7	1	12	153.3	69.4	83.9	94.6	No
Vicksburg, Miss.	Ad	3,600X	. .-4	1	10	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	No
Watertown, N. Y.	Ab	5,300B	3-3	2	6	41.5	. . . . .	41.5	41.5	No
Williamsport, Pa.†	Ab	6,000B	6-6	3	50	40.4	32.6	0.0	. . . . .	No
Winona, Minn.	Ab	3,000C	. .-1	1	4	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	No
Yakima, Wash.	X	6,000X	8-5	2	96	53.9	36.9	17.0	65.3‡	No
Zanesville, Ohio	Ad	 C	4-3	1	30	22.5	7.3	4.8	22.5	No
10,000 to 25,000										
Ames, Iowa	Pw	. . . . A	4-1	0	24	7.4	4.1	0.0	7.6	No
Auburn, Me.*	Ab	. . . . B	4-1	1	. . .	13.7	7.5	0.0	16.9‡	No

TABLE XVI—MUNICIPAL AIRPORTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Operating Agency	Airport Manager—Salary, By Whom Appointed	No. of employees—Total Full-time	No. of Scheduled Airlines	No. of Flights in 24 Hours	REVENUE (in thousands)			Total Expenditures (in thousands)	Issued Revenue Bonds 1948-57
						Total	Operating Revenues (exhibit)	City Appropriations (exhibit)		
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Barre, Vt.	Ab	$. . . . C	3-0	1	15	$ 8.1	$ 4.5	$ 2.4	$ 8.1	No
Bemidji, Minn.	Pw	. . . . .	3-1	1	10	7.7	3.1	1.4	10.3	No
Bend, Ore.	Pw	. . . . A	2-1	0	. . .	3.4	0.0	3.2	3.2‡	No
Benton Harbor, Mich.*	Ab	8,500B	5-3	0	27	52.1	32.7	8.6	52.1	No
Bismarck, N. D.	Ad	6,780C	. .-7	3	23	52.2	49.6	0.0	26.7‡	No
Bozeman, Mont.†	Ab	. . . . B	. .-. .	1	2	26.3	5.3	17.0	24.5	No
Brownwood, Tex.	Ad	. . . . A	7-3	1	. . .	7.5	3.9	0.0	5.6‡	No
Cadillac, Mich.	X	. . . . A	2-1	0	. . .	4.1	0.0	4.1	4.1	No
Charles City, Iowa	Ab	. . . . B[2]	. .-. .	0	7	5.3	0.7	3.0	5.0	No
Chickasha, Okla.	Ad	2,620A	. .-. .	0	. . .	15.6	15.6	0.0	11.6	No
Chico, Calif.	Ab	7,620B	9-7	1	103	94.4	26.7	19.9	94.8‡	No
Coffeyville, Kan.	Ad	3,600M	4-3	0	5	28.7	8.6	8.3	28.7	No
Corvallis, Ore.	Ad	. . . . A[2]	. .-2	1	77	38.8	11.1	5.6	37.2	No
El Dorado, Kan.	Pw	. . . . A	3-2	0	20	21.2	11.0	5.0	20.6‡	No
Emporia, Kan.	Ad	4,200A	3-3	0	20	16.3	13.4	2.9	22.8	No
Eureka, Calif.	Pw	. . . . M[2]	0-0	0	3	3.0	. . . . .	0.0	3.1	No
Faribault, Minn.	Ad	. . . . .	0-0	0	. . .	1.8	0.3	0.0	1.3	No
Fort Collins, Colo.	X	. . . . A[2]	. .-1	0	. . .	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	Yes
Fort Scott, Kan.	. .	. . . . M	. .-1	0	. . .	3.6	. . . . .	. . . . .	2.7	No
Garden City, Kan.*	Ad	4,560A	. .-3	1	64	37.6	8.2	7.2	26.6	No
Gardner, Mass.	Ab	. . . . B	. .-. .	0	. . .	1.9	. . . . .	. . . . .	3.0	No
Grand Junction, Colo.†	Ab	. . . . .	. .-2	1	17	70.5	26.2	0.0	. . . . .	No
Greeley, Colo.	Pw	4,000A	3-2	0	. . .	25.0	17.7	7.3	23.4	No
Greenville, N. C.†	. .	. . . . .	0-0	0	0	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.6	No
Gulfport, Miss.	Ad	. . . . M[2]	6-3	2	145	45.0	11.0	0.0	30.0	No
Harlingen, Tex.	Ab	6,000B	15-15	1	15	214.5	214.5	0.0	182.4‡	No
Helena, Mont.	Pw	3,900A	3-2	2	30	33.8	13.2	20.6	23.3	No
Hickory, N. C.	Ab	. . . . A	. .-1	1	55	25.6	2.2	0.0	10.6	. .
Huron, S. D.	Ab	3,300C[1]	. .-3	2	42	24.8	24.8	0.0	24.7	No
Independence, Kan.	Ad	. . . . A	. .-2	0	. . .	42.9	. . . . .	0.0	36.6	No
Junction City, Kan.	Ad	. . . . A[2]	3-2	0	20	4.6	0.2	3.0	3.4	No
Kearney, Neb.	Ab	5,600B	. .-15	0	12	94.6	. . . . .	0.0	90.0	No
Keene, N. H.	Ad	 C	. .-. .	2	. . .	15.2	5.4	8.9	10.6	No
Klamath Falls, Ore.	Ab	5,400B	4-3	2	25	48.4	9.3	13.1	48.4‡	Yes
Lewiston, Idaho†	Ad	. . . . .	. .-1	. .	. . .	37.5	5.8	30.9	. . . . .	No
Manhattan, Kan.	Pw	. . . . .	0-0	1	75	16.2	5.7	9.2	16.2	Yes
Marshfield, Wis.	. .	 C	3-3	0	6	33.8	6.0	26.0	. . . . .	No
Medford, Ore.	Ad	. . . . A	3-2	3	85	42.3	28.0	0.0	34.0	No
Midland, Mich.	Ad	. . . . A	2-1	0	8	12.8	2.0	10.8	8.8	No
Midland, Tex.	Ad	8,300A	15-15	2	136	165.0	160.4	0.0	86.9‡	No
Millville, N. J.	X	5,101X	6-5	0	26	54.3	. . . . .	0.0	70.0	Yes
Minot, N. D.	Ad	4,896A	6-6	1	18	66.7	13.5	52.1	53.3	. .
Moberly, Mo.	Ad	. . . . A	. .-. .	0	5	5.0	1.0	4.0	2.5	No
Morristown, N. J.	Ab	5,700B	10-4	0	115	91.0	91.0	0.0	79.0	Yes
Moscow, Idaho*	X	 X	. .-1	1	27	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	15.7	No
New Bern, N. C.	Ab	. . . . B	1-0	2	60	8.0	7.7	0.0	6.4	No
Niles, Mich.	Ab	. . . . B	. .-. .	0	. . .	3.6	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	No
Norfolk, Neb.	Ab	. . . . M	. .-. .	4	2	9.7	. . . . .	. . . . .	9.0	. .
Paris, Tex.	Pw	. . . . A	. .-1	1	7	3.1	1.2	2.8	4.3	No
Parsons, Kan.	Ad	. . . . A	1-0	0	2	2.3	0.9	0.6	2.3	No
Pendleton, Ore.	Ad	5,112A	12-9	15	33	111.5	15.3	0.0	117.8	No
Pittsburg, Kan.	Ad	3,480A	3-1	1	. . .	24.5	23.4	4.6	22.1	No
Plattsburgh, N Y.	Ab	4,672M	. .-3	1	10	68.9	59.4	9.5	38.5	No
Rock Springs, Wyo.	Ab	. . . . .	. .-5	1	. . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	No
Salinas, Calif.	Pw	. . . . A	5-2	1	25	39.5	35.9	0.0	61.6	No
Santa Maria, Calif.†	Ad	7,008A	13-10	1	35	79.5	. . . . .	0.0	110.3	No
Sedalia, Mo.	Ab	3,120M	. .-1	0	2	1.4	1.4	0.0	5.0	Yes
Texarkana, Ark.	Ab	. . . . B[2]	. .-5	2	18	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. .
Traverse City, Mich.	Ad	5,500A	3-2	1	2	39.8	39.7	0.0	38.3‡	No
Twin Falls, Idaho	. .	5,148A	3-2	2	30	38.2	6.8	20.1	26.2	No
Visalia, Calif.	X	4,092A	. .-1	1	12	54.3	14.7	1.8	54.2	No

TABLE XVI—MUNICIPAL AIRPORTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Operating Agency	Airport Manager—Salary, By Whom Appointed	No. of employees—Total Full-time	No. of Scheduled Airlines	No. of Flights in 24 Hours	REVENUE (in thousands)			Total Expenditures (in thousands)	Issued Revenue Bonds 1948-57
						Total	Operating Revenues (exhibit)	City Appropriations (exhibit)		
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Watertown, S. D.	X	4,200M	8-4	2	25	$ 41.5	$ 7.2	$ 0.0	$ 40.1	No
Watsonville, Calif.	Ab	 C	2-1	0	18	18.6	8.3	10.3	18.6	No

[1] These cities allow the airport manager to use airport facilities for a residence.

[2] These cities allow the airport manager certain concession rights and privileges in lieu of regular salary.

AUBURN, MAINE: Airport is owned jointly with Lewiston, Maine.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA: City operates two airports; data are total of both operations.

BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN: Airport is owned jointly with St. Joseph, Michigan.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS: Data are for three airports — Midway, O'Hare International, and Meigs Field.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS: City has two airports, one for commercial airlines and one for private and executive aircraft; and data are for both.

GARDEN CITY, KANSAS: City operates two airports, and data are for both.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA: City operates three airports, and data are the total of all three's operation.

MOSCOW, IDAHO: Airport is operated by the cities of Moscow and Pullman and is under the jurisdiction of a committee of five consisting of both mayors, one member from each city's chamber of commerce, and one other member.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA: Data supplied are for the operations of two airports.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA: Airport is leased from federal government and operated by city.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA: City owns two airports. Data in columns one, two, and three are for Lindbergh Field. (The other field, Montgomery, is administered by the department of public works. Its airport manager received $7,044, and it has five full-time employees.) All other data are for both airports.

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See also Public Works.

Fire Administration

Developments in 1957

By Percy Bugbee

General Manager, National Fire Protection Association, Boston

THE over-all trends of fire losses during recent years appear to have continued during 1957. All of the evidence indicates a trend toward reduction in loss of life from fires and an over-all reduction in the total number of fires. The trend of an increasing number of large-loss fires continues, and the total dollar loss continues to mount although it is not at all certain that the amount of physical property being destroyed by fire is actually greater because of pronounced inflation.

Each fall the National Fire Protection Association estimates the volume of fires, and current estimates for 1956 are some 1,940,000 outbreaks of fire. Of these, 824,000 were in buildings and 523,000 in one and two-family dwellings. The principal causes of building fires remain the same. Fires due to heating equipment of all kinds run to about 175,000; fires from smoking and matches, 127,000; and fires from electrical causes, 106,000.

The early part of 1957 was marked by three major loss-of-life disasters in nursing homes: one in Council Bluffs, Iowa, causing 13 deaths; one in Warrenton, Missouri, causing 72 deaths; and one at Pointe-Aux-Trembles, Quebec, causing 17 deaths. As might be expected, these fires caused a substantial amount of concern and activity in more adequate protection for nursing homes and homes for the aged, and a number of states adopted comprehensive legislation in 1957 covering these occupancies. Connecticut, Iowa, Louisiana and Georgia are among the states that have devoted special attention to this problem.

An epidemic of large church fires occurred in the early months of 1957. A factory fire in New Haven, Connecticut, cost 15 lives, the main factor being an old-fashioned type of open fire escape passing unprotected window openings.

During 1957, considerable attention has been focused on the problem facing many municipal fire departments, particularly in the field of manpower. Manpower troubles in present-day fire departments stem from the quite natural demand of firemen for hours of work and pay comparable to other services. In many cases city officials and taxpayers have been quite willing to recognize the claims of the firemen and have granted shorter working hours, but in these days of constantly rising municipal costs the taxpayers have not been so ready to make up for the shorter hours by adding the necessary complement of additional men.

The practice of many departments in permitting the firemen to take outside employment appears to many to have served to increase the problems of the department. This practice has certainly made it more difficult for the foremen to demand and secure wage increases. Permitting the firemen to take outside employment has not been the panacea that many municipal authorities expected.

It is most encouraging to be able to say that the trend towards more adequate and comprehensive inspection of all types of properties by municipal fire departments continues undiminished. The campaign for regular inspection of all dwellings by fire departments fostered by the International Association of Fire Chiefs, and strongly supported by NFPA and other fire protection organizations, has made substantial progress. There is ample evidence to show that this contribution by a local fire department materially reduces loss of life and fires in ordinary dwellings. This sort of work can be done at no extra expense to the taxpayer and with greatly improved public relations for the fire department so that all concerned benefit. It is hoped that in time all of the more than 20,000 organized fire departments will carry on dwelling inspections as a matter of routine.

The fire research committee of the National Academy of Sciences, initiated through a grant of funds from the Federal Civil Defense Administration to study large fires and their physical characteristics, has led to a potentially useful and interesting investigation now going on through this committee as to the possibilities of using the operations research technique for a study of fire fighting and particularly of fighting large fires.

A development that may be of great importance in improving fire department administration and operations was organization in 1957 of the NFPA Committee on Fire Department Organization which will have the responsibility of studying and suggesting improvement in the organization and operation of the modern fire department. Creation of this committee has aroused keen interest on the part of fire chiefs, city managers, and others interested in fire department operations.

The trend of recent years of providing adequate training for all fire departments, large and small, was maintained in 1957. According to a survey made by NFPA, some 125,000 firemen received training in state-wide and provincial programs, in addition to the many training programs operated by individual fire departments.

In the technical field much substantial progress can be reported. A number of new and very important additions to fire safety standards were adopted by NFPA at its annual meeting in Los Angeles in May, 1957, including the new building exits code, new standards for aircraft rescue and fire fighting services for airports, a new standard on motor fire apparatus, a new flammable liquids code, and new standards on garages and on chimneys and flues. All of these represent major contributions to fire safety. The 1957 edition of the *National Fire Codes*, published by NFPA, ran to six large volumes of more than 4,400 pages. Other major contributions to fire protection literature of the year include the book on *Research on Fire* which is a survey of all of the fire research activity presently being carried on throughout the world, a report on the major dust explosions classified by occupancy, and a comprehensive *Flammable Liquids Trade Name Index* (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

In the field of general education of the public in fire prevention, the Sparky campaign, which is an NFPA, year-round educational effort directed at the general public, continued to expand. Sparky fire departments for children have sprung up in hundreds of communities all over the United States and Canada and thousands upon thousands of children are learning the principles of fire safety through this program. The junior fire marshall program, sponsored by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, has enlisted many additional thousands of youngsters in the cause of fire safety.

Walt Disney made notable contributions to fire safety in providing two very appealing and attractive color cartoon films on fire safety—*I'm No Fool with Fire* and *How To Have an Accident in the Home.*

There is an undesirable development mentioned briefly in previous editions of the Year Book that has made substantial headway during 1957. It is the large number of new firms springing up to market various types of unapproved and in many cases ineffective devices for fire extinguishment and fire alarm. The more the general public is made aware of the need for fire safety because of the great educational campaigns that have been referred to, the more shady operators out to defraud the public seem to prosper. The NFPA is enlisting the support of the better business bureaus throughout the country to stamp out these racketeers. Fire chiefs and others in positions of authority should be aware of their responsibilities to see that ineffective and undependable devices are not foisted on the public.

The National Fire Protection Association has again enjoyed a year of increased growth and activity. The fact that during 1957 well over 10,000,000 pieces of literature were distributed by NFPA is evidence of the increasing interest in and support of better fire protection and fire prevention.

Fire Department Statistics

THE chief municipal activity measured by general fund expenditures and payroll is public safety—work of the city's police and fire departments. Detailed statistics on police and fire departments in cities over 10,000 population have been compiled to assist city officials in analyzing administrative problems. Table XVII shows individual city data for cities over 25,000 population on the number of fire department employees, hours of work, salaries of firefighters and fire chiefs, work hours per week, fire inspectional duties, fire fighting equipment, expenditures, fire loss data, and insurance classifications. The same data, except for fire loss, are shown in Table XVIII for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population.

These data are analyzed and summarized in this article to enable city officials to make some comparison as to cost, performance, and accomplishments of municipal fire departments.

Number of Fire Department Employees. The average (median) city over 10,000 population employs 1.46 full-time fire department employees for every 1,000 inhabitants. Cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 population group have the highest average with 1.80 employees per 1,000 population; cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have the lowest average with 1.26 fire employees per 1,000 population (see Table 1).

The number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees is shown for each city over 10,000 in Tables XVII and XVIII; the number of volunteers and call men also is shown for each reporting city between 10,000 and 25,000 in Table XVIII. Volunteers and call men, however, are not included in the derivation of fire department employees per 1,000 population.

Table 1 shows the median and statistical distribution of fire department employees per 1,000 population. In almost all cases data reported for the 1958 Year Book are higher than those reported for the 1957 Year Book, thus continuing a trend that has been fairly consistent during the past 12 years. The wide variation in the number of fire department employees per 1,000 population in different cities of approximately the same size is attributable in part to variations in manpower which in turn is based on the amount of property to be protected and the areas and kinds of fire risks.

Fire Department Salaries. The salaries paid to uniformed fire department employees and fire chiefs are shown for individual cities in Tables XVII and XVIII, and the statistical distributions for city population groups for 1958 are summarized in Table 1. The median annual entrance salary of firemen ranges from a high of $4,383 in cities over 500,000 to $3,720 for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. Maximum salaries are also higher in larger cities. The median maximum salary ranges from $5,202 in cities over 500,000 to $4,133 in cities between 10,000 and 25,000.

For fire chiefs the median salary ranges from $14,083 in cities over 500,000 to $5,500 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Comparison of the fire chiefs' salary with those of police chiefs and other administrative officers can be made in Table VIII in another part of this Year Book.

Hours of Work. Information on the hours in the firemen's work week and hours of work on the day shift, as summarized in Table 2, was obtained from city officials late in 1957 and is shown for individual cities over 10,000 in Tables XVII and XVIII.

The average (median) work hours per week for all cities over 10,000 dropped from 72 hours (which has been the median since 1947) to 67 hours in 1958. Table 2 shows that the average work week ranges from 60 hours in cities over 500,000 to 72 hours for cities from 10,000 to 25,000.

Table 2 also shows that 748 cities (74.2 per cent of those reporting) work a 24-hours-on-24-hours-off shift, and the next most popular arrangement is 10 hours on duty during the day, and 14 hours on duty nights with the groups rotating at least once a month. These two arrangements of duty hours accounted for 95.1 per cent of the reporting cities. "Other" in Table 2 includes cities that work eight, nine, 11, or 48 hours on a single shift.

A total of 112 cities reported reducing the work week for firemen during 1957 compared with 98 cities making such reductions in 1956 and 106 cities making such reductions in 1955. Four of the cities reducing the

TABLE 1

FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES AND SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000 BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
NO. OF FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION (1957)						
Cities over 500,000	17	1.06	1.29	1.58	1.75	2.72
250,000 to 500,000.	23	1.00	1.33	1.56	1.94	2.11
100,000 to 250,000.	66	1.06	1.58	1.80	2.15	3.04
50,000 to 100,000	129	0.36	1.36	1.61	1.99	3.50
25,000 to 50,000	269	0.03	1.25	1.59	1.97	3.57
10,000 to 25,000	513	0.07	0.92	1.26	1.67	6.50
ENTRANCE SALARY OF FIREMEN (1958)						
Cities over 500,000	18	$3,600	$ 4,198	$ 4,383	$ 4,792	$ 5,592
250,000 to 500,000.	21	3,458	3,810	4,160	4,560	5,796
100,000 to 250,000.	48	3,168	3,657	3,897	4,301	5,364
50,000 to 100,000	109	2,340	3,489	3,964	4,500	5,616
25,000 to 50,000	225	2,544	3,511	3,960	4,335	5,532
10,000 to 25,000	470	2,096	3,231	3,720	4,200	5,400
MAXIMUM SALARY OF FIREMEN (1958)						
Cities over 500,000	18	$4,450	$ 4,845	$ 5,202	$ 5,526	$ 6,192
250,000 to 500,000.	21	4,080	4,292	4,830	5,316	6,216
100,000 to 250,000.	48	3,600	4,264	4,520	4,957	6,048
50,000 to 100,000	109	2,940	3,930	4,440	5,142	6,344
25,000 to 50,000	225	2,664	3,890	4,408	5,003	6,204
10,000 to 25,000	470	2,322	3,576	4,133	4,743	5,892
SALARY OF FIRE CHIEF (1958)						
Cities over 500,000	15	$9,984	$12,300	$14,083	$16,668	$25,000
250,000 to 500,000.	21	7,200	9,363	10,500	12,348	15,348
100,000 to 250,000.	45	4,800	7,123	8,490	10,170	12,605
50,000 to 100,000	99	4,620	6,560	7,559	8,929	12,456
25,000 to 50,000	203	3,800	5,732	6,537	7,600	11,875
10,000 to 25,000	412	3,000	4,883	5,500	6,435	9,600

work week for firemen during 1957 are over 250,000 population; seven between 100,000 and 250,000; 18 between 50,000 to 100,000; 31 between 25,000 to 50,000; and 52 between 10,000 to 25,000.[1]

TABLE 2
HOURS PER WORK WEEK AND HOURS ON DAY SHIFT FOR FIREMEN IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957

Population Group	Work Week		Number of Cities by Hours on Shift				
	Range	Median	8	10	12	24	Other
Cities over 500,000 . . .	42-67	60	0	7	1	9	1
250,000 to 500,000	48-72	63	0	5	0	18	0
100,000 to 250,000	48-78	60	1	25	1	39	0
50,000 to 100,000	40-84	63	2	36	1	91	1
25,000 to 50,000.	40-84	63	7	72	1	193	0
10,000 to 25,000.	40-112	72	16	66	5	398	12
All cities over 10,000 . .	40-112	67	26	211	9	748	14

Fire Inspection Duties. Fire chiefs were asked whether the firemen in fire companies were regularly assigned to fire prevention inspection duties in residential, commercial, and industrial areas. A total of 1,057 cities reported on this item, and 288 cities indicated that they did not assign any fire inspection duties regularly to the firemen, or else had men who were assigned to fire prevention inspection and to no other duties.

Of the 1,057 reporting cities, 69.3 per cent (733 cities) indicated that fire prevention inspections in commercial areas were regularly assigned to the firemen in fire companies. A total of 674 cities (63.8 per cent) regularly assigned fire prevention inspections in industrial areas, and only 44.3 per cent of the reporting cities (468) over 10,000 population indicated that firemen were regularly assigned to fire prevention inspections in residential areas.

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[1] The 112 cities reducing firemen's work week during 1957 are: Gadsden and Mobile, Alabama; Tucson, Arizona; Fort Smith, Arkansas; Berkeley, Daly City, Fresno, Huntington Park, Oakland, Oceanside, Piedmont, Santa Monica, South Gate, and Vallejo, California; Greeley, Colorado; Fort Lauderdale, Florida; Lewiston, Idaho; Anderson, East Chicago, Gary, Indianapolis, Lafayette, and Vicinnes, Indiana; Alton, Arlington Heights, Berwyn, Canton, Champaign, Chicago Heights, Danville, Evanston, Galesburg, Harrisburg, Jacksonville, Mattoon, Oak Park, Ottawa, Rock Island, Skokie, Waukegan, and Winnetka, Illinois; Ames, Boone, Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Charles City, Council Bluffs, Davenport, Des Moines, Dubuque, Fort Madison, Iowa City, Marshalltown, Oskaloosa, Ottumwa, Sioux City, and Waterloo, Iowa; Great Bend, Kansas; Ashland, Kentucky; Lewiston, Maine; Chicopee, Middleborough, Needham, Pittsfield, and West Springfield, Massachusetts; Battle Creek, Cadillac, Detroit, East Lansing, Escanaba, and Niles, Michigan; Moorhead, Rochester, and South St. Paul, Minnesota; Billings, Butte, Great Falls, Helena, and Missoula, Montana; Keene, New Hampshire; Bergenfield, Collingswood, Hackensack, Madison, and Woodbury, New Jersey; Amsterdam, Auburn, Batavia, Dunkirk, Gloversville, Johnson City, Lockport, and Watervliet, New York; Charlotte and Raleigh, North Carolina; Bismarck, North Dakota; East Liverpool, Ohio; Duncan and Okmulgee, Oklahoma; McKeesport and Uniontown, Pennsylvania; Pawtucket, Rhode Island; Dallas, Galveston, and Greenville, Texas; Longview and Spokane, Washington; and Janesville, Superior, Wausau, Whitefish Bay, and Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin.

Charges for Fire Service outside City Limits. Data were not obtained for this Year Book, but the 1957 Year Book reports on fire service rendered to those areas outside the city limits not included in mutual aid arrangements, and what the charges for this service were.

A total of 1,002 cities reported on this item, and 394 cities indicated that they did not provide fire service to areas outside the city limits. Of the 608 cities that do answer outside calls, 293 provide the service free and 315 charge for the service.

1. These 315 cities charging for outside fire service report varying methods for charges. A total of 86 cities charge on a per hour, per piece of equipment, per mile, or per manpower basis or on varying combinations of these factors. Of this total, 36 charge by the hour. The charge may be a flat rate for each hour or fraction of the hour that the service is provided or the charge may be scaled.

Twenty-four cities make a charge per piece of equipment per hour. Again the charge may be a flat rate for each hour of service or a diminishing scaled rate. The rate may also be based on the type of equipment used.

Nine cities charge a flat rate per piece of equipment sent to the scene of the fire. Several cities combine the factors of manpower and mileage with those of time and equipment in charging for outside fire service.

2. In 49 cities charges for outside fire services are based upon assessed valuation of property. In some cases the charge is paid directly by the property owner to the municipality providing the service, and in other cases the charge is paid by a governmental unit for the protection of the entire unit.

3. Thirty-seven cities charge a flat rate per call.

4. Thirty-four cities indicate that they charge a flat fee for services rendered but do not specify whether the charge is per call, per year, per hour, per month, and so on.

5. A flat annual fee for fire services is charged by 32 cities.

6. Twelve cities base their fire service charges on the type of property protected, i.e., business, residential, industrial, and so forth.

7. In nine cities payment for fire service is in the form of equipment provided by the county or other governmental unit and/or partial salaries paid by the serviced unit.

8. Thirty cities charge for fire service by a combination of the forementioned methods or by unique methods.

9. In addition 25 cities indicate that they do charge for outside fire services but do not specify the amount of basis for the charge.

Of the 315 cities reporting charges for outside fire services, 57 volunteered the information that outside fire services and charges are governed by contractual agreements. Of these 57 cities, 18 require a standby charge. Nine cities report furnishing fire services outside city limits only by business and industry, one only to schools, and one to a United States forest. Agreements may be contractual and charges vary among those described. Four of the nine cities charging industry base their charges upon the assessed value of the business or industry protected. Seven cities indicate that payment for outside fire service is rendered by

TABLE 3

FIRE EQUIPMENT IN CITIES OVER 25,000: 1957

Population Group	Number Cities Reporting	Number of Pieces of Fire Equipment					
		Pumpers under 750 GPM	Pumpers 750 GPM and over	Combinations under 750 GPM	Combinations over 750 GPM	Service Ladder Trucks	Aerial Ladder Trucks
Over 500,000	17	66	1,105	3	13	37	474
250,000 to 500,000	23	32	544	1	20	54	158
100,000 to 250,000	66	111	795	5	28	42	257
50,000 to 100,000	130	130	804	17	39	57	245
25,000 to 50,000	275	320	1,000	27	100	55	320
All cities over 25,000	511	659	4,248	53	200	245	1,454

insurance companies. In return for an additional premium, the insurance company assumes, up to a specified maximum amount, the charges for municipal fire services.

Fire Equipment. Cities over 25,000 population were asked late in 1957 to report on the number of pieces of first-line fire fighting equipment of six major types: pumpers under 750 gallons per minute, pumpers 750 gallons per minute and over, pumper-ladder combinations (quads and quints) under 750 gallons per minute, pumper-ladder combinations (quads and quints) over 750 gallons per minute, service ladder trucks, and aerial ladder trucks. Table 3 shows that 511 reporting cities over 25,000 population have a grand total of 6,859 pieces of equipment within these classifications. About five-sixths of the equipment is accounted for by pumpers of 750 gallons per minute and over and aerial ladder trucks.

For cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population, the breakdown was not made as extensively on number of pieces of different types of fire equipment. For 545 reporting cities, the total ownership of fire fighting equipment is as follows: 1,823 pumpers; 248 pumper-ladder combinations; and 304 aerial ladder trucks.

Fire Department Expenditures. Tables XVII and XVIII show for each city over 10,000 the expenditures for salaries and wages, including pay-

TABLE 4

FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1957

Population Group	Number Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Fire Department Expenditures: 1957				Per Cent Salaries and Wages to Total
			Salaries and Wages		Total		
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Over 500,000	18	26,726	$215,946	$8.08	$247,717	$9.27	87.2
250,000 to 500,000	21	7,804	59,862	7.67	66,104	8.47	90.6
100,000 to 250,000	48	7,300	60,138	8.24	66,994	9.18	89.8
50,000 to 100,000	109	7,751	58,081	7.55	66,239	8.55	87.7
25,000 to 50,000	225	7,692	52,985	6.89	63,218	8.22	83.8
10,000 to 25,000	470	7,253	39,033	5.38	49,809	6.87	78.4
All cities over 10,000	891	64,526	486,045	7.53	560,081	8.68	86.8

ments to volunteers and paid call men, and total expenditures for the municipal fire department. Table XVII also includes expenditures for hydrant rental. Table 4 shows 1957 expenditures for salaries and wages and total 1957 expenditures (excluding hydrant rental) on a total and a per capita basis for all population groups. Total per capita expenditures range from $9.27 in cities over 500,000 population to $6.87 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population. The per capita expenditures for salaries and wages show the highest amount in the cities between 100,000 and 250,000 and the lowest amount in cities between 10,000 to 25,000.

Fire Losses. Table 5 presents a statistical distribution, by population groups, of certain figures on fire losses reported by cities over 25,000 population. The summary figures are fire loss per capita during 1957, the number of building fires per 1,000 population, and the loss per building fire in 1957. However, the data shown in Table XVII for individual cities over 25,000 population are limited to total fire loss, total number of building fires, and building fires per 1,000 population.

This particular selection of fire statistics is perhaps the most useful for municipal officials, but the wide variation in what various fire departments report as fire losses does not permit the figures being used as a basis of comparison between different cities. Certain fire department reports include only insured losses. Whether or not property is insured, of course, has no bearing on the actual value of property destroyed by fire. Estimating uninsured portions of losses is inaccurate even when conscientiously done. Primarily, the figures should not be used for comparisons between cities because certain losses included in the reports of one city may not be included in the figures of another.

The fire losses from year to year provide a useful statistic to the city

TABLE 5

FIRE LOSS IN CITIES OVER 25,000

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
FIRE LOSS PER CAPITA (1957)						
Cities over 500,000	11	$0.56	$2.85	$3.45	$4.93	$ 7.67
250,000 to 500,000	20	0.74	2.23	3.35	4.63	7.74
100,000 to 250,000	61	1.05	2.81	3.79	5.92	16.26
50,000 to 100,000	118	0.22	1.93	3.22	5.04	33.92
25,000 to 50,000	240	0.15	1.67	3.01	5.51	80.34
NO. OF BUILDING FIRES PER 1,000 POP. (1957)						
Cities over 500,000	14	1.6	2.5	3.0	4.9	6.9
250,000 to 500,000	20	2.3	2.9	3.5	4.6	6.3
100,000 to 250,000	62	0.8	2.8	3.5	5.3	7.3
50,000 to 100,000	120	1.0	2.7	3.7	5.1	10.6
25,000 to 50,000	239	0.3	2.4	3.7	5.4	15.9
FIRE LOSS PER BUILDING FIRE (1957)						
Cities over 500,000	11	$648	$738	$1,282	$2,095	$ 2,580
250,000 to 500,000	20	555	647	948	1,199	2,439
100,000 to 250,000	61	205	651	1,054	1,757	11,277
50,000 to 100,000	118	59	489	906	1,500	23,421
25,000 to 50,000	234	40	425	711	1,670	8,453

official who wishes to determine fire experience trends within a particular city by comparing present with past fire loss experience. Even here, the figures must be used with discretion because, particularly in small cities, a single large fire in one year may distort the trend. Fire losses also reflect the composite results of many different factors other than fire department efficiency and so should not be used as the sole yardstick in comparisons for administrative purposes. For example, other factors which make fire loss comparisons between cities extremely misleading include differences in topography, climate, building construction, contents of buildings, age of buildings, and degree of industrialization.

The information for these tables was furnished through the courtesy of the National Fire Protection Association and was obtained early in 1958 from municipal fire chiefs. The data are shown in considerable more detail in the April, 1958, issue of the NFPA *Quarterly*.

Fire Insurance Classification. Fire insurance rates on property in a city depend in part upon the fire insurance class of the municipality. The classification of a city is determined by rating engineers through the use of the Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in making an engineering appraisal of fire protection facilities. For the cities of more than 25,000 population the classification is determined by engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, while the classification for the smaller cities is determined by engineers of the state rating organizations, which are private agencies.

The classification of a city is determined by the number of points of deficiency assessed because conditions are below the standards prescribed in the Schedule. Points of deficiency are charged for each defect and the city with the highest number of deficiency points has the lowest grading. The city in which fire protection facilities are considered most able to cope with fire and in which the fire hazard is the least is the one receiving the lowest number of deficiency points. The total possible number of points of deficiency is 5,000 distributed over nine major items: water supply, fire department, fire alarm, police, building laws, hazards, structural conditions, climatic conditions and divergence in grading of water supply, and fire department. A city is then placed in one of 10 classes according to the total points of deficiency charged against its fire defenses. For example, if the total number of points of deficiency falls between 0 and 500 points the city is in class 1, between 501 and 1,000 points in class 2, between 1,001 and 1,500 points in class 3, et cetera.

Tables XVII and XVIII present for cities over 10,000 population the total fire insurance class, total number of points of deficiency charged against the nine factors listed above, the number of points of deficiency charged against the fire department, and the year in which the city was last graded. The distribution of cities according to the total classification and the classification of the fire department is summarized in Table 6 for all cities for which information was available. Eighty per cent of the cities over 25,000 by total classification are in classes 3, 4, or 5, while only 44 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 are in classes 3, 4, or 5. Only 31 cities over 25,000 are in class 2, and only one city between 10,000 and 25,000 (Modesto, California) is in class 2. There is no city in class 1, chiefly because of the deficiency points resulting from failure of the cities to provide specified restrictions on building construction. Another important reason in some cities is the number of deficiency points charged under "climatic conditions."[2]

The fire department, as indicated above, is one of the nine factors considered in grading a city's fire defenses and its relative value is 1,500 or 30 per cent of the total possible number of points of deficiency. Therefore the range in the points of deficiency that may be charged against a fire department is 0 to 1,500. If the fire department of a city has a deficiency falling between 0 and 150, the city is in class 1 so far as the fire department is concerned, which is the highest or best rating. The fire department may be in class 1, but the total fire insurance class for a city may be 2, 3, or 4 because of greater deficiency charges against other items in the Grading Schedule. The class for any fire department can be determined from the following: class 1—0 to 150 deficiency points; class 2—151 to 300; class 3—301 to 450; class 4—451 to 600; class 5—601 to 750; class 6—751 to 900; class 7—901 to 1,050; class 8—1,051 to 1,200; class 9—1,201 to 1,350; and class 10—1,351 to 1,500 points of deficiency.

The distribution of cities over 25,000 according to class of fire department (Table 6) shows 61 per cent falling in classes 3, 4, and 5, with only the fire departments of Detroit; Bakersfield, Fresno, and Los Angeles, California; Rochester, New York; and Washington, D. C. in class 1, and 27 other cities in class 2. For cities between 10,000 and 25,000 only 26 per cent of the fire departments are in classes 3, 4, and 5; only the departments in Brawley, Merced, Modesto, and San Anselmo, California, are in class 2; and no fire departments are in class 1.

Changes in the total fire insurance classification of cities and in the class of fire department which resulted from regradings made during 1957, or from information made available since the publication of the 1957 Year Book, are discussed below.

1. Cities over 25,000. The fire defenses of 54 cities of 25,000 or more population were regraded by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and the information made available since the publication of the 1957 Year Book. As the result of the new grading, 41 of the 54 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, and in 27 of these cities the reduction was sufficiently large to place the city's fire defenses in a better class: from class 3 to class 2—Indianapolis, Indiana; from class 4 to class 3—Little Rock, Arkansas; Jacksonville and Tallahassee, Florida; Covington, Kentucky; Cleveland Heights, Ohio; and Vancouver, Washington; from class 5 to class 3—Bangor, Maine; from class 6 to class 3—Monroe, Louisiana; from class 5 to class 4—Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Whittier, California; East Hartford and Middletown, Connecticut; West Palm Beach, Florida; Rome, Georgia; Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Royal Oak, Michigan; Rochester, Minnesota; Cranston, Rhode Island; and Danville, Virginia;

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[2] For detailed information on how insurance rates are established, an explanation of the procedure in determining a city's classification, and the relation of the classification to insurance rates, see Chapter 2 of *Municipal Fire Administration* (International City Managers' Association, 1956). This volume also contains a list of rating bureaus and the complete Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters as revised in 1942.

from class 6 to class 5—Torrance, California; Fairfield and Hamden, Connecticut; Skokie, Illinois; and Muncie, Indiana; and from class 7 to class 5—West Covina, California; and Manchester, Connecticut.

The reduction in the number of points of deficiency in the other 14 cities was not sufficient to put them into a better class: Pasadena and San Diego, California; Champaign and Waukegan, Illinois; Laurel, Mississippi; New Brunswick, New Jersey; Mount Vernon, New York; Cincinnati, Ohio; Erie and Hazelton, Pennsylvania; Rapid City, South Dakota; Charlottesville and Newport News, Virginia; and Beloit, Wisconsin.

Thirteen of the 54 cities over 25,000 that were graded received a greater number of points of deficiency, sufficient in two cities to put them into a poorer class: from class 2 to class 3—Utica, New York; and from class 3 to class 4—Troy, New York. Eleven cities received additional points of deficiency but not enough to put them into a poorer class: North Little Rock, Arkansas; Elgin and Moline, Illinois; Newport, Kentucky; Muskegon and Port Huron, Michigan; Omaha, Nebraska; West Orange, New Jersey; New Rochelle and White Plains, New York; and Dayton, Ohio.

Comparative data are available on the number of points of deficiency for the fire department in 46 of the 54 cities regraded. The fire department in 16 of these cities over 25,000 population received a sufficient reduction in points of deficiency to put the fire department into a better class: from class 3 to class 2—Indianapolis, Indiana; from class 4 to class 3—Jacksonville, Florida; from class 5 to class 3—Monroe, Louisi-

TABLE 6

DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES OVER 10,000 ACCORDING TO TOTAL FIRE INSURANCE CLASSIFICATION AND TO CLASSIFICATION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire Insurance Class	Total Fire Insurance Classification							Total Class Cities 10,000 to 25,000[1]	Classification of Fire Department	
	All Cities Over 25,000		Cities over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000		Cities Over 25,000	Cities 10,000 to 25,000[1]
	Number in Each Class	Per Cent in Each Class								
1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
2	31	5.9	7	5	8	6	5	1	27	4
3	145	27.5	6	15	36	53	35	16	86	19
4	173	32.8	4	3	22	37	107	96	100	41
5	106	20.1	0	0	1	26	79	212	86	100
6	64	12.0	0	0	1	9	54	309	74	147
7	8	1.5	0	0	0	1	7	80	48	157
8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	19	15	94
9	1	0.2	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	33
10	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Reporting . . .	528	100.0	17	23	68	132	288	734	447	604
Not reporting	6		1	0	0	1	4[2]	111[2]	87[3]	241[3]

[1] These columns include all cities for which data are available, including cities omitted from Table XVIII.

[2] Includes cities in Texas and New Jersey, for which a different grading schedule is used (see footnotes to Table XVII and Table XVIII).

[3] Includes cities in New England states (except New Hampshire), Missouri, and Pennsylvania for which only total fire insurance class is available; also includes cities in Texas and New Jersey for which a different grading schedule is used (see footnotes to Table XVII and Table XVIII).

ana; from class 5 to class 4—Whittier, California; and Tallahassee, Florida; from class 6 to class 4—Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Rome, Georgia; and New Brunswick, New Jersey; from class 6 to class 5—West Palm Beach, Florida; Waukegan, Illinois; Royal Oak, Michigan; Rochester, Minnesota; and Danville, Virginia; from class 8 to class 5—West Covina, California; from class 7 to class 6—Hazleton, Pennsylvania; and from class 8 to class 6—Skokie, Illinois.

Ten of the cities received a reduction in the number of points of deficiency for the fire department but not enough to put them into a better class: Little Rock, Arkansas; Pasadena and Torrance, California; Muncie, Indiana; Port Huron, Michigan; Mount Vernon, New York; Cleveland Heights, Ohio; Rapid City, South Dakota; Newport News, Virginia; and Beloit, Wisconsin.

In 10 cities the points of deficiency were increased enough to put the fire department into a poorer class: from class 2 to class 3—New Rochelle and Utica, New York; from class 3 to class 4—Covington, Kentucky; and Vancouver, Washington; from class 4 to class 5—West Orange, New Jersey; from class 5 to class 6—North Little Rock, Arkansas; Elgin, Illinois; and Newport, Kentucky; and from class 7 to class 8—Laurel, Mississippi; and Charlottesville, Virginia.

Ten cities received additional points of deficiency but not enough to put their fire departments into a poorer class: San Diego, California; Champaign and Moline, Illinois; Muskegon, Michigan; Omaha, Nebraska; Troy and White Plains, New York; Cincinnati and Dayton, Ohio; and Erie, Pennsylvania.

2. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Sixty-two cities with populations of 10,000 to 25,000 were regraded and information made available since the publication of the 1957 Year Book. The regrading was done by the rating organizations (not the National Board of Fire Underwriters) operating in the several states.

Forty-five of the 62 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, and in 24 cities this reduction was sufficient to put the cities into a better class: from class 4 to class 3—South Portland, Maine; from class 5 to class 4—Hawthorne, San Luis Obispo, and San Marino, California; Gardner and Marblehead, Massachusetts; and Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin; from class 6 to class 5—Opelika, Alabama; Bell and Newport Beach, California; Shelton, Connecticut; Gainesville, Georgia; De Kalb and Urbana, Illinois; Newton, Kansas; Nanticoke, Pennsylvania; and Rock Hill, South Carolina; from class 7 to class 6—Villa Park, Illinois; and Mitchell, South Dakota; from class 8 to class 6—Windsor, Connecticut; and from class 8 to class 7—Carlsbad and Clovis, New Mexico; Moundsville, West Virginia; and Sheridan, Wyoming.

The remaining 21 cities received a reduction in deficiency points but not sufficient to put them into a better class: Menlo Park, California; Fort Collins, Colorado; Jacksonville, La Salle, and Wilmette, Illinois; Bowling Green and Richmond, Kentucky; Glen Cove, New York; Ashland, Garfield Heights, and Martins Ferry, Ohio; El Reno, Oklahoma; Klamath Falls, Oregon; Carbondale, Kingston, Pittston, Plains tp, Plymouth, and Whitehall tp, Pennsylvania; Watertown, South Dakota; and Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.

Seventeen cities between 10,000 and 25,000 received an increase in the total number of points of deficiency as a result of the new grading, and in 10 cities the increase was sufficient to put the cities into a poorer class: from class 3 to class 5—Coral Gables, Florida; from class 4 to class 5—Butler and Tamaqua, Pennsylvania; from class 5 to class 6—Selma, Alabama; and Scottsbluff, Nebraska; from class 5 to class 7—Boulder, Colorado; and Watervliet, New York; and from class 6 to class 7—Valdosta, Georgia; Calumet City, Illinois; and Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania. The seven remaining cities that received an increase in total points of deficiency but not enough to put their fire defenses into a poorer class were: Maywood, California; St. Augustine, Florida; Traverse City, Michigan; Sanford, North Carolina; New Philadelphia, Ohio; Corvallis, Oregon; and Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

Comparative data on the points of deficiency for fire departments are available for 47 of the 62 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population which were regraded: in 17 cities the points of deficiency were reduced sufficiently to put the fire department into a better class; in eight cities the reduction in deficiency points did not change the fire department class; in 14 cities the deficiency points were increased sufficiently to put the fire department into a poorer class; and in eight cities the increase in deficiency points did not change the fire department class.

TABLE XVII

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1958

This table includes all 534 municipalities over 25,000 population. All data were reported by city officials late in 1957 and early in 1958, except fire loss data which were obtained from the National Fire Protection Association, and insurance grading data which were supplied by state insurance rating agencies. Number of Employees: number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees. Salary of Firemen – Entrance, Maximum: entrance figure is total salary paid to full-time fireman during his first 12 months on duty; maximum figure is the highest yearly figure paid to a full-time fireman not holding any promotional rank. Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift: to the left, average hours in regular work week for full-time firemen; to the right, number of hours on duty for regular shift, either 24 hours on 24 hours off, or some other plan. Fire Prevention Inspection Duties: inspectional duties regularly assigned to firemen, R - Residential, C - Commercial, and I - Industrial. Number of Pieces of Fire Equipment: the six columns show from left to right the number of each type of municipal firefighting equipment: pumpers under 750 GPM, pumpers of 750 GPM and over, pumper-ladder combinations (quads and quints) under 750 GPM, pumper-ladder combinations (quads and quints) 750 GPM and over, service ladder trucks, and aerial ladder trucks. Fire Department Expenditures: figures are for calendar year 1957 or last fiscal year, whichever was reported. Salaries and Wages: followed by "v" when figure reported includes payments made to volunteers and part-time firemen. Total Expenditures: includes equipment and all other payments except payments into retirement fund or those made directly by city to retired employee. Fire Loss: the three columns show in order total fire loss for 1957 in thousands, total number of building fires in 1957, and number of building fires per 1,000 population in 1957. Fire Insurance Class, Deficiency Points: the last four columns show in order the total or final fire insurance class, the total points of deficiency for the city, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department only, and the year last grading was made. See Table VI for population figures. A single dagger (†) indicates 1956 figures; notes on fire insurance gradings shown at end of table; leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen— Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection Duties	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1957 (in thousands)			Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
							Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.		Total Number	Per 1,000 Population			
Over 1,000,000															
Chicago, Ill.	4,271	$4,734-5,400	$18,500	56-24	RCI	0-120-2-0-3-56	$23,591	$729	$24,320	$13,350	20,435	5.7	3-1189	289	39
Detroit, Mich.	1,954	4,856-5,669	14,757	56-24	None	0-51-0-0-0-30	10,660	0	11,692	8,570	5,161	2.7	2-637	108	53
Los Angeles, Calif. .	2,962	5,280-6,192	18,500	62-24	RCI	0-98-1-1-3-26	17,424	1,241	20,210	. . . .	. . . .	. .	3-1194	138	47
New York, N. Y. . . .	12,783	4,500-5,881	25,000	42-9†	RCI	3-238-0-7-0-130	69,038	0	88,751	22,457	22,415	2.8	not graded		
Philadelphia, Pa. . .	2,906	3,925-4,930	15,000	48-10	RCI	39-76-0-0-0-31	14,525	774	15,999	. . . .	6,121	2.8	4-1875	658	48
500,000 to 1,000,000															
Baltimore, Md.	1,846	4,400-5,000	12,000	67-10	RCI	0-53-0-0-0-30	8,413	0	9,099	4,683	6,342	6.5	2-991	338	46
Boston, Mass.	2,177	4,090-4,450	. . . .	48-10	RCI	0-48-0-0-1-29	10,172	0	11,225	. . . .	5,444	6.9	2-A-note 2		

Buffalo, N. Y.	987†	$4,350-4,800	$13,500	56-10†	...	....	$ 4,795	$ 121	$ 5,278	$ 3,268	1,266	2.1	3-1061	284	51
Cincinnati, Ohio	904	4,502-5,351	....	56-24	RCI	0-44-0-0-0-16	5,096	0	5,430	1,320	2,037	3.7	2-868	166	56
Cleveland, Ohio	1,274	4,302-5,154	12,492	60-24	CI	15-22-0-2-0-17	6,428	0	6,728	7,021	2,887	3.2	4-1521	401	54
Houston, Tex.	1,015	4,320-4,860	12,600	60-10	None	0-41-0-0-5-12	4,996	0	5,281	4,206	2,734	4.6	4-1595	585	53
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,048	4,841-5,614	14,606	67-24	RCI	2-38-0-0-1-19	5,855	357	6,557	....	....	..	2-825	186	55
Minneapolis, Minn.	558	4,776-5,496	12,300	60-24	RCI	0-27-0-3-2-8	3,169	0	3,373	1,802	860	1.6	3-1391	183	47
New Orleans, La.	903	3,600-4,500	....	60-12	RCI	7-39-0-0-2-10	3,489	0	3,856	1,631	1,272	2.2	3-1414	360	56
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,083	4,200-5,250	11,025	55-10	None	0-55-0-0-11-11	5,706	0	5,841	....	....	..	4-1791	647	51
St. Louis, Mo.	1,072	4,365-5,305	9,984	67-24	None	0-43-0-0-0-23	5,335	0	5,519	....	....	..	3-1104	201	50
San Francisco, Calif.	1,767	5,592-6,192	16,668	56-24	None	0-48-0-0-9-9	11,313	0	11,790	....	3,176	4.0	2-914	185	51
Washington, D. C.	1,060	4,193-4,990	14,083	60-10	RCI	0-64-0-0-0-17	5,941	0	6,768	2,526	2,249	2.6	2-887	148	40
250,000 to 500,000															
Akron, Ohio	300	4,160-5,242	9,540	63-24	RCI	0-16-0-0-0-5	1,517	0	1,622	1,851	759	2.8	3-1438	587	50
Atlanta, Ga.	699	3,458-4,264	11,817	60-10	None	7-24-0-0-2-12	2,977	0	3,340	2,151	1,781	3.5	3-1489	460	54
Birmingham, Ala.	440	3,960-4,656	8,052	56-24	RCI	2-23-0-2-0-3	1,951	93	2,151	922	1,661	4.6	3-1458	416	50
Columbus, Ohio	620	4,260-5,196	10,308	56-24	RCI	0-23-0-2-0-10	3,052	0	3,425	....	....	..	4-1691	387	53
Dallas, Tex.	849	3,780-4,320	13,520	67-24	RCI	0-30-0-0-6-9	3,675	0	4,142	3,358	1,769	4.1	3-1450	382	52
Denver, Colo.	554	3,780-4,680	9,480	72-24	RCI	1-20-0-1-2-10	2,803	141	2,944	988	1,711	3.3	3-1146	306	53
Fort Worth, Tex.	386	3,930-4,080	10,500	72-24	None	2-20-0-0-6-4	1,746	0	1,888	1,454	1,340	4.8	4-1857	638	48
Indianapolis, Ind.	745	4,300-4,500	9,000	70-24	RCI	6-25-0-0-10-7	3,525	570	4,479	1,556	2,348	5.0	2-925	236	56
Jersey City, N. J.	609	....-....	....	56-10	R	0-21-0-0-0-12	....	....	....	760	1,364	4.5	3-1175	519	53
Kansas City, Mo.	691	3,540-4,260	8,100	56-24	RCI	2-33-0-0-2-10	2,647	0	2,857	1,742	1,807	3.5	3-1435	281	53
Long Beach, Calif.	391	5,136-6,120	12,696	67-24	RCI	2-16-1-0-0-2	2,229	0	2,377	768	824	3.4	3-1474	394	44
Louisville, Ky.	460	3,720-4,200	7,200	72-24	RCI	3-17-0-7-0-3	1,993	0	2,323	....	....	..	3-1332	387	41
Memphis, Tenn.	675	3,840-4,680	9,780	72-24	RCI	0-24-0-1-0-10	2,758	0	3,106	....	....	..	2-968	273	34
Newark, N. J.	902	4,500-5,400	12,000	56-10	RCI	0-25-0-0-0-12	4,776	0	4,983	3,240	2,766	6.3	2-895	263	52
Oakland, Calif.	634	5,796-6,216	15,348	63-24	RCI	3-28-..-..-3-6	3,833	0	4,058	1,762	1,656	3.5	3-1241	212	50
Omaha, Neb.	390	....-....	....	72-24	RCI	1-18-0-1-4-5	....	....	....	1,183	942	3.2	3-1425	401	57
Portland, Ore.	755	4,417-5,184	10,839	56-24	RCI	1-23-0-1-3-5	3,694v	0	3,963	1,706	2,408	6.0	2-931	170	39
Rochester, N. Y.	616	3,990-4,830	11,370	56-10	CI	0-20-0-0-0-10	3,047	46	3,240	692	886	2.7	3-1056	131	56
St. Paul, Minn.	412	4-458-5,244	11,532	60-24	RCI	0-20-0-1-2-10	2,183	28	2,560	1,687	1,281	3.8	3-1353	344	52
San Antonio, Tex.	514	4,020-4,200	9,300	72-24	R	2-28-0-0-3-4	2,446	0	2,701	889	1,387	3.4	4-1718	455	52
San Diego, Calif.	436	4,884-5,796	13,920	67-24	None	0-23-0-4-0-2	2,407	192	3,064	852	1,414	2.8	3-1380	448	56
Seattle, Wash.	910	4,620-5,340	13,000	48-10	RCI	0-37-0-0-8-3	4,200	48	4,380	719	1,044	2.3	2-993	300	36
Toledo, Ohio	432	4,776-5,292	9,426	56-24	RCI	0-21-0-0-3-4	2,403	0	2,501	878	901	2.7	3-1324	546	45
100,000 to 250,000															
Albany, N. Y.	....	....-....	....	..-..	...	....	....	...	....	....	....	..	3-1191	551	55
Allentown, Pa.	113	3,730-4,480	5,880	56-10	None	0-9-0-2-0-2	511v	0	574	116	269	2.4	4-1603	789	56
Austin, Tex.	244	3,540-3,600	7,701	63-24	None	0-16-0-0-0-5	978	0	1,033	236	324	1.7	4-1761	548	50
Baton Rouge, La.	240	3,600-3,780	10,200	60-10	RC	0-13-0-0-0-3	994	117	1,146	390	402	2.6	2-855	195	54
Berkeley, Calif.	183	5,364-5,916	....	63-24	RCI	3-7-0-0-1-2	1,072	0	1,137	163	471	4.2	3-1339	296	51
Bridgeport, Conn.	386	3,738-4,441†	8,215†	56-10	RCI	9-13-0-0-3-4	1,747†	1†	1,906†	1,595	535	3.4	3-B-note 2		
Cambridge, Mass.	261	3,850-4,700	8,000	48-10	RCI	5-4-0-0-0-4	1,251	0	1,296	567	666	5.5	3-B-note 2		
Camden, N. J.	225	....-....	....	56-10	RCI	0-9-0-0-0-3	....	...	....	486	449	3.3	3-1457	464	50
Canton, Ohio	143	....-....	....	63-24	CI	0-9-0-1-1-1	....	...	....	416	254	2.2	4-1851	684	50
Charlotte, N. C.	290	3,600-4,332	10,200	60-10	RCI	0-13-0-0-2-4	1,054	0	1,167	....	....	..	3-1384	371	40
Chattanooga, Tenn.	222	3,540-4,260	....	72-24	CI	2-12-0-2-0-2	863	57	997	940	891	5.7	3-1309	461	55

Table XVII—Fire Department Data for Cities over 25,000: 1958—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection Duties	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1957 (in thousands)			Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.		Total Number	Per 1,000 Population			
100,000 to 250,000—continued															
Corpus Christi, Tex.	190	$3,828-4,092	$ 8,256	72-24	RCI	0-12-0-0-0-2	$ 788	$ 0	$ 919	$ 430	416	3.8	6-2509	663	47
Dayton, Ohio	391	4,482-4,846	9,880	56-24	RCI	0-17-0-0-0-8	2,063	0	2,134	255	588	2.4	3-1403	503	57
Des Moines, Iowa	261	3,816-4,740	. . . .	68-24	RCI	10-5-0-0-5-2	1,154	0	1,241	1,247	603	2.9	4-1795	645	46
Duluth, Minn.	156	3,960-4,704	. . . .	65-24	RCI	0-10-0-0-2-1	738	29	806	273	599	5.7	4-1910	654	54
El Paso, Tex.	224	3,511-3,991†	8,007†	72-24	CI	1-17-0-1-1-3	702†	69†	930†	188	442	1.8	4-1709	624	49
Elizabeth, N. J.	224	4,877-5,277	8,350	56-10	CI	0-9-0-0-0-3	1,227	0	1,327	788	141	1.2	2-996	291	55
Erie, Pa.	205	3,990-4,290	6,000	56-10	R	0-11-0-3-0-3	896	0	980	. . . .	. . . .	. .	4-1745	702	57
Evansville, Ind.	209	3,894-4,074	6,250	72-24	RCI	0-13-0-0-2-2	870	0	938	360	726	5.3	3-1414	321	55
Fall River, Mass.	297	3,400-3,700	7,000	48-10	RCI	0-12-0-0-0-5	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	155	412	3.7	2-A-note 2		
Flint, Mich.	254	4,459-5,200	10,842	63-24	RCI	0-0-0-11-0-6	1,492	17	1,578	921	1,243	6.3	4-1652	539	50
Fort Wayne, Ind.	207	. . . .-4,446†	7,020†	67-24	C	2-12-0-0-0-3	900†	0†	974†	415	871	6.6	3-1445	448	34
Fresno, Calif.	241	4,980-5,844	11,628	60-24	RCI	0-9-0-1-0-3	1,210	9	1,372	450	392	3.2	3-1149	120	55
Gary, Ind.	230	4,575-4,980	8,400	63-24	RCI	0-11-4-0-0-4	1,196	105	1,412	899	491	2.9	4-1570	381	41
Grand Rapids, Mich.	267	4,134-4,654	9,854	63-24	None	0-13-0-0-1-4	1,357	115	1,552	1,669	148	0.8	3-1294	277	36
Hartford, Conn.	435	4,056-4,888	9,464	56-10	RCI	0-21-0-0-0-6	1,978	0	2,164	550	522	2.8	2-A-note 2		
Jacksonville, Fla.	347	4,144-4,351	8,157	72-24	CI	9-7-0-0-0-5	1,640	0	1,813	673	702	3.2	3-1211	364	57
Kansas City, Kan.	285	3,840-4,020†	7,200†	56-10	None	1-12-0-0-4-2	1,108†	0†	1,164†	854	469	3.6	4-1875	537	53
Knoxville, Tenn.	178	3,426-3,786	6,270	72-24	None	0-14-0-0-0-2	681	86	838	186	553	4.3	3-1378	382	48
Little Rock, Ark.	175	3,200-3,770	6,200	72-24	None	1-12-0-0-1-3	638	41	719	1,575	606	5.6	3-1370	487	56
Miami, Fla.	634	3,610-4,800	12,000	56-24	R	5-13-0-0-0-7	2,845	91	3,228	832	748	2.9	3-1444	273	51
Mobile, Ala.	188	3,264-3,744	7,656	78-24	CI	3-11-0-0-0-4	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	562	189	1.1	5-2138	790	56
Montgomery, Ala.	182	3,168-3,780	7,920	72-24	CI	0-12-0-0-0-5	678	228	964	310	481	2.5	3-1278	270	52
Nashville, Tenn.	363	3,180-3,816	9,000	60-12	RCI	0-18-0-0-0-4	1,410	0	1,523	660	1,004	5.6	3-1249	349	46
New Bedford, Mass.	284	3,350-3,850	6,150	48-10	CI	1-10-0-0-1-4	1,089	0	1,130	. . . .	. . . .	. .	2-A-note 2		
New Haven, Conn.	369	3,975-4,250†	9,500†	56-10	RCI	0-16-0-0-0-6	1,681†	. . .	1,836†	843	786	4.8	3-B-note 2		
Norfolk, Va.	370	3,720-4,464	10,560	72-24	RCI	4-22-0-1-0-7	1,529	0	1,657	1,590	1,033	3.4	3-1402	346	54
Oklahoma City, Okla.	384	3,900-3,900	8,400	72-24	None	16-9-0-0-0-10	1,542	0	1,579	1,102	972	3.3	3-1329	301	52
Pasadena, Calif.	180	5,082-6,048	11,748	68-24	RCI	1-13-0-0-0-3	1,013	0	1,071	256	380	3.3	3-1197	161	57
Patterson, N. J.	257	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	CI	0-13-0-0-0-3	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	927	6.7	3-1487	487	53
Peoria, Ill.	151	4,225-4,836	7,500	56-24	CI	0-8-0-1-1-2	741	71	903	361	414	3.5	4-1759	661	52
Phoenix, Ariz.	268	3,690-4,560	8,490	48-8	RCI	0-13-0-0-0-2	1,314	0	1,576	453	595	5.7	4-1948	486	38
Providence, R. I.	503	4,095-4,433	8,840	56-10	RCI	0-18-0-0-0-8	2,029	22	2,302	1,294	393	1.7	2-A-note 2		
Reading, Pa.	114†	. . . .-. . . .	5,000	. .-. .	. . .	. . . .	19	0	373	. . . .	. . . .	. .	4-1950	859	51
Richmond, Va.	405	3,679-4,368	6,864	72-24	R	11-17-0-0-0-7	1,742	298	2,184	. . . .	. . . .	. .	3-1358	375	52
Rockford, Ill.	150	4,326-4,672	9,400	56-24	RCI	0-7-0-0-0-3	718	0	873	152	521	5.6	4-1865	580	55
Sacramento, Calif.	257	4,920-5,760	10,800	60-10	RCI	2-9-0-0-0-4	1,371	4	1,439	1,200	670	4.1	3-1446	426	56
Salt Lake City, Utah	224	3,540-4,740	10,000	63-24	RCI	0-11-0-0-0-3	1,057	0	1,161	466	617	2.9	4-1718	538	54
San Jose, Calif.	185	4,842-5,880	12,605	70-24	RCI	0-20-0-0-0-3	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	231	227	1.6	4-1624	344	56
Savannah, Ga.	165	2,880-3,600†	8,500†	72-24	None	1-8-0-0-1-2	580†	0†	624†	175	852	6.4	4-1807	669	50

Scranton, Pa.	227	$3,424-3,960	$ 4,800	56-10	None	3-9-0-0-2-1	$	$. . .	$	$ 590	294	3.2	4-1999	851	53
Shreveport, La.	234	3,600-3,600†	7,500†	60-24	None	0-13-0-0-1-3	883†	0	984†	506	476	3.8	4-1775	561	55
Somerville, Mass.	232	4,000-4,800†	6,250†	48-10	RCI	0-7-. .-. .-0-4	990†	0†	1,598†	659	359	3.5	4-B-note 2		
South Bend, Ind.	257	5,048-5,048	7,245	72-24	CI	2-14-0-0-2-3	1,262	0	1,422	395	429	3.3	3-1483	534	42
Spokane, Wash.	282	3,996-4,800†	9,000†	56-24	RCI	0-15-0-0-3-2	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	2,634	1,388	7.3	3-1498	322	36
Springfield, Mass.	492	3,887-4,470†	9,140†	48-10	RCI	0-11-0-0-0-7	2,144†	0†	2,272†	1,690	696	4.2	2-A-note 2		
Syracuse, N. Y.	427	3,800-4,400	11,000	63-10	RCI	0-18-0-0-0-8	1,975	0	2,143	1,494	862	3.9	3-1251	505	50
Tacoma, Wash.	305	4,440-5,280	10,500	56-10	RCI	0-15-0-1-0-3	1,593	80	1,767	445	1,001	6.4	3-1217	343	49
Tampa, Fla.	290	3,762-4,395	8,500	72-24	None	4-11-0-0-0-3	1,077	55	1,283	614	779	6.3	4-1824	809	55
Trenton, N. J.	238	4,000-5,300†	8,500†	56-10	RCI	0-10-0-0-0-4	1,126†	0†	1,191†	584	513	3.9	3-1488	469	53
Tulsa, Okla.	353	3,888-4,272	7,992	56-24	RCI	2-18-0-0-0-5	1,511	0	1,573	556	869	4.8	3-1378	473	44
Utica, N. Y.	206	3,650-4,100	6,600	70-24	RCI	0-11-0-0-0-5	866	71	982	354	230	2.3	3-1047	308	57
Waterbury, Conn.	269	4,078-4,368	9,215	56-10	None	10-1-0-0-0-3	1,217	84	1,397	765	398	3.8	3-B-note 2		
Wichita, Kan.	278	3,996-4,800	10,140	66-24	RCI	0-21-0-1-3-4	1,258	249	1,582	667	619	2.5	3-1407	352	55
Wilmington, Del.	250	4,200-5,000	. . . .	56-10	RCI	3-13-0-3-1-3	1,015	0	1,119	641	508	4.5	3-1218	235	50
Worcester, Mass.	450	3,723-4,430	. . . .	56-10	None	0-14-0-0-3-7	1,941	0	2,000	1,000	1,040	5.1	2-A-note 2		
Yonkers, N. Y.	274	4,165-5,325	10,300	56-10	I	0-9-0-0-1-5	1,346	0	1,568	919	627	3.5	3-1459	448	56
Youngstown, Ohio	266	5,041-5,041	9,257	56-24	RC	0-15-1-0-0-3	1,348	0	1,425	197	423	2.5	4-1942	873	50
50,000 to 100,000															
Alameda, Calif.	87	5,364-5,916	10,344	67-24	RCI	1-4-0-0-1-1	508	0	536	139	129	1.8	3-1480	353	44
Albuquerque, N. M.	179	3,300-4,272	7,800	72-10	RCI	0-14-0-0-0-2	715	0	816	641	499	2.8	6-2528	969	49
Alexandria, Va.	98	3,950-4,700	7,900	72-24	RCI	0-8-0-0-0-3	398v	0	542	200	460	7.5	4-1675	537	55
Alhambra, Calif.	87	4,902-5,952	10,416	67-24	RCI	0-4-0-1-0-1	423	0	460	30	61	1.2	3-1199	306	56
Altoona, Pa.	122	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	None	3-4-0-0-1-2	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	166	298	3.9	6-2327	976	33
Amarillo, Tex.	125	3,840-3,890	7,200	72-24	RCI	5-7-. .-. .-0-1	503	0	563	473	186	2.5	5-2211	919	48
Asheville, N. C.	84	3,380-3,900	6,760	72-10	None	0-7-0-0-1-1	327	0	414	230	57	1.1	5-2021	727	53
Atlantic City, N. J.	202	3,800-4,300	6,750	72-10	None	0-9-0-0-0-6	921	0	974	1,107	413	6.7	3-1405	477	52
Augusta, Ga.	128	3,060-3,300	6,420	72-24	None	1-7-1-0-0-2	461	0	500	. . . .	. . . .	. .	3-1492	388	52
Aurora, Ill.	66	4,260-4,680†	6,732†	63-24	RCI	0-6-0-1-0-1	386†	0†	455†	. . . .	. . . .	. .	4-1828	712	53
Bay City, Mich.	111	4,405-4,784	7,559	63-24	RCI	2-5-0-0-1-2	547	40	633	563	353	6.4	4-1925	532	39
Bayonne, N. J.	180†	4,800-4,800	8,300	56-10†	. . .	. . . .	848	38	904	. . . .	164	2.0	3,1087	372	55
Beaumont, Tex.	105	3,630-4,344	8,004	72-24	RCI	0-8-2-0-0-2	417	0	520	302	441	3.6	5-2285	841	50
Berwyn, Ill.	40	4,145-4,898†	5,310†	56-24	CI	1-2-0-0-0-1	187†	0†	198†	98	134	2.4	5-2176	734	40
Bethlehem, Pa.	90	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	None	0-8-0-0-0-2	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	40	103	1.4	4-2000	853	50
Binghamton, N. Y.	170	4,200-4,620	8,602	56-24	RCI	0-9-0-1-1-3	831	0	885	453	212	2.6	3-1332	270	54
Brockton, Mass.	178	3,750-4,400	7,500	56-10	RCI	0-6-0-0-0-3	785	0	871	200	352	5.2	3-B-note 2		
Brookline t, Mass.	203	4,784-4,784	9,200	48-10	RCI	0-7-0-0-0-3	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	208	426	7.6	2-A-note 2		
Burbank, Calif.	112	5,284-6,084	11,628	68-24	RCI	0-6-0-0-0-1	717	0	779	423	324	3.5	4-1638	448	50
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	106	4,140-4,440	. . . .	68-24	RCI	2-2-0-4-0-2	470	0	551	103	336	4.0	3-1373	460	37
Charleston, S. C.	105	3,060-3,400	6,000	84-24	None	2-6-0-0-1-1	362	0	405	179	468	6.5	4-1886	556	55
Charleston, W. Va.	127	3,402-3,780	6,000	56-24	CI	0-8-2-0-0-0	480	52	581	312	263	3.6	3-1429	520	54
Chester, Pa.	24	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-. .	None	1-8-0-0-0-3	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	304	254	3.5	5-2460	1,101	54
Cicero, Ill.	75	4,626-4,626	6,970	72-24	None	0-5-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	3,724	159	2.3	5-2178	742	55
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	66	4,500-5,300	8,500	72-24	C	3-0-0-0-0-2	352	5	379	106	233	4.0	3,1457	333	57
Clifton, N. J.	97	4,250-5,315	8,982	67-24	None	0-6-0-2-0-1	529	58	612	203	111	1.7	3-1966	518	55
Columbia, S. C.	136	3,497-3,848	7,800	72-12	R	2-6-0-0-1-2	500	0	563	388	714	6.3	3-1310	487	51
Columbus, Ga.	117	2,880-3,780	6,000	72-24	CI	3-5-0-0-0-2	441	0	471	885	368	4.1	3-1177	342	53
Compton, Calif.	50	5,460-5,760	9,636	67-24	RCI	0-0-0-3-0-0	276	0	357	78	168	3.5	4-1662	439	52

Table XVII—Fire Department Data for Cities over 25,000: 1958—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection Duties	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1957 (in thousands)			Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.		Total Number	Per 1,000 Population			
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Covington, Ky.	109	$3,971-3,971	$ 6,500	56-24	RCI	0-6-0-0-1-1	$ 474	$ 0	$ 504	$ 18	304	4.7	3-1446	457	57
Cranston, R. I.	104	3,300-3,800	6,000	56-10	RCI	3-5-0-0-2-2	363v	35	432	....	....	. .	4-B-note 2		
Davenport, Ia.	95	4,320-4,500	6,360	63-24	RCI	0-7-0-0-0-3	416	57	552	71	156	1.8	3-1450	553	51
Dearborn, Mich.	122	4,988-5,472	8,500	63-24	RCI	0-5-0-0-2-1	657	32	704	414	214	1.6	3-1272	460	41
Decatur, Ill.	86	4,140-4,560	6,300	56-24	RCI	1-4-0-0-1-1	380	0	405	281	384	5.1	5-2096	824	52
Dubuque, Ia.	69	3,990-4,440	7,680	67-24	RCI	0-5-0-1-0-1	318	0	351	70	210	4.2	3-1296	407	46
Durham, N. C.	106	2.820-3,840	7,500	72-24	None	3-5-0-0-1-1	369	42	441	239	473	6.0	3-1436	492	55
East Chicago, Ind.	105	5,100-5,280	8,400	63-24	R	2-3-0-0-. .-1	543	47	635	401	283	4.8	4-1827	534	54
East Orange, N. J.	159	4,524-5,304	....	56-10	RCI	0-5-0-0-0-3	802	0	839	96	268	3.4	2-865	275	51
East St. Louis, Ill.	....	....-....	....	..-..	...	....	.....	...	.....	333	455	5.1	5-2151	772	51
Evanston, Ill.	102	4,560-5,220	9,420	56-10	RCI	0-5-0-0-0-3	533	0	598	161	329	4.5	3-1482	334	35
Fort Smith, Ark.	87	2,836-2,994	4,620	65-24	CI	4-6-0-0-1-1	285	0	316	339	157	2.6	4-1944	585	49
Gadsden, Ala.	86	3,180-3,300†	5,400†	56-24	C	3-6-0-0-0-1	....	...	....	313	218	3.9	6-2866	1,219	47
Galveston, Tex.	118	....-....	....	56-24	None	5-2-0-0-1-1	....	...	....	....	....	. .	5-2170	643	51
Glendale, Calif.	150	5,052-6,072	11,520	67-24	RC	1-10-0-0-0-2	860	43	974	1,081	341	9.6	3-1479	367	46
Green Bay, Wis.	97	....-....	....	72-24	None	0-4-0-1-0-2	....	...	....	1,536	280	4.7	4-1904	562	54
Greensboro, N. C.	132	3,384-4,344	8,616	72-24	R	3-5-0-0-1-1	496	0	595	237	518	7.0	3-1303	459	51
Greenville, S. C.	91	3,480-3,660	5,900	72-11	RCI	0-7-0-0-1-1	339	0	396	232	387	5.7	4-1774	686	47
Hamilton, Ohio	101	4,561-5,022	8,048	56-24	RCI	0-6-0-1-0-2	502	0	540	71	283	4.9	5-2110	862	46
Hammond, Ind.	133	4,800-5,160	8,130	63-24	RCI	0-7-2-0-0-2	672	0	724	102	342	3.2	4-1970	596	53
Hampton, Va.	31	3,540-4,020	6,560	84-24	CI	6-6-1-0-0-0	98	38	244	320	277	3.5	not available		
Harrisburg, Pa.	101	3,442-3,778	5,250	56-10	None	0-10-0-0-0-3	365	0	453	600	379	4.1	5-2088	1,007	55
Hoboken, N. J.	152	4,500-5,200	....	56-10	RCI	0-6-0-0-0-3	773	0	814	110	344	6.8	3-1448	447	54
Holyoke, Mass.	150	....-....	....	56-10	RCI	0-7-0-0-1-2	....	...	....	155	564	10.3	2-A-note 2		
Huntington, W. Va.	137	3,858-4,038	5,930	60-24	RCI	8-1-0-0-0-2	504	77	622	274	334	3.5	5-2057	895	35
Inglewood, Calif.	73	5,004-5,868	10,104	67-24	RCI	0-5-0-0-0-1	407	0	510	145	160	3.5	4-1726	371	53
Irvington, N. J.	126	....-....	....	56-10	RCI	0-5-0-0-0-3	....	...	....	37	44	7.4	2-941	244	50
Jackson, Mich.	83	4,212-6,344	9,360	67-24	RCI	0-5-0-1-1-1	424	0	449	207	350	6.9	4-1648	583	52
Jackson, Miss.	123	3,411-3,840	7,508	72-24	RCI	0-9-0-0-3-0	518	0	593	180	441	4.5	4-1750	621	56
Johnstown, Pa.	102	3,684-4,140	....	56-10	RCI	3-5-8-0-0-1	429	34	478	14	230	3.7	3-1611	640	41
Joliet, Ill.	66	3,900-4,380	5,780	72-24	None	0-7-0-0-0-2	286	0	315	153	138	2.2	5-2138	732	56
Kalamazoo, Mich.	135	4,312-5,092	8,775	65-24	RCI	1-8-0-1-1-1	627	54	725	280	187	3.7	3-1249	362	33
Kenosha, Wis.	110	4,656-4,836	....	67-24	RCI	0-6-0-0-0-3	557	103	698	164	264	4.9	4-1552	556	37
Lakewood, Ohio	71	4,071-5,052	8,866	72-24	None	0-3-0-0-0-2	374	6	451	113	68	1.0	3-1408	328	50
Lancaster, Pa.	90	....-....	....	56-10	None	0-6-0-0-0-2	....	...	....	64	246	3.9	5-2234	883	54
Lansing, Mich.	201	4,618-5,124	9,950	65-24	RCI	0-9-0-0-0-4	1,020	72	1,214	387	343	3.4	3-1330	425	50
Laredo, Tex.	63	2,340-2,940	4,980	72-24	CI	3-2-0-0-0-1	190	0	205	79	80	1.3	6-2563	692	51
Lawrence, Mass.	208	3,852-3,852	5,600	48-10	RCI	0-8-0-0-0-3	780	0	825	369	327	3.9	3-B-note 2		
Lexington, Ky.	111	3,870-4,356	7,200	72-24	RCI	3-5-1-0-0-1	458	53	591	....	....	. .	3-1446	340	54

Lima, Ohio	56	$4,056-4,260	$ 6,972	63-24	RCI	0-5-0-5-0-2	$ 248	$ 0	$ 276	$ 680	295	5.3	5-2102	787	52
Lincoln, Neb.	131	3,345-3,630	6,690	72-24	RCI	0-8-0-1-1-2	483	0	567	3,358	402	4.1	4-1913	386	32
Lorain, Ohio	77	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	None	1-6-0-0-0-2	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	1,685	135	2.7	4-1756	633	50
Lowell, Mass.	230	4,160-4,160	6,500	48-10	CI	0-11-0-0-0-4	939	0	990	307	655	6.8	4-B-note 2		
Lubbock, Tex.	139	3,600-3,900	7,560	72-24	None	2-8-0-0-1-2	580	30	675	200	511	3.7	7-3393	1,261	48
Lynn, Mass.	301	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-10	None	0-13-0-0-0-4	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	644	6.5	3-B-note 2		
McKeesport, Pa. . . .	85	4,380-4,380†	5,520†	40-8	None	0-6-0-0-1-1	310†	0†	321†	55	279	5.4	6-2588	374	33
Macon, Ga.	120	3,420-3,720	6,400	72-24	CI	1-6-0-0-0-2	519	0	519	. . . .	. . . .	. .	4-1633	501	55
Madison, Wis.	195	4,230-4,560	10,498	63-24	None	1-6-0-1-1-3	952	135	1,175	165	351	2.9	3-1461	528	40
Malden, Mass.	165	3,540-4,260†	6,420†	48-10	None	1-5-0-0-0-3	705†	0†	739†	587	152	2.5	3-B-note 2		
Manchester, N. H. . .	228	3,453-3,783	. . . .	48-10	CI	0-11-0-1-0-5	840	0	895	243	251	3.0	3-1255	323	49
Medford, Mass. . . .	162	4,140-4,800	. . . .	48-10	CI	0-6-0-0-0-2	810	0	832	. . . .	. . .	. .	3-B-note 2		
Mount Vernon, N. Y. .	112	4,400-5,400	9,150	56-10	RCI	0-6-0-0-1-2	526	0	599	275	212	3.0	3-1329	530	56
Muncie, Ind.	89	4,440-4,440	6,280	67-24	CI	1-7-0-0-0-1	382	0	436	. . . .	. . . .	. .	5-2388	955	57
New Britain, Conn. .	158	4,155-4,380†	7,974†	56-10	RCI	0-8-0-0-1-1	616v†	0†	685†	338	244	3.3	4-B-note 2		
New Rochelle, N. Y. .	133	4,400-5,400	9,700	48-10	RCI	0-6-0-0-1-3	757	91	882	505	311	5.2	3-1369	423	56
Newton, Mass.	234	4,050-4,500	7,700	48-10	RCI	1-9-0-0-0-3	1,067	0	1,214	215	527	6.5	2-A-note 2		
Niagara Falls, N. Y. .	191	4,430-5,202	. . . .	63-24	CI	0-10-0-0-0-4	982	24	1,054	91	299	3.3	3-1493	491	55
Oak Park, Ill.	77	4,416-5,280	9,060	63-24	CI	0-4-0-0-0-2	406	0	439	133	210	3.3	3=1472	367	47
Ogden, Utah	69	3,690-4,150	7,020	72-24	RCI	0-4-0-0-2-1	301	0	408	219	219	3.4	4-1976	659	53
Orlando, Fla.	94	2,880-4,020	7,500	72-24	CI	0-6-0-0-0-1	358	24	409	128	56	6.4	5-2041	815	52
Passaic, N. J.	110	4,500-5,200	8,200	63-24	None	0-6-0-0-0-2	577	28	624	237	323	5.5	4-1947	765	50
Pawtucket, R. I. . . .	135	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	None	0-4-0-0-3-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	536	355	4.4	4-B-note 2		
Pittsfield, Mass. . . .	133	3,926-4,342	7,176	48-10	CI	0-7-0-0-0-2	576	0	609	383	363	6.6	4-B-note 2		
Pontiac, Mich.	126	4,903-5,122	8,879	63-24	RC	0-6-0-0-2-1	644	0	692	371	354	4.8	4-1824	753	44
Port Arthur, Tex. . .	68	3,752-4,338	7,337	72-10	RC	0-5-0-0-0-1	292	0	327	91	70	1.1	6-2664	1,049	48
Portland, Me.	211	3,211-3,863	. . . .	63-10	RCI	2-7-0-1-0-6	773	8	897	124	137	1.6	2-A-note 2		
Portsmouth, Va. . . .	99†	3,240-4,080	7,080	72-24	RCI	4-4-0-0-0-2	399	25	450	1,168	302	3.4	5-2064	782	55
Pueblo, Colo.	110	3,928-4,492	7,860	67-24	RCI	6-2-0-1-1-1	501	16	615	89	266	2.7	4-1601	479	55
Quincy, Mass.	210	3,795-4,455	7,300	48-10	None	0-7-0-0-0-5	946	0	1,045	391	404	4.8			
Racine, Wis.	134	4,536-4,884	. . . .	70-24	RCI	0-6-0-1-1-2	657	123	808	364	218	2.6	3-1226	426	48
Raleigh, N. C.	123	3,216-3,972	. . . .	72-24	RCI	1-7-0-0-1-1	458	0	518	190	374	4.6	3-1340	449	56
Richmond, Calif. . . .	141	5,616-6,156	12,456	63-24	R	4-3-0-0-0-1	726	0	867	. . . .	. . .	. .	3-1447	324	52
Riverside, Calif. . . .	105	4,470-5,424	9,576	72-24	CI	0-0-0-8-0-1	449	3	475	156	178	2.3	5-2330	764	37
Roanoke, Va.	131	3,780-4,380	7,182	78-24	RCI	3-9-0-0-0-2	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	445	427	4.1	3-1478	474	49
Saginaw, Mich.	146	4,885-5,065	9,600	63-24	R	0-9-0-0-1-2	763	44	858	228	241	2.4	3-1497	378	44
St. Joseph, Mo.	122	2,978-3,240	. . . .	73-24	CI	0-10-0-0-1-1	402	78	493	. . . .	. . .	. .	6-2603	948	47
St. Petersburg, Fla. .	119	3,302-4,160	8,000	72-24	None	0-6-0-0-0-2	449	0	522	156	275	1.7	5-2068	753	53
San Angelo, Tex. . . .	71	3,660-3,660	6,900	72-24	None	0-7-0-1-0-0	264	0	290	282	420	6.5	6-note 1		
San Bernardino, Calif.	124	4,950-5,832	8,310	63-24	RI	5-7-0-0-0-1	654	0	776	. . . .	. . .	. .	4-1731	473	55
San Mateo, Calif. . .	91	5,040-5,384	10,344	63-24	None	0-5-. .-0-0-2	486	2	576	164	317	4.7	3-1395	437	49
Santa Ana, Calif. . . .	102	4,800-5,640	11,160	67-24	CI	0-5-0-0-0-2	512	35	691	122	191	2.5	3-1491	421	54
Santa Monica, Calif. .	97	4,956-5,952	11,184	60-24	CI	0-5-0-0-0-1	560	1	654	277	300	3.7	3-1469	345	50
Schenectady, N. Y. .	205	3,967-4,651	8,925	56-24	RCI	0-11-0-0-0-4	920v	0	962	. . . .	. . .	. .	3-1496	500	53
Sioux City, Iowa . . .	107	3,690-4,200	6,600	68-24	RCI	2-6-0-0-2-1	456	0	496	638	412	4.9	4-1830	685	47
Sioux Falls, S. D. . .	72	3,996-4,752	7,536	70-24	RCI	1-4-0-1-2-0	327	0	362	118	128	2.0	5-2126	702	50
South Gate, Calif. . .	53	4,728-5,568†	. . . .	56-24	RCI	0-3-0-0-1-0	260†	0†	298†	133	182	3.4	4-1770	462	49
Springfield, Ill.	107	4,200-4,728	6,996	56-24	RC	0-7-0-0-0-2	464	0	546	685	860	10.6	5-2408	923	49
Springfield, Mo. . . .	96	3,224-3,562	6,600	72-24	RCI	0-6-0-0-0-2	370	113	560	590	448	4.6	5-2256	896	34

TABLE XVII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1958—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection Duties	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1957 (in thousands)			Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.		Total Number	Per 1,000 Population			
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Springfield, Ohio . . .	122	$3,810-4,800	$ 7,904	63-24	RCI	7-2-0-0-0-3	$ 553	$ 0	$ 609	$ 62	419	5.4	4-1820	470	54
Stamford, Conn.	147	4,186-4,906	8,929	56-10	RCI	2-3-0-0-3-1	738v	70	1,004	415	106	1.4	4-B-note 2		
Stockton, Calif.	149	4,716-5,592	11,076	63-24	RCI	0-9-0-0-1-1	770	1	877	512	314	3.7	3-1379	303	52
Terre Haute, Ind. . .	122	3,810-3,990	5,670	72-24	RCI	0-8-0-0-2-2	502	0	540	183	475	7.4	3-1491	578	33
Topeka, Kan.	140	3,600-3,900†	6,720†	72-24	RCI	0-8-0-1-0-2	543†	45†	650†	358	242	3.1	3-1499	535	44
Troy, N. Y.	160	3,535-3,700	5,500	64-24	None	0-11-0-0-0-3	556	0	596	175	518	7.2	4-1700	593	56
Union City, N. J. . . .	115	4,800-4,800	7,900	56-24	None	0-6-0-0-0-3	587	53	640	366	185	3.3	3-1430	524	55
Upper Darby tp, Pa. .	14†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	65-8†	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	221	189	2.0	5-2308	961	46
Waco, Tex.	109	3,330-3,480	6,366	72-24	CI	1-6-0-0-1-1	414	0	446	152	361	2.9	5-2303	554	48
Waterloo, Iowa	100	3,960-4,440	6,600	68-24	R	1-7-0-0-1-1	436	0	477	232	344	4.6	3-1307	475	50
Wheeling, W. Va. . .	99	3,964-4,447	6,327	60-24	C	0-8-0-0-0-2	409	0	442	503	263	4.5	4-1905	653	50
Wichita Falls, Tex. .	114	3,600-3,600	6,900	72-24	CI	4-7-0-0-1-1	455	0	491	. . . .	. . .	. .	6-2841	991	48
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. .	115	3,334-3,808	5,582	56-10	None	0-8-0-0-0-5	444	10	518	395	162	2.1	5-2147	752	53
Winston-Salem, N. C.	140	3,096-3,960	9,000	66-24	None	0-8-0-0-0-1	543	0	679	308	421	4.8	3-1355	478	56
Woonsocket, R. I. . .	123	2,912-3,380†	6,000†	56-10	RCI	0-6-0-0-0-3	458†	0†	543†	106	182	3.6	4-B-note 2		
York, Pa.	66	3,700-4,200	. . . .	56-10	None	4-9-0-0-0-2	269v	20	328	265	141	2.2	4-2269	851	36
25,000 to 50,000															
Abilene, Tex.	83	3,660-3,900	7,200	72-24	None	2-5-. .-0-1-2	359	0	398	350	295	4.2	5-2039	534	48
Abington tp, Pa. . . .	0	. . . .-. . . .	5,000	. .-. .	None	1-11-0-0-0-2	0	17	72	. . . .	. . .	. .	5-2126	688	48
Albany, Ga.	61	3,180-3,780	6,120	72-24	RCI	1-5-0-0-0-1	237	0	286	51	377	8.3	4-1718	674	55
Alexandria, La. . . .	94	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-10	None	1-7-0-0-0-2	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	267	73	2.1	4-1884	732	54
Aliquippa, Pa.	17	4,170-4,356†	5,256†	72-24	None	0-3-0-0-1-1	72v†	11†	91†	274	96	2.7	6-note 2		
Alliance, Ohio	26	3,870-3,960	4,680	56-24	None	1-2-0-0-0-1	109	0	117	68	68	2.1	6-2525	1,007	49
Alton, Ill.	42	3,900-5,100	6,600	56-24	None	1-5-0-0-0-1	147	23	198	104	208	6.5	6-2560	962	48
Amsterdam, N. Y. . .	60	3,460-3,760	5,150	65-24	CI	1-3-0-0-1-1	213	0	222	74	78	2.4	4-1830	679	41
Anaheim, Calif. . . .	67	4,590-5,400	8,940	72-24	CI	0-6-0-0-0-1	251v	0	361	. . . .	. . .	. .	6-2948	1,102	50
Anderson, Ind.	93	4,370-4,400	6,580	63-24	None	0-6-0-0-1-1	409	38	482	38	383	7.0	5-2387	718	38
Ann Arbor, Michigan .	66	4,326-5,006	8,541	63-24	RCI	1-4-0-0-2-2	314	5	352	47	73	1.2	5-2262	862	41
Anniston, Ala.	33	3,670-3,790	. . . .	72-24	R	0-4-0-0-0-1	126	11	157	118	198	6.4	6-2654	1,041	50
Appleton, Wis.	57	3,826-5,286	7,400	72-24	RCI	1-3-0-0-1-1	251	75	348	272	254	7.5	4-1644	478	53
Arcadia, Calif.	44	4,674-5,556	8,604	72-24	RCI	1-3-0-0-0-0	224	0	238	31	82	2.2	5-2350	687	53
Arlington t, Mass. . .	104	3,944-4,606	7,122	48-10	RC	0-3-0-1-0-2	480	0	514	202	69	1.4	3-B-note 2		
Ashland, Ky.	35	3,630-3,960	5,292	63-24	CI	0-3-0-0-0-1	143	14	179	. . . .	. . .	. .	4-1934	746	53
Athens, Ga.	. . . .	3,330-3,600	5,400	. .-. .	. . .	. . . .	160	0	174	37	150	7.5	4-1755	738	54
Auburn, N. Y.	78	3,500-4,000	5,700	60-10	RCI	0-4-0-0-1-1	321	0	340	63	147	4.0	4-1624	445	38
Bakersfield, Calif. .	125	4,590-5,460	11,875	72-24	CI	4-7-0-0-0-2	614	23	818	358	199	4.2	2-937	85	56
Bangor, Me.	78	3,080-3,754	6,786	63-10	RCI	2-4-0-0-1-2	280	16	317	106	304	9.7	3-B-note 2		
Barberton, Ohio . . .	37	4,440-4,872	6,840	63-24	CI	0-3-0-1-0-0	184	0	217	33	100	3.6	5-2146	922	49

Battle Creek, Mich. .	87	$. . . .-. . . .	$	67-24	CI	1-4-0-0-0-2	$	$. . .	$	$ 252	185	3.8	4-1801	740	46
Belleville, Ill.	39	3,900-4,126	5,346	56-24	None	1-4-0-0-0-1	160	23	206	489	139	3.5	6-2555	876	51
Belleville, N. J. . . .	54	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	RCI	1-3-1-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	21	26	0.8	3-1057	349	47
Bellingham, Wash. .	58	3,960-4,560	6,000	56-10	None	0-3-0-1-0-1	251	16	287	75	106	2.8	4-1755	792	45
Belmont t, Mass. . .	52	4,000-4,300	7,200	56-10	C	0-3-0-0-0-1	109	0	119	58	196	6.5	4-B-note 2		
Beloit, Wis.	45	4,260-4,560	6,720	72-24	None	1-3-0-0-0-1	204	68	309	41	175	5.9	4-1767	674	56
Bessemer, Ala. . . .	35	3,600-4,224†	6,000†	56-24	None	4-0-0-0-0-0	122†	6†	139†	. . . .	. . .	. .	6-2722	1,037	54
Beverly, Mass.	85	4,264-4,264	6,000	56-10	RCI	2-3-0-0-0-3	356v	0	389	101	220	7.6	4-B-note 2		
Beverly Hills, Calif. .	94	5,022-6,048	11,400	62-24	RCI	0-6-0-0-0-1	466	0	483	297	125	4.0	4-1545	394	56
Billings, Mont.	65	4,380-4,500	6,840	40-8	RCI	1-5-0-2-1-1	273	17	305	408	51	1.1	4-1968	819	49
Biloxi, Miss.	35	2,916-2,916	4,368	84-24	CI	0-5-0-0-0-1	109	0	121	42	88	2.4	6-2968	1,092	53
Bloomfield, N. J. . .	81	4,000-5,200	8,000	56-10	RCI	0-4-1-0-1-1	425	0	440	. . . .	. . .	. .	2-901	397	48
Bloomington, Ill. . . .	47	4,366-4,498	5,954	56-24	RCI	0-3-0-1-0-1	165	0	189	. . . .	. . .	. .	5-2366	861	50
Bloomington, Ind. . .	35	3,796-4,316	5,500	72-24	RCI	1-4-0-0-0-1	152	0	178	54	231	8.0	7-3039	1,196	42
Boise City, Idaho . .	75	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	None	1-5-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	101	109	3.2	4-1510	406	52
Bremerton, Wash. . .	53	4,320-4,620	6,036	56-24	None	3-2-0-0-2-1	259	10	337	18	234	8.4	3-1429	499	48
Bristol, Conn.	60	3,875-4,500	7,200	56-10	CI	0-4-0-1-0-1	273v	5	329	. . . .	. . .	. .	5-B-note 2		
Brownsville, Tex. . .	64	2,544-2,664	. . . .	72-24	None	5-5-0-0-0-1	178	14	340	26	94	2.6	7-2961	823	49
Burlington, Iowa . . .	39	3,824-4,140	5,280	68-24	CI	0-4-0-1-0-1	167	0	188	238	85	2.6	4-1991	711	55
Burlington, Vt.	58	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	65-24	RCI	2-3-0-0-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	336	10.2	4-B-note 2		
Butte, Mont.	47	4,200-4,860	6,060	40-8	CI	2-3-0-0-0-1	217	29	265	. . . .	. . .	. .	6-2856	1,151	52
Champaign, Ill.	39	3,900-4,400	6,500	56-24	RC	1-5-0-1-0-0	129	12	151	55	136	3.0	5-2274	948	56
Charlottesville, Va. .	15	3,000-3,240	. . . .	84-24	RCI	3-2-0-0-0-1	45	0	59	21	119	4.0	6-2526	1,103	57
Chelsea, Mass.	87	4,320-4,680	7,160	56-10	RCI	1-4-0-0-1-2	405	0	447	395	95	2.4	3-B-note 2		
Cheyenne, Wyo. . . .	50	3,900-4,500	. . . .	72-24	None	2-3-0-0-0-1	217	0	230	70	74	2.1	5-2245	798	46
Chicopee, Mass. . . .	94	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-10	None	0-5-1-0-0-2	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	4-B-note 2		
Chula Vista, Calif. .	28	4-650-5,322	8,556	72-24	None	0-3-0-0-0-0	155	12	184	. . . .	. . .	. .	5-2493	691	49
Clarksburg, W. Va. .	35	3,396-3,456	6,000	60-24	None	1-3-0-0-0-1	135	0	172	. . . .	. . .	. .	6-2581	969	46
Clinton, Iowa	. . . .	3,863-4,260	5,550	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	154	33	196	. . . .	. . .	. .	5-2145	618	46
Colorado Springs, Colo.	80	3,888-4,680	8,124	70-24	RCI	0-7-0-0-0-1	382	0	438	. . . .	. . .	. .	4-1682	627	40
Columbia, Mo.	32	2,916-3,348	6,120	72-24	RCI	2-4-0-0-0-1	111	7	243	99	61	1.9	7-note 2		
Concord, N. H.	50	3,410-3,890	6,230	72-24	CI	2-6-0-0-1-2	204v	0	234	117	31	1.1	4-1578	6-3	50
Council Bluffs, Iowa .	61	4,068-4,212	6,036	68-24	RCI	4-1-0-0-0-1	246	0	268	221	170	3.4	4-1950	750	51
Culver City, Calif. .	47	. . . .-. . . .	10,356	63-24	RCI	1-2-0-1-1-0	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	4-1748	331	55
Cumberland, Md. . .	60	3,120-3,558	5,262	60-10	RCI	3-3-0-0-1-1	214	0	244	. . . .	198	4.9	5-2436	814	49
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio .	32	4,740-5,400	6,480	72-24	CI	1-1-0-2-0-0	162v	0	178	48	85	2.0	4-1802	658	54
Danville, Ill.	51	4,068-4,068	5,400	56-24	CI	0-5-0-0-0-1	208	26	257	87	97	2.3	6-2727	890	51
Danville, Va.	65	3,540-3,900	6,700	72-24	RCI	5-1-1-0-0-1	239	44	374	104	187	3.8	4-1771	616	56
Daytona Beach, Fla. .	59	3,096-. . . .	5,448	78-24	None	5-0-0-0-0-1	205	56	302	. . . .	. . .	. .	5-2475	797	52
East. Cleveland, Ohio .	43	4,370-5,200	8,500	64-24	RCI	0-2-0-2-0-0	212	0	227	48	79	1.9	4-1933	703	41
E. Hartford t, Conn. .	57†	4,463-4,613†	7,293†	60-10†	. . . .	. . . .	263v†	7†	308†	871	105	3.6	4-B-note 2		
E. Providence t, R. I. .	97	4,212-4,212	6,537	56-10	RCI	0-5-0-0-1-2	436	28	525	. . . .	. . .	. .	4-B-note 2		
Easton, Pa.	50	3,590-4,131	. . . .	56-10	None	2-2-0-0-0-1	198	0	208	256	107	3.0	5-2272	858	54
Eau Claire, Wis. . . .	53	4,005-4,968	7,638	72-24	RCI	0-4-0-0-0-2	252	97	366	49	151	3.9	4-1616	543	51
Elgin, Ill.	46	3,900-4,860	6,120	72-24	R	0-5-0-0-0-1	194	0	203	70	63	1.3	4-1947	796	57
Elkhart, Ind.	66	4,440-4,650†	5,710†	72-24	CI	0-5-0-0-0-1	291†	36†	355†	93	199	5.1	4-1973	528	48
Elmhurst, Ill.	11	4,620-4,920	. . . .	72-24	C	0-2-0-1-0-1	60v	0	90	8	58	1.7	6-2769	1,025	56
Elmira, N. Y.	110	. . . .-. . . .	6,800	56-10	RCI	0-4-0-2-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	248	250	4.7	4-1881	705	38
Elyria, Ohio	52	4,250-4,620	6,098	63-24	RCI	0-3-0-1-0-1	227	0	242	348	. . .	. .	5-2335	864	38

TABLE XVII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1958—Continued

25,000 to 50,000—continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection Duties	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1957 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires Total Number	Per 1,000 Population	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
Enid, Okla.	45	$3,240-3,360	$ 5,040	72-24	None	4-1-0-0-0-1	$ 159	$ 0	$ 167	$ 76	166	4.0	6-2766	874	46
Euclid, Ohio	50	3,765-4,930†	7,627†	56-24	RCI	0-2-0-1-0-1	243†	0†	255†	95	194	3.2	5-2424	854	53
Eugene, Ore.	76	3,954-4,272	7,584	72-24	RCI	0-5-0-0-0-1	315	16	395	106	567	15.9	4-1762	640	50
Everett, Mass.	128	....-....	....	48-10	None	0-5-0-0-0-3	....	...	....	324	133	2.9	3-B-note 2		
Everett, Wash.	73	4,602-4,980	....	56-24	None	0-5-0-1-0-1	357	16	398	60	212	6.3	3-1335	529	47
Fairfield t, Conn.	46	3,744-4,576	....	56-10	CI	5-3-0-0-0-2	166	109	300	....	...	. .	5-C-note 2		
Fairmont, W. Va.	38	....-....	....	60-24	I	0-4-0-0-0-1	....	...	....	214	126	4.2	6-2905	1,214	50
Fargo, N. D.	63	3,696-4,320	7,620	56-24	RCI	0-3-0-0-1-1	255	0	281	89	143	3.8	4-1703	604	50
Fayetteville, N. C.	66	3,016-4,030	5,980	72-24	None	7-2-0-0-1-1	214	0	271	280	281	8.1	4-1620	623	53
Ferndale, Mich.	40	4,944-5,448	6,648	63-24	None	0-3-0-1-1-0	209	0	254	20	84	2.5	5-2370	841	52
Fitchburg, Mass.	107	3,844-4,200	6,700	56-10	RCI	0-5-0-0-0-3	465v	0	491	195	105	2.5	4-B-note 2		
Fond du Lac, Wis.	47	4,170-4,446	6,174	74-24	RCI	0-3-0-0-0-1	204	57	296	35	163	4.9	4-1877	736	53
Fort Dodge, Iowa	....	3,870-4,170	6,090	..-..	....	....	132	0	142	172	55	2.0	4-1749	781	53
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	117	3,517-4,368	7,374	56-10	CI	1-5-0-0-0-2	377	17	468	82	148	1.8	4-1854	561	52
Framingham t, Mass.	....	4,158-4,458	6,943	..-..	....	....	373	0	457	....	...	. .	5-B-note 2		
Fullerton, Calif.	46	4,590-5,400	9,360	70-24	None	1-5-0-0-0-0	199v	9	341	....	...	. .	5-2459	695	54
Gainesville, Fla.	44	3,060-3,840	6,000	72-24	CI	3-2-0-0-0-1	151	12	182	40	117	3.7	5-2385	981	55
Galesburg, Ill.	31	4,260-4,260	6,000	63-24	None	0-3-0-0-0-1	133	0	139	204	61	1.9	6-2641	938	54
Garfield, N. J.	0	....-....	....	..-..	None	1-3-1-0-0-1	13v	12	37	12	44	1.6	5-2290	794	53
Gloucester, Mass.	57	3,750-3,750	6,555	56-10	CI	1-4-0-0-1-1	235v	0	259	829	198	7.9	4-B-note 2		
Grand Forks, N. D.	32	3,532-4,380	6,288	72-24	None	1-2-0-0-0-1	128	0	138	358	168	4.8	6-2541	1,026	51
Granite City, Ill.	....	4,935-5,160	6,600	..-..	....	....	136	13	156	135	...	. .	7-3071	1,204	51
Great Falls, Mont.	60	4,350-4,680†	6,096†	40-8	CI	0-4-0-0-0-1	242†	6†	281†	126	193	3.1	6-2628	1,043	54
Greenville, Miss.	33	3,150-4,170	4,800	84-24	CI	1-3-0-0-1-0	109	0	126	72	253	8.5	5-2083	804	57
Greenwich t, Conn.	47	4,344-5,208	10,380	56-10	None	4-10-0-0-1-5	241	27	374	405	166	4.1	5-C-note 2		
Hackensack, N. J.	65	4,100-4,900	7,400	56-24	RCI	0-3-0-1-0-2	332	49	409	351	67	2.1	3-1035	385	49
Hagerstown, Md.	21	3,798-4,032	....	84-24	None	0-5-0-1-0-2	82	23	129	33	235	6.5	6-2816	1,101	47
Hamden t, Conn.	59	4,150-4,450	6,450	56-10	CI	5-3-0-0-1-0	309	42	439	62	26	0.6	5-C-note 2		
Hamilton tp, N. J.	....	....-....	....	..-..	....	....	....	...	....	....	...	. .	not available		
Hamtramck, Mich.	76	4,660-5,164	7,526	63-24	None	0-4-0-1-1-0	372	14	453	....	...	. .	3-1343	408	35
Hattiesburg, Miss.	38	3,108-3,168	4,800	72-24	None	1-3-0-0-1-0	114	0	120	121	120	4.1	6-2639	705	54
Haverford tp, Pa.	....	....-....	8,268	..-..	....	....	....	11	31	74	95	1.7	5-2088	904	47
Haverhill, Mass.	129	....-....	....	48-10	None	0-5-0-0-0-2	....	...	.....	318	503	10.7	4-B-note 2		
Hayward, Calif.	63	4,860-5,916	9,596	67-24	RCI	2-3-0-0-0-1	231	0	293	....	...	. .	5-2351	869	50
Hazleton, Pa.	32	3,336-3,636	3,800	56-10	None	1-4-0-1-1-2	118v	0	129	89	60	1.7	5-2108	793	57
Hempstead, N. Y.	0	....-....	....	..-..	None	6-2-0-0-0-2	37v	0	106	....	...	. .	5-2420	937	34
High Point, N. C.	72	3,168-3,960	6,600	72-24	RCI	0-5-0-0-1-1	278v	32	370	162	311	7.8	4-1725	451	54
Highland Park, Mich.	97	5,502-5,502†	9,750†	63-24	None	0-3-0-0-0-2	....	0†	....	127	217	4.7	3-1225	379	33
Hot Springs, Ark.	45	....-....	....	72-24	RCI	1-0-0-5-0-1	....	...	....	129	138	4.7	5-2472	871	51

Huntington Pk., Calif.	51	$5,058-5,820	$10,056	62-24	RCI	0-4-0-0-1-1	$ 278	$ 1	$ 290	$ 155	...	..	4-1881	482	51
Hutchinson, Kan.	51	3,324-3,672	7,212	84-24	CI	0-4-0-1-0-1	196	38	256	49	99	2.6	4-1793	484	54
Independence, Mo.	56	3,840-3,840	5,400	72-12	None	0-6-0-0-0-1	212	35	249	60	165	3.0	5-note 2		
Iowa City, Iowa	21	4,056-4,404	5,760	68-24	CI	1-1-0-0-1-1	94	19	124	54	76	2.8	6-2857	1,096	46
Ithaca, N. Y.	37	4,000-4,600	6,000	56-10	None	2-5-0-0-0-2	167	0	190	124	40	1.4	5-2139	845	56
Jackson, Tenn.	53	3,060-3,420	5,600	84-24	CI	0-3-0-1-0-0	180	0	191	158	...	..	5-2466	973	37
Jamestown, N. Y.	85	4,118-4,534	6,443	56-10	CI	1-4-0-0-0-2	380	31	436	226	154	3.6	3-1316	433	41
Jefferson City, Mo.	....	....-....	....	..-..	....	....	....	...	....	265	131	3.9	6-note 2		
Johnson City, Tenn.	35	2,640-3,000	5,190	72-10	RCI	0-3-0-1-0-1	110	0	134	43	167	5.2	5-2169	662	52
Joplin, Mo.	55	3,744-3,894	5,400	72-24	RCI	2-4-0-0-0-1	214	14	257	116	201	5.4	6-2690	940	48
Kankakee, Ill.	32	4,050-4,200†	6,000†	67-24	CI	0-2-0-0-0-1	107†	...	135†	258	311	10.4	6-2754	1,113	53
Kearny, N. J.	114	....-....	....	56-24	None	0-6-0-0-0-3	....	...	....	190	109	2.7	2-892	297	51
Kettering, Ohio	1	....-....	....	40-8	None	0-0-1-3-0-0	21v	0	59	....	...	..	not available		
Key West, Fla.	40	2,957-3,498	5,732	60-24	None	1-2-0-0-0-0	137	4	159	241	42	0.8	6-2590	672	56
Kingston, N. Y.	49	4,360-4,600†	6,300†	56-10	CI	3-5-0-0-0-2	210†	...	238†	62	164	5.7	4-1501	619	41
Kokomo, Ind.	75	4,020-4,380	6,000	72-24	RCI	0-4-0-1-1-0	326	32	380	817	210	5.4	5-2401	884	51
La Crosse, Wis.	93	4,164-4,536	7,200	67-24	CI	1-4-1-0-1-1	427	93	543	40	74	1.6	3-1434	368	38
La Grange, Ga.	26	3,000-3,240	5,400	72-24	RCI	3-2-0-0-0-1	84	33	126	55	82	3.3	6-2635	1,029	52
Lackawanna, N. Y.	85	4,500-4,500†	6,150†	48-8	None	1-1-0-0-0-2	378†	25†	422†	92	104	3.8	5-2140	888	53
Lafayette, Ind.	80	4,200-4,440	6,240	67-24	RC	3-5-0-0-0-1	370	0	404	24	73	1.9	5-2374	844	34
Lafayette, La.	47	3,600-3,600	6,000	60-10	CI	2-5-0-0-0-1	201	0	245	217	123	3.7	6-2746	788	38
Lake Charles, La.	79	....-....	....	60-24	RCI	0-7-0-0-0-1	....	...	....	105	186	2.8	5-2440	952	52
Lakeland, Fla.	58	3,300-3,840	6,300	72-24	RCI	0-0-3-3-0-1	190	37	246	93	142	3.3	5-2241	885	55
Laurel, Miss.	31	3,294-3,294	4,296	72-24	CI	2-2-0-0-0-1	23	0	71	162	142	1.3	7-3322	1,125	57
Lawton, Okla.	37	3,084-3,204†	4,800†	72-24	RC	2-3-0-0-0-2	111†	0†	123†	174	247	4.3	6-2654	944	48
Lebanon, Pa.	0	....-....	....	..-..	None	1-6-0-0-0-2	....	...	....	....	...	..	5-2317	965	53
Lewiston, Me.	65	3,354-3,666	5,200	72-24	RCI	0-6-0-0-0-1	230v	11	265	159	204	5.0	4-B-note 2		
Lincoln Park, Mich.	30	5,075-5,400	7,900	63-24	RCI	0-0-1-2-0-1	153	8	181	30	124	2.4	5-2404	1,134	54
Linden, N. J.	108	....-....	....	56-10	None	0-3-0-0-0-1	....	...	....	512	219	7.2	3-1497	419	50
Lockport, N. Y.	55	....-....	....	56-10	None	0-4-0-0-0-1	....	...	....	81	115	4.1	4-1858	580	55
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	18	....-....	6,550	84-24	None	2-18-3-1-1-4	85v	25	128	541	236	4.8	5-2256	678	47
Lynchburg, Va.	76	3,467-3,875	6,400	84-24	CI	0-7-0-0-0-2	309	22	358	234	285	6.0	3-1436	550	55
Lynwood, Calif.	23	4,932-5,772	9,072	68-24	RCI	0-0-0-2-0-0	134	2	140	83	73	2.4	4-1937	554	53
Manchester t, Conn.	21	4,867-5,616	7,514	56-10	None	0-4-0-0-1-1	94v	34	227	5	16	0.3	5-C-note 2		
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	25	4,482-5,340	7,920	72-24	CI	0-3-0-0-0-0	128v	2	167	....	...	..	6-2897	798	32
Manitowoc, Wis.	49	4,056-4,410	6,000	72-24	RCI	0-3-0-0-0-1	214	51	278	86	142	4.8	4-1960	648	41
Mansfield, Ohio	58	....-....	....	63-24	CI	0-7-0-0-0-2	....	...	....	221	283	6.5	4-1981	672	54
Maplewood tp, N. J.	47	3,864-5,304	7,800	56-10	CI	0-3-0-0-0-1	236	32	279	35	83	3.3	3-1231	436	47
Marion, Ind.	....	3,960-3,960	4,200	..-..	....	....	240	0	240	203	315	9.0	5-2340	898	48
Marion, Ohio	40	3,960-4,200	5,436	72-24	RCI	0-4-0-1-0-1	170	34	218	48	89	2.4	6-2514	1,042	40
Mason City, Iowa	38	3,696-3,888	6,300	68-24	CI	0-4-0-1-1-0	151	0	151	54	72	2.6	4-1750	602	54
Massillon, Ohio	32	4,235-4,470	5,700	56-24	CI	1-3-0-0-0-1	144v	0	156	199	129	4.3	5-2261	735	46
Maywood, Ill.	25	4,440-5,112	6,504	56-24	None	0-2-0-0-0-1	120	0	170	327	93	3.1	6-2809	1,171	44
Melrose, Mass.	51	3,514-4,408	6,968	56-10	CI	0-3-0-1-0-1	224	11	258	73	23	0.9	4-B-note 2		
Meriden, Conn.	71	3,996-4,377	....	56-10	RCI	1-3-0-0-0-1	317v	0	348	862	202	4.2	4-B-note 2		
Meridian, Miss.	59	3,312-3,780	6,600	84-24	RCI	1-5-0-0-0-1	190	0	241	95	192	4.6	5-2153	801	53
Miami Beach, Fla.	122	4,128-5,148	8,820	60-24	None	0-4-0-1-0-1	600	5	660	389	274	5.4	3-1324	393	55
Michigan City, Ind.	59	4,390-4,390	5,600	65-24	RCI	1-5-0-0-0-1	288	38	361	112	244	7.3	5-2085	810	52
Middletown, Conn.	27	3,208-3,978	6,285†	56-10	R	1-3-0-0-0-2	117v†	0†	155†	....	...	..	4-B-note 2		

Table XVII—Fire Department Data for Cities over 25,000: 1958—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection Duties	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1957 (in thousands)			Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.		Total Number	Per 1,000 Population			
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Middletown, Ohio	66	$3,950-4,580	$	56-24	None	0-4-0-0-0-1	$ 314	$ 0	$ 333	$ 160	186	5.5	4-1593	482	55
Milford t, Conn.	63	3,900-4,680	....	56-10	CI	5-6-0-0-0-1	252v	32	333	423	77	1.9	5-C-note 2		
Mishawaka, Ind.	52†	4,745-4,944	5,952	72-24†	....	....	289	0	312	60	115	3.4	4-1604	617	55
Moline, Ill.	....	3,900-4,134	5,995	..-..	....	....	209	0	238	94	180	4.8	4-1758	746	56
Monroe, La.	121	....-....	....	60-24	None	4-3-1-0-1-1	....	...	....	167	204	3.4	3-1332	321	57
Montclair, N. J.	90	4,000-5,500	....	56-10	RCI	0-5-0-0-1-1	479v	40	530	275	221	5.0	3-1150	390	48
Montebello, Calif.	44	4,661-5,412	8,705	72-24	RCI	0-3-0-0-0-1	240	3	301	49	77	2.6	6-2595	738	39
Monterey Pk., Calif.	31	4,760-5,604	8,205	67-24	RCI	0-3-0-0-0-0	214	0	255	21	57	1.7	6-2934	802	52
Morgantown, W. Va.	36	3,330-3,708	4,704	60-24	RCI	1-4-0-0-0-1	99v	6	151	62	142	5.6	6-2924	1,008	48
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	9	4,164-4,704	7,104	51-8	RC	1-2-0-0-0-1	55v	15	76	36	92	2.7	4-note 2		
Muskegon, Mich.	84	4,250-4,600	7,600	63-24	RCI	1-4-0-1-0-1	398	26	517	67	286	5.6	4-1837	598	54
Muskogee, Okla.	59	2,940-3,060	5,520	56-10	CI	0-4-0-0-0-1	185	0	204	197	83	1.8	4-1876	683	56
Nashua, N. H.	74	3,591-3,890	5,980	72-24	R	3-7-0-0-2-1	303v	0	338	466	259	7.5	4-1552	516	50
National City, Calif.	23	4,722-5,604	8,280	72-24	CI	0-2-0-0-0-0	127	12	148	37	45	1.4	6-2816	897	52
New Albany, Ind.	45	....-....	....	72-24	RCI	1-1-0-2-0-2	....	...	....	316	...	..	6-2802	942	46
New Brunswick, N. J.	80	4,100-5,000	7,000	56-10	RCI	0-2-0-0-0-1	402	10	456	335	154	3.9	4-1823	577	57
New Castle, Pa.	58	3,696-4,632	4,632	56-10	CI	5-2-0-0-0-1	239v	16	272	86	215	4.4	6-2694	991	54
New Kensington, Pa.	6	4,433-4,433	5,378	48-8	CI	3-3-0-0-0-1	28	36	83	....	...	..	4-1743	536	41
New London, Conn.	40	4,628-4,914	6,800	56-10	None	1-6-0-0-0-2	202v	0	239	442	119	3.9	5-B-note 2		
Newark, Ohio	45	3,840-4,200†	5,100†	56-24	CI	3-1-0-0-0-1	163†	0†	178†	111	28	0.7	6-2706	1,053	55
Newburgh, N. Y.	77	....-....	....	56-10	CI	0-6-0-0-0-2	....	...	....	....	...	..	3-1172	430	42
Newport, Ky.	50	3,281-3,645	6,000	63-24	RCI	0-3-1-0-0-1	209	0	224	94	187	5.8	4-1967	842	51
Newport, R. I.	75	3,567-3,867	6,156	56-10	None	0-6-0-0-0-2	298v	25	341	42	194	5.2	5-C-note 2		
Newport News, Va.	75	3,815-4,319†	8,000†	84-24	CI	3-2-1-0-0-3	311†	25†	363†	195	317	6.3	3-1294	509	56
Norman, Okla.	27	2,952-3,144	4,260	72-24	RC	1-2-0-0-0-1	83v	0	89	74	71	2.1	6-2757	701	39
Norristown, Pa.	....	....-....	....	..-..	....	....	8v	0	90	....	...	..	4-2109	864	47
North Bergen tp, N. J.	....	....-....	....	..-..	....	....	....	...	....	468	...	..	4-1794	658	55
North Little Rock, Ark.	70	2,917-3,720†	5,400†	72-24	RCI	2-4-0-0-0-1	281†	10†	308†	....	...	..	5-2278	759	56
Northampton, Mass.	58	3,432-3,848†	5,428†	48-10	None	3-1-1-0-0-1	238†	0†	253†	64	284	9.5	5-B-note 2		
Norwalk, Conn.	104	4,100-4,900	8,700	42-10	CI	1-4-1-0-0-2	370v	10	407	283	214	3.3	4-B-note 2		
Norwich, Conn.	53	3,489-4,131	5,510	56-10	RCI	5-0-0-0-0-1	210	44	295	55	108	4.7	4-B-note 2		
Norwood, Ohio	58	....-....	....	63-24	RCI	0-3-0-0-0-1	....	...	....	26	106	3.1	4-1899	650	54
Nutley, N. J.	18	3,700-5,100	....	56-10	RCI	0-3-0-0-0-1	92v	0	106	105	42	1.6	4-1662	819	49
Odessa, Tex.	88	3,900-4,380	8,700	72-24	None	1-7-0-0-0-1	412	0	470	148	325	11.0	4-note 1		
Ontario, Calif.	53	4,614-5,400	8,892	72-24	R	1-3-0-0-1-1	225	0	299	62	126	2.9	5-2311	626	56
Orange, N. J.	63†	3,940-5,000	....	56-10†	....	....	333	0	346	169	169	4.4	4-1628	537	41
Oshkosh, Wis.	80	3,840-4,320	5,880	72-24	RCI	0-6-0-1-0-1	356	74	445	77	191	4.2	3-1449	398	37
Ottumwa, Iowa	40	3,870-4,560	....	68-24	CI	2-3-0-0-0-1	187	0	196	....	162	4.8	5-2459	1,026	51
Owensboro, Ky.	67	3,528-3,600	....	56-24	CI	1-3-0-0-0-1	230	0	241	71	241	5.6	4-1814	497	47

Oxnard, Calif.	34	$4,398-5,172	$ 8,916	72-24	RCI	0-4-0-0-0-0	$ 152	$ 6	$ 168	$ 74	60	2.8	5-2425	673	51
Paducah, Ky.	70	3,120-3,360	5,280	72-24	CI	0-5-0-0-0-1	243	0	260	1,009	253	6.8	4-1790	597	54
Palo Alto, Calif. . . .	59	4,872-5,916	10,500	67-24	None	1-4-0-0-0-1	267	16	305	315	168	3.7	3-1405	380	54
Panama City, Fla. . .	37	2,951-5,538	5,538	66-24	None	1-4-0-0-0-0	80	14	104	. . . .	. . .	. .	6-2534	717	56
Parkersburg, W. Va. .	48	3,300-3,600	5,520	60-24	CI	1-4-0-0-0-1	175	0	199	166	98	1.7	5-2034	917	40
Parma, Ohio	43	4,449-5,325	7,615	53-24	RCI	1-2-0-0-0-0	225	0	242	81	64	0.9	4-1897	601	51
Penn tp, Pa.	0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	6-5-0-0-0-1	. . . .	29	54	. . . .	. . .	. .	6-2662	982	28
Pensacola, Fla. . . .	96	3,678-4,296	7,944	56-24	RCI	0-4-0-0-0-2	417	0	483	76	136	3.1	4-1703	543	50
Perth Amboy, N. J. .	49	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	RCI	0-6-0-0-0-3	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. .	5-2213	906	56
Petersburg, Va. . . .	52	3,540-3,840	5,800	72-24	RCI	3-2-0-4-1-1	202	0	222	61	391	11.2	4-1543	427	56
Pine Bluff, Ark. . . .	45	3,031-3,531	5,000	72-24	CI	3-2-1-0-0-0	146	0	193	150	245	6.6	6-2766	1,022	49
Plainfield, N. J. . . .	72	4,100-5,300	8,000	56-10	CI	0-4-0-0-0-2	374	76	480	. . . .	. . .	. .	3-1493	466	55
Pocatello, Idaho . . .	30	4,200-4,320	5,700	72-24	CI	0-4-0-0-. .-1	129	0	144	147	105	3.4	5-2476	983	54
Pomona, Calif.	71	4,716-5,652	9,782	72-24	None	0-6-0-0-1-1	358	6	397	125	218	3.6	6-2553	913	49
Port Huron, Mich. . .	60	4,263-4,725	7,035	63-24	CI	0-4-1-0-1-1	287	0	314	184	118	3.3	4-1991	655	56
Portsmouth, Ohio . .	46	4,040-4,440	. . . .	72-24	RCI	0-4-0-0-0-1	206	0	223	262	102	2.8	4-1576	597	55
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. .	71	4,620-5,250	7,759	56-10	None	4-3-0-0-0-2	360	0	392	. . . .	. . .	. .	4-1564	587	50
Provo, Utah	29	3,216-4,020	6,000	56-24	RCI	1-4-0-0-0-1	119	0	135	45	69	2.4	5-2443	771	53
Quincy, Ill.	55	4,100-4,250	5,500	67-24	CI	0-5-0-0-0-1	235	0	250	191	115	10.0	5-2237	733	55
Rapid City, S. D. . . .	40	3,180-3,960	. . . .	72-24	CI	3-2-0-0-1-1	158	0	179	174	50	1.2	6-2710	1,009	56
Redondo Beach, Calif.	38	4,800-5,700	. . . .	68-24	RCI	0-4-0-0-0-0	211	10	252	55	146	3.5	5-2377	753	55
Redwood City, Calif. .	45	4,716-5,724	10,296	63-24	None	2-3-0-0-1-1	256	0	301	139	75	2.9	3-1437	520	54
Reno, Nev.	86	4,410-5,040	8,700	72-24	RCI	0-9-0-0-0-2	437	14	519	2,571	351	6.4	4-1980	605	45
Revere, Mass.	116	4,250-4,250	. . . .	48-10	RCI	0-5-0-0-0-2	517	0	550	270	64	1.6	4-B-note 2		
Richfield, Minn. . . .	11	4,512-5,232	7,008	67-24	RCI	3-1-0-0-0-0	57v	0	63	. . . .	. . .	. .	9-not graded		
Richmond, Ind.	62	4,240-4,300	. . . .	72-24	RCI	1-6-0-0-0-1	272	38	336	57	304	6.3	4-1868	689	40
Rochester, Minn. . .	71	4,273-4,620	6,000	65-24	CI	1-4-0-0-1-1	289	16	333	11	209	7.0	4-1751	675	57
Rock Island, Ill. . . .	58	3,900-4,200†	6,240†	56-24	RCI	0-5-0-0-0-1	189†	0†	211†	99	59	1.2	4-1843	595	55
Rocky Mount, N. C. .	63	3,000-3,400	5,496	84-24	CI	2-3-0-0-0-1	118	7	143	32	75	2.7	5-2085	828	55
Rome, Ga.	68	3,000-3,261	5,760	72-24	CI	2-6-0-0-0-1	227	0	276	159	158	3.9	4-1774	501	57
Rome, N. Y.	49	3,497-4,372	6,989	67-24	RCI	3-2-0-0-0-1	215	0	284	295	411	9.5	4-1797	898	48
Roswell, N. M.	25	2,760-3,360	. . . .	84-24	None	2-1-0-0-0-0	94	0	107	66	165	6.5	6-2733	1,007	53
Royal Oak, Mich. . .	68	4,654-5,356	7,540	65-24	CI	3-4-0-0-0-1	375v	10	422	142	235	3.1	4-1827	702	56
St. Cloud, Minn. . . .	33	3,280-3,862	5,160	66-24	RCI	1-3-0-0-0-1	129v	0	172	356	130	5.7	6-2732	995	49
St. Louis Park, Minn. .	18	4,576-5,491	7,500	65-24	CI	2-1-0-1-0-0	99v	0	112	62	122	5.5	6-2783	1,039	54
Salem, Mass.	97	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	RCI	1-5-0-0-0-2	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	101	159	3.8	2-A-note 2		
Salem, Oregon	82	3,840-4,620	6,780	56-24	CI	3-3-0-0-0-1	357	0	418	. . . .	298	6.9	4-1932	447	51
Salina, Kan.	44	3,120-3,540	6,000	72-24	CI	1-0-1-3-0-1	158	1	174	49	199	7.6	5-2096	810	49
San Leandro, Calif. .	66	5,100-6,204	11,400	67-24	RCI	0-0-0-5-1-0	361	0	402	122	96	1.5	4-1916	531	55
Sandusky, Ohio	37	4,284-4,620	6,000	63-24	None	2-3-0-0-1-1	172	0	192	107	189	6.1	5-2337	875	45
Santa Barbara, Calif. .	77	4,194-4,980	8,940	72-24	CI	0-7-0-0-0-1	384	0	412	333	182	3.3	3-1381	359	55
Santa Fe, N. M. . . .	11	3,300-3,600	. . . .	72-24	C	2-3-0-0-0-1	30	5	59	13	79	2.4	7-3422	1,311	42
Shaker Heights, Ohio. .	62	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	RC	1-1-0-2-0-1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	51	417	12.6	3-1474	483	48
Sharon, Pa.	28	4,344-4,764	6,234	56-24	C	1-1-0-0-0-1	133	19	156	. . . .	. . .	. .	6-2572	971	55
Sheboygan, Wis. . . .	63	4,130-4,256	6,665	72-24	None	0-3-0-0-1-1	294	75	303	59	309	6.9	4-1625	609	54
Skokie, Ill.	38	4,560-5,040	. . . .	56-24	CI	0-2-0-0-0-1	135	0	181	. . . .	. . .	. .	5-2409	846	55
S. San Francisco, Cal.	43	4,296-5,232†	8,112†	60-24	RCI	1-3-0-0-0-1	164†	7†	199†	. . . .	. . .	. .	3-1452	561	53
Spartanburg, S. C. . .	59	2,940-3,720	5,340	72-10	RCI	2-3-0-0-0-2	228	0	239	93	110	2.2	5-2041	918	49
Steubenville, Ohio . .	59	4,536-4,536	5,492	56-24	CI	0-4-0-0-1-1	217	0	237	53	96	2.6	5-2367	901	45

TABLE XVII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1958—Continued

City	Number of Full-Time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection Duties	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures: 1957 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Total Fire Loss (in thousands)	Building Fires Total Number	Building Fires Per 1,000 Population	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Stratford t, Conn.	55	$3,977-4,647	$ 7,098	56-10	RC	2-5-0-1-0-1	$ 232	$ 88	$ 339	$ 145	88	3.7	6-C-note 2		
Superior, Wis.	74	4,290-5,100	6,630	67-24	RCI	0-3-0-1-0-1	357	86	474	175	283	6.8	4-1705	288	53
Tallahassee, Fla.	61	3,286-3,881	7,995	66-24	CI	5-4-0-0-0-1	215	25	267	108	134	3.2	3-1203	487	57
Taunton, Mass.	88	....-....	5,026	56-10	RCI	0-0-4-3-0-2	403v	0	425	69	177	4.3	4-B-note 2		
Teaneck tp, N. J.	56	4,182-5,200	7,504	63-24	None	0-3-1-0-0-0	263	68	370	86	121	3.0	3-1146	475	46
Temple, Tex.	39	2,760-2,760	5,040	72-24	None	0-0-0-7-0-1	113	0	125	....	34	1.4	6-note 1		
Torrance, Calif.	78	5,532-6,048	10,876	66-24	None	0-3-0-2-0-1	409	8	493	41	154	1.6	5-2350	831	57
Torrington, Conn.	41	4,214-4,455	6,825	56-10	RCI	1-4-0-0-1-1	161v	62	262	62	40	1.3	5-B-note 2		
Tucson, Ariz.	121	4,050-4,800	8,400	66-24	RCI	2-6-0-0-0-1	511	42	608	294	180	1.8	4-1988	700	48
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	63	....-....	....	70-24	RCI	2-3-0-0-0-2	....	...	....	394	209	4.5	4-1781	589	57
Tyler, Tex.	53	3,540-3,540	6,446	72-24	CI	3-4-0-0-0-1	256	0	367	320	138	3.5	6-note 1		
Union tp, N. J.	59	4,800-5,200	....	56-10	RCI	0-3-0-0-0-2	324v	120	466	120	184	3.7	4-1774	585	56
University City, Mo.	36	4,230-4,500	6,180	72-24	RCI	3-0-0-0-0-1	155	22	195	22	44	0.8	6-note 2		
Vallejo, Calif.	63	4,680-5,520	9,000	67-24	RCI	1-4-0-0-0-1	325	0	359	....	...	..	4-1563	429	55
Valley Stream, N. Y.	0	....-....	....	..-..	CI	0-4-0-0-0-2	....	...	....	....	...	..	5-2201	886	33
Vancouver, Wash.	72	4,038-4,416	6,360	56-24	RCI	1-5-0-1-0-1	311	2	347	142	239	8.6	3-1406	460	57
Vicksburg, Miss.	42	2,904-3,144	4,080	72-24	None	3-2-0-0-0-1	111	0	149	55	42	1.5	5-2144	807	45
Vineland, N. J.	11	3,480-4,560	....	56-24	None	12-1-0-0-0-1	55	9	88	....	...	..	6-2550	1,073	56
Waltham, Mass.	132	3,700-4,000†	6,300†	48-10	None	2-5-0-0-0-2	550†	4†	585†	153	235	4.4	4-B-note 2		
Warren, Ohio	73	....-....	....	56-24	None	2-6-0-0-1-1	....	...	....	514	599	2.2	4-1913	791	42
Warwick, R. I.	62	....-....	5,942	57-10	CI	2-5-0-0-0-3	....	...	....	224	232	5.4	5-C-note 2		
Warwick, Va.	30	3,720-4,200	6,800	84-24	None	5-3-0-0-0-0	78	15	105	13	321	4.6	not available		
Washington, Pa.	31	3,600-4,050	5,000	56-10	None	0-4-0-0-0-1	123	12	163	120	128	4.9	7-note 2		
Watertown t, Mass.	88	4,090-4,510	6,890	56-10	RCI	1-4-0-0-0-2	410	0	443	153	142	3.8	3-B-note 2		
Watertown, N. Y.	68	3,500-3,800	6,730	63-24	RCI	0-4-0-0-0-2	280	0	330	185	157	4.6	3-1316	367	54
Waukegan, Ill.	75	....-....	....	56-24	CI	0-3-0-0-0-2	....	...	....	206	243	4.9	4-1886	741	57
Wausau, Wis.	45	3,919-4,245	6,300	73-24	RCI	0-0-0-5-0-0	189	57	260	39	216	7.1	4-1831	584	52
Wauwatosa, Wis.	70	4,971-5,448	9,152	70-24	RCI	0-3-0-1-0-1	371	31	466	47	173	5.2	3-1404	398	52
West Allis, Wis.	115	5,284-5,544	9,480	67-24	CI	0-3-0-1-0-2	650	0	670	99	144	2.3	3-1478	344	55
West Covina, Calif.	32	4,740-5,568	8,580	67-24	RCI	0-0-0-2-0-0	123	14	154	....	...	..	5-2427	695	57
West Hartford t, Conn.	82	4,270-4,901	8,168	56-10	RCI	0-4-0-0-0-2	378v	5	423	541	64	1.1	5-C-note 2		
West Haven t, Conn.	33	....-....	....	56-10	RCI	2-2-0-0-1-1	....	...	....	129	24	0.6	5-C-note 2		
West New York, N. J.	82	....-....	....	56-10	RCI	0-4-0-0-0-1	....	...	....	141	160	4.1	3-1320	609	48
West Orange, N. J.	75	4,200-5,100	....	56-10	None	0-2-0-2-0-1	380	64	455	....	...	..	4-1820	626	57
West Palm Beach, Fla.	72	3,510-4,140	7,500	56-24	CI	2-5-0-0-0-1	272	38	354	94	56	0.9	4-1654	641	55
Weymouth t, Mass.	81	3,595-4,015†	6,042†	56-10	RCI	1-5-0-2-0-0	332v†	0†	359†	71	90	2.0	4-B-note 2		
Whittier, Calif.	49	4,842-5,544	9,000	72-24	RCI	1-3-0-2-0-1	270	0	288	26	86	2.5	4-1855	597	56
White Plains, N. Y.	135	4,100-5,000†	8,500†	56-10	RCI	2-5-0-0-0-3	567†	15†	712†	....	...	..	2-976	316	56
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	36†	3,720-4,620	....	72-24†	....	....	147	0	160	20	159	4.5	4-1565	501	23

Williamsport, Pa. . .	69	$3,512-3,512	$	56-10	R	0-7-0-0-0-1	$ 247	$ 23	$ 307	$ 98	128	2.9	5-2383	811	40
Wilmington, N. C. . .	84	3,300-3,720	6,600	72-10	None	1-4-0-1-0-1	229	0	337	41	519	11.6	4-1846	738	49
Winona, Minn.	43	3,780-4,020	5,400	70-24	CI	1-3-0-0-1-1	167	0	203	21	132	5.3	5-2185	703	51
Woodbridge tp, N. J. .	. . . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	not available		
Wyandotte, Mich. . .	56	4,847-5,430	7,600	63-24	CI	0-4-0-0-0-1	307	0	327	256	138	3.8	5-2118	816	51
Yakima, Wash.	79	3,600-3,720	. . . .	56-24	RCI	3-3-0-1-0-1	369	0	395	155	298	6.9	4-1588	533	51
Zanesville, Ohio . . .	42	3,424-4,027	5,112	72-24	CI	0-6-0-0-0-1	163	0	176	51	174	3.9	6-2801	968	44

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[1] Only the total or final class is available for Odessa, San Angelo, and Temple, Texas.

[2] The New England Fire Insurance Rating Association (covering all states in New England except New Hampshire) supplied only the total or final classification for most cities as determined by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and also the minimum rate dwelling grade indicated by a capital letter following the National Board class. There are six grades of protection with respect to minimum rates on dwelling house property, "A" being the best and "F" the poorest. The rating organizations in Pennsylvania (except for Allegheny County) and Missouri supplied only the total or final class for most cities under 50,000.

Table XVIII

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1958

This table includes 543 of the 845 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. All data were reported to the Year Book late in 1957 and early in 1958 by city officials, except the insurance grading data which were supplied by the several rating agencies or by state officials in February, 1958. Employees: to the left, number of full-time paid employees including civilians; to the right, number of part-time firemen (paid call men and unpaid volunteers). Salary of Firemen — Entrance, Maximum: entrance figure is total salary paid to full-time fireman during his first 12 months on duty; maximum figure is the highest yearly salary paid to a full-time fireman not holding any promotional rank. Work Hours per Week, Hours on Day Shift: to the left, average hours in the regular work week for full-time firemen; to the right, number of hours on duty for a regular shift, either 24 hours on and 24 hours off or some other plan. Fire Inspection Duties: inspectional duties regularly assigned to firemen, R - Residential, C - Commercial, and I - Industrial. Number of Pieces of Fire Equipment: first column, number of pumpers; second column, number of pumper-ladder combinations (quads and quints); third column, number of aerial ladder trucks. Fire Department Expenditures: figures are for calendar year 1957 or last fiscal year, whichever was reported. Salaries and Wages: followed by "v" when the figure reported includes payments made to volunteers and part-time firemen. Total Expenditures: includes equipment and all other payments, except hydrant rental and payments into retirement funds or those made directly by cities to retired employees. Fire Insurance Class, Deficiency Points: the last four columns show in order the total or final fire insurance class, the total points of deficiency for the city, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department only, and the year last grading was made. See Table VI for population figures. Single dagger (†) indicates 1956 figures; notes on fire insurance grading data shown at end of table; leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection Duties	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1957 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Aberdeen, S. D.	37-0	$3,401-3,827	$5,358	56-24	RCI	4-0-1	$97.4v	$103.8	6-2784	790	55
Aberdeen, Wash.	37-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	RCI	4-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	4-1905	624	33
Ada, Okla.	18-7	2,760-2,880	3,900	84-24	RC	3-2-1	46.5v	52.5	6-2753	886	56
Adrian, Mich.	25-0	4,140-4,560	5,900	72-24	CI	3-0-1	112.6	160.8	6-2526	941	52
Aiken, S. C.	4-19	3,240-3,780	. . . .	84-24	CI	3-0-0	23.7v	32.8	6-2979	1132	54
Albany, Ore.	15-27	3,780-4,500	6,000	72-24	RCI	5-0-1	71.8v	86.0	5-2332	665	33
Albemarle, N. C.	. .-. .	2,850-3,360	. . . .	. .-. .	. . .	.-.-.	68.6	82.5	5-2027	816	55
Albert Lea, Minn.	17-8	3,672-4,032	5,520	72-24	RCI	2-0-0	73.5v	82.4	6-2753	967	49
Albion, Mich.	14-15	3,962-4,450	5,250	84-24	CI	4-0-1	62.0	65.6	6-2864	939	56
Alice, Tex.	15-50	3,000-3,000	. . . .	72-24	CI	5-0-0	50.0v	54.9	37-note 1		
Alpena, Mich.	26-0	3,878-4,245	5,750	63-24	None	3-0-1	109.0	176.3	6-2883	756	30
Ambridge, Pa.	7-23	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	44-8	None	2-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	5-note 2		
Ames, Iowa	19-0	3,702-4,164	5,844	67-24	RCI	2-2-0	80.0	93.4	6-2976	992	55
Amherst t, Mass.	14-20	3,320-4,040	5,200	56-10	RCI	4-0-1	60.8v	91.2	6-C-note 2		
Anderson, S. C.	25-0	3,423-3,511	4,870	72-10	None	4-0-1	84.6	102.7	5-2163	907	52
Andover t, Mass.	26-25	3,900-4,160	6,000	56-10	RCI	4-0-1	115.2v	141.2	5-B-note 2		
Annapolis, Md.	23-200	3,600-4,200	. . . .	84-24	None	7-3-2	80.1	124.3	6-2648	975	55
Antioch, Calif.	19-24	4,860-4,860	. . . .	67-24	RCI	4-0-0	74.2v	81.9	5-2069	742	49
Ardmore, Okla.	22-0	2,904-2,982	3,996	84-24	CI	4-1-0	68.6	72.0	6-2642	814	53
Arkansas City, Kan.	15-12	3,360-3,720	. . . .	72-10	CI	3-0-1	56.5	68.3	5-2488	743	48
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	4-24	4,800-4,800	. . . .	56-24	None	1-4-1	29.8v	33.2	6-2843	1142	55
Asbury Park, N. J.	50-60	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	RCI	3-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	E-note 3		
Ashland, Ohio	11-50	3,480-4,000	5,570	72-24	CI	4-0-1	47.8v	58.1	6-2848	1013	57
Ashland, Wis.	20-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	CI	3-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2696	745	54

Table XVIII—Fire Department Data for Cities 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection Duties	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1957 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Astoria, Ore.	25-1	$. . . .-. . . .	$. . . .	72-24	RCI	4-3-0	$. . . .	$. . . .	4-1920	842	34
Atchison, Kan.	18-0	3,360-3,540	4,920	78-11	RCI	2-0-1	62.7	84.7	4-1958	707	53
Athens, Ohio	8-10	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	None	3-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2771	1076	53
Attleboro, Mass.	82-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-10	RCI	6-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	4-B-note 2		
Auburn, Me.	40-11	3,276-3,484	5,736	72-24	CI	5-0-1	140.2	163.7	4-B-note 2		
Augusta, Me.	34-30	3,250-3,770	5,200	72-11	C	4-0-1	123.9v	123.9	4-B-note 2		
Aurora, Colo.	21-30	3,768-4,416	6,072	72-24	RCI	5-0-0	88.9	146.9	6-2672	1024	57
Austin, Minn.	32-0	4,250-4,682	5,882	56-24	RC	4-0-1	142.9	164.3	6-2928	1007	46
Azusa, Calif.	11-14	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	RCI	6-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2678	867	39
Barre, Vt.	15-26	3,380-3,640	4,628	72-24	CI	2-0-1	57.8v	75.8	5-C-note 2		
Bartlesville, Okla.	36-0	3,348-3,768	5,568	72-24	R	5-1-0	104.1	115.1	6-2571	1083	36
Batavia, N. Y.	34-0	3,900-4,100	5,500	56-10	CI	2-0-1	138.0	153.0	5-2452	647	56
Bath, Me.	9-69	2,985-3,582	4,805	84-24	CI	3-0-1	44.5v	63.3	6-C-note 2		
Baytown, Tex.	17-85	4-125-4,260	6,120	72-12	None	7-0-1	77.3v	118.4	30-note 1		
Beaver Dam, Wis.	5-20	3,720-4,080	. . . .	67-. .	CI	2-0-1	27.8v	58.6	6-2658	954	56
Beckley, W. Va.	16-8	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-24	CI	3-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	7-3305	1188	42
Bedford, Ind.	23-0	3,660-3,780	4,910	72-24	CI	4-1-0	93.4	102.6	6-2738	893	52
Bellaire, Tex.	16-8	3,600-3,960	5,400	72-24	CI	4-0-0	71.4	93.0	29-note 1		
Bemidji, Minn.	5-25	3,528-3,528	4,632	. .-8	CI	2-1-0	14.7v	20.0	7-3399	1214	38
Bend, Ore.	16-24	4,140-4,644	6,000	56-24	RCI	4-0-0	74.6v	83.7	5-2425	744	50
Benton Harbor, Mich.	37-. .	3,834-4,383	6,600	63-24	None	3-0-1	135.8	159.9	5-2487	670	48
Berea, Ohio	13-10	4,468-5,065	6,200	72-24	RCI	1-1-0	63.5v	86.3	6-2503	716	50
Bergenfield, N. J.	4-75	4,500-5,000	. . . .	45-9	RCI	4-0-1	19.7	73.4	D-note 3		
Berkley, Mich.	. .-. .	4,810-5,360	. . . .	67-24	None	2-0-0	50.7	54.8	6-2620	1059	56
Bethel, Pa.	0-25	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	2-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2590	822	38
Biddeford, Me.	13-79	2,574-2,574	3,640	112-48	RC	4-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-C-note 2		
Big Spring, Tex.	33-0	3,105-3,420	4,800	72-24	CI	6-0-0	106.1	125.8	31-note 1		
Birmingham, Mich.	35-9	4,840-5,350	8,343	67-24	None	0-3-1	191.0v	193.2	5-2277	734	49
Bismarck, N. D.	24-0	3,090-3,960	6,480	56-24	CI	2-0-1	96.2	115.5	6-2555	749	56
Blue Island, Ill.	6-28	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	None	3-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2886	1231	50
Boone, Iowa	13-10	3,960-4,320	5,040	68-24	CI	4-1-0	60.0	63.6	6-2980	1203	38
Borger, Tex.	16-0	2,865-3,180	5,100	72-24	CI	2-0-0	53.3	67.3	34-note 1		
Boulder, Colo.	23-0	3,720-4,260	5,880	74-24	RCI	2-0-0	94.4	113.2	7-3109	1428	57
Bowling Green, Ohio	10-12	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	CI	2-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2887	1114	52
Bozeman, Mont.	11-0	4,050-4,200	5,100	. .-. .	CI	1-1-0	46.5	52.8	6-2852	1212	50
Brainerd, Minn.	5-40	4,228-4,565	. . . .	40-8	None	1-0-0	33.8v	49.4	7-3264	1256	53
Brattleboro t, Vt.	7-40	3,543-3,640	4,545	84-24	CI	6-0-0	32.8	59.1	6-C-note 2		
Brawley, Calif.	18-10	3,912-4,572	7,000	70-24	RCI	3-0-1	75.1	86.5	5-2310	294	54
Bristol, Pa.	16-100	3,738-3,738	4,680	48-8	RCI	4-1-0	30.9	46.8	4-1675	581	50
Bristol t, R. I.	0-200	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	4-0-0	. . . .	21.2	6-C-note 2		
Bristol, Va.	14-18	. . . .-. . . .	5,220	84-24	RCI	3-0-1	52.5	116.5	4-1852	688	55
Brookfield, Ill.	5-17	4,320-5,100	7,200	84-24	None	2-1-0	29.0	36.5	5-2240	856	52
Brownwood, Tex.	24-8	2,556-2,556	3,912	72-24	RCI	2-0-0	70.1	79.8	33-note 1		
Brunswick, Ga.	25-0	2,952-3,255	5,000	72-24	None	7-0-0	85.6	97.5	6-2860	827	55
Brunswick t, Me.	9-37	3,120-3,380	4,420	84-24	None	5-0-1	31.2	68.2	6-C-note 2		
Bryan, Tex.	28-10	2,838-3,528	5,760	72-24	None	5-0-1	79.8v	86.5	23-note 1		
Bucyrus, Ohio	11-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	RC	2-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2700	1039	51
Burlingame, Calif.	28-2	5,148-5,628	8,316	60-24	RCI	3-0-1	155.5v	167.0	3-1428	411	51
Burlington, N. J.	0-500	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	RCI	7-0-1	2.9v	32.9	D-note 3		
Burlington, N. C.	37-25	3,174-3,876	6,456	84-24	R	2-1-1	126.4	164.9	5-2028	755	55
Cadillac, Mich.	13-15	3,600-4,080	4,800	67-24	CI	3-1-1	55.3	76.8	6-2788	904	54
Caldwell, Idaho	15-8	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	CI	4-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2727	819	47
Calumet City, Ill.	11-8	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-24	None	1-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	7-3122	1042	57
Camden, Arkansas	36-20	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	CI	0-3-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2867	1055	57
Canton, Ill.	10-8	3,835-4,160	4,800	56-24	I	3-1-0	43.7	. . . .	7-3239	1155	53
Carlisle, Pa.	5-800	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-24	RCI	4-0-1	. . . .	24.6	5-note 2		
Carlsbad, N. M.	10-25	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	CI	6-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	7-3354	1103	57
Carnegie, Pa.	10-0	4,196-4,264	4,975	60-10	CI	2-0-1	43.7	63.5	6-2895	1167	24

TABLE XVIII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection Duties	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1957 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Department Deficiency Points	Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Carthage, Mo.	13-0	$3,000-3,300	$4,920	72-24	None	4-1-0	$ 43.3	$ 49.4	6-note 2		
Casper, Wyo.	44-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	RCI	4-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	5-2360	886	55
Cedar Falls, Iowa	12-13	3,510-3,960	5,220	. .-24	RCI	3-1-0	46.2	85.6	6-2896	1087	50
Central Falls, R. I.	24-16	3,120-3,536	4,992	65-. .	RCI	1-0-1	89.4v	108.5	5-B-note 2		
Centralia, Ill.	11-4	4,366-4,366	4,870	72-24	RCI	2-0-0	48.1	72.3	7-3104	1157	53
Chanute, Kan.	11-14	3,204-3,264	4,224	84-24	RCI	2-1-0	38.1	40.2	6-2850	865	48
Charles City, Iowa	8-16	3,510-3,900	4,500	68-24	CI	3-1-0	29.1v	33.1	6-2989	1147	43
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	0-185	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	0-0	RCI	10-1-2	40.0v	60.2	5-2060	646	48
Chicago Hgts., Ill.	40-0	4,200-4,800	5,910	56-24	CI	3-0-1	199.9	231.2	6-2627	1109	51
Chickasha, Okla.	22-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	CI	3-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2961	798	49
Chico, Calif.	22-35	4,098-4,536	7,800	70-24	RCI	3-0-1	107.4	141.5	3-1400	369	56
Chillicothe, Ohio	33-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	CI	4-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2656	1039	53
Clairton, Pa.	20-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	44-8	CI	2-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2649	938	28
Claremont, N. H.	13-38	3,835-. . . .	5,083	72-24	RCI	4-0-1	56.4v	76.8	5-2302	681	52
Clayton, Mo.	22-0	4,260-4,440	6,900	65-. .	C	1-1-0	102.4	. . . .	6-note 2		
Clearwater, Fla.	42-0	3,360-3,905	5,487	72-24	CI	2-0-1	136.8	146.3	5-2341	654	54
Cleburne, Tex.	16-20	3,180-3,180	4,560	72-24	None	5-0-0	56.8v	65.2	29-note 1		
Cliffside Park, N. J.	19-60	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	RCI	2-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	B-note 3		
Clovis, N. M.	12-12	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	RCI	5-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	7-3429	1218	57
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	13-7	3,804-4,320	5,124	84-24	CI	4-0-0	43.4v	54.2	6-2563	940	32
Coffeyville, Kan.	19-10	3,612-4,114	5,100	72-24	CI	5-0-1	74.7	80.9	5-2282	475	54
Collingswood, N. J.	6-100	3,500-4,900	. . . .	56-10	None	3-0-1	27.0	68.6	D-note 3		
Colton, Calif.	27-16	4,410-5,160	7,764	72-24	CI	3-0-0	95.9v	110.1	5-2487	570	56
Columbia, Tenn.	11-7	. . . .-. . . .	4,200	. .-24	None	2-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	7-3120	1164	46
Connellsville, Pa.	12-0	2,940-3,300	3,720	60-10	None	1-0-0	42.2v	50.6	6-note 2		
Coral Gables, Fla.	43-0	3,744-4,784	7,774	56-24	RCI	2-0-0	195.5	224.2	5-2412	765	56
Corona, Calif.	10-15	4,110-4,812	6,648	72-24	None	3-0-0	47.5	72.1	6-2998	993	50
Coronado, Calif.	17-0	4,320-5,256	. . . .	72-24	RCI	1-1-0	87.6	105.4	4-1999	746	54
Corsicana, Tex.	27-0	2,403-2,676	. . . .	84-24	None	1-2-1	78.1	186.7	21-note 1		
Cortland, N. Y.	19-168	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-10	None	2-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	5-1838	652	49
Corvallis, Ore.	17-65	3,762-4,572	5,856	72-24	None	8-1-0	66.3	83.4	5-2031	497	55
Coshocton, Ohio	13-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	None	3-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	5-2385	960	53
Cranford tp, N. J.	22-20	4,200-5,340	7,620	56-10	CI	3-0-1	112.9v	153.7	C-note 3		
Crawfordsville, Ind.	19-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	None	2-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2688	762	40
Crowley, La.	10-34	2,820-2,820	4,500	84-24	RCI	5-0-0	30.3v	41.6	5-2490	885	55
Daly City, Calif.	24-36	4,860-5,628	8,316	64-24	RCI	4-0-1	124.8v	140.9	4-1997	640	42
Danbury, Conn.	41-300	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	R	9-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-B-note 2		
Danvers t, Mass.	51-23	4,200-4,650	5,600	56-10	RCI	5-0-1	125.5v	130.8	5-B-note 2		
Decatur, Ga.	27-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-10	None	4-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	5-2244	722	52
Dedham t, Mass.	30-26	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	None	3-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	5-B-note 2		
Del Rio, Tex.	8-25	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-. .	RCI	1-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	39-note 1		
Delano, Calif.	6-23	3,420-4,662	. . . .	84-48	CI	4-0-0	26.5v	56.3	4-1884	518	53
Delaware, Ohio	8-10	3,912-4,284	5,040	72-24	None	2-0-0	35.1v	40.4	6-2710	693	51
Denison, Tex.	26-0	3,000-3,120	5,217	72-24	None	5-0-1	85.7	92.1	16-note 1		
Denton, Tex.	16-23	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	None	4-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	23-note 1		
Dodge City, Kan.	18-0	3,120-3,360	5,100	84-24	CI	3-0-1	58.1	68.7	5-2379	1040	51
Dormont, Pa.	4-20	4,320-4,740	. . . .	40-8	None	1-1-0	24.8v	32.6	4-1801	582	24
Dover, N. J.	5-125	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	40-8	None	2-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	D-note 2		
Downers Grove, Ill.	1-. .	4,920-4,920	. . . .	84-24	None	4-0-1	28.6v	61.6	6-2745	1020	54
Duncan, Okla.	16-10	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	None	5-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	7-3466	1360	54
Dunkirk, N. Y.	28-500	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-9	RCI	4-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	4-1998	788	34
E. Detroit, Mich.	15-30	4,800-5,400	7,500	63-24	C	2-1-0	91.5v	105.1	6-2768	1044	55
E. Lansing, Mich.	27-0	4,320-4,920	6,360	72-24	None	3-0-1	85.6	162.5	7-3175	1050	52
E. Liverpool, Ohio	28-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	CI	5-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2608	926	50
E. Moline, Ill.	13-0	3,840-4,200	4,800	72-24	RCI	3-0-0	44.9	48.9	6-2621	887	54
East Point, Ga.	46-0	3,960-3,960	6,480	60-10	R	4-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	4-1619	465	48
Ecorse, Mich.	31-0	5,017-5,277	7,207	63-24	CI	2-0-0	172.1	192.8	6-2571	1058	54
Edinburg, Tex.	0-35	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	CI	0-4-0	0.6v	. . . .	31-note 1		

TABLE XVIII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection Duties	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1957 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Edison tp, N. J. . .	16-70	$4,000-5,000	$6,000	48-8	RCI	4-0-0	$117v	$254	D-note 3		
El Cajon, Calif. . .	19-12	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	CI	1-3-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2919	993	50
El Centro, Calif. . .	23-1	4,170-4,920	7,800	67-24	CI	3-0-0	111.5v	124.0	6-2857	601	54
El Cerrito, Calif. .	26-0	4,704-5,736	7,692	67-24	RC	3-0-0	147.5	162.6	4-1831	475	49
El Dorado, Kan. . .	12-8	3,075-3,528	4,920	72-10	CI	3-1-0	40.4	44.2	6-2708	861	43
El Reno, Okla. . . .	13-8	2,820-2,940	4,500	84-24	None	4-0-1	38.4	40.7	6-2897	988	56
El Segundo, Calif. .	26-12	4,968-5,892	7,512	67-24	RCI	3-0-0	119.3	141.7	5-2366	603	52
Elizabeth City, N. C.	18-35	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	None	5-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	5-2477	910	53
Elizabethton, Tenn. .	7-14	2,916-2,640	3,552	72-11	None	0-2-0	19.7v	23.3	6-2893	1082	50
Ellwood City, Pa. .	4-31	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	None	2-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2899	1015	56
Elmwood Pk., Ill. .	16-15	4,250-4,550	6,750	56-24	None	1-2-0	67.9v	74.2	4-1722	539	55
Emporia, Kan. . . .	15-0	3,000-3,300	4,500	84-24	RCI	4-0-1	51.9v	55.0	6-2743	964	55
Englewood, Colo. .	19-56	3,528-4,140	6,360	84-24	CI	0-5-0	80.0	144.0	8-3615	1342	55
Escanaba, Mich. . .	26-0	3,708-4,020	5,388	67-24	CI	3-0-0	104.3	135.6	6-2716	885	27
Fairfield, Ala. . . .	9-0	3,768-4,170	. . . .	56-24	RCI	2-0-0	33.5	42.0	6-2610	1088	55
Fairhaven t, Mass. .	8-60	3,536-3,640	. . . .	72-10	None	5-0-1	38.3v	51.0	5-E-note 2		
Faribault, Minn. . .	16-0	3,720-3,720	4,800	72-24	CI	3-0-1	58.3	60.6	6-2655	1046	53
Ferguson, Mo. . . .	10-13	3,080-4,440	5,760	74-24	CI	2-0-0	43.9	62.4	6-note 2		
Florence, S. C. . . .	37-0	2,760-3,300	5,100	84-24	CI	5-0-1	121.6	135.4	5-2039	587	51
Ft. Collins, Colo. .	17-0	3,600-3,960	4,800	84-24	RCI	4-0-1	72.6	85.2	6-2838	1211	57
Ft. Madison, Iowa .	16-0	3,240-3,780	4,500	68-24	CI	4-4-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2964	1134	49
Ft. Myers, Fla. . .	15-18	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	None	3-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2653	803	53
Ft. Pierce, Fla. . .	16-40	3,228-4,056	6,290	84-24	RCI	3-0-0	66.4v	120.4	6-2780	974	56
Ft. Thomas, Ky. . .	8-15	4,346-4,462	5,135	72-24	RCI	1-1-0	38.1	46.9	6-2492	790	49
Frankfort, Ind. . . .	31-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	63-24	CI	4-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2750	873	38
Frankfort, Ky. . . .	20-10	2,760-2,760	. . . .	72-24	C	2-0-0	61.6v	74.6	7-3027	1127	55
Franklin Pk., Ill. .	0-26	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	3-0-0	3.8v	7.0	7-3184	909	49
Frederick, Md. . . .	14-125	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	RCI	6-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2616	992	49
Fredericksburg, Va.	10-43	3,050-3,350	4,350	56-24	CI	2-1-0	31.9	63.9	7-3284	1351	57
Freeport, Ill.	33-0	4,140-4,140	. . . .	72-24	CI	4-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	5-2147	765	49
Fremont, Neb. . . .	15-84	3,240-3,480	4,200	72-24	CI	2-1-0	47.0v	54.3	6-2791	1083	48
Fulton, Mo.	5-12	2,526-2,616	. . . .	84-24	CI	. -. -.	15.3v	20.5	8-note 2		
Gainesville, Ga. . .	27-0	3,261-3,381	5,377	84-24	CI	5-0-1	102.9	212.8	5-2061	748	58
Gainesville, Tex. .	9-40	2,988-2,988	. . . .	84-24	None	1-4-1	25.5	30.4	32-note 1		
Garden City, Kan. .	0-14	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	4-0-0	2.5v	4.6	7-3083	1244	48
Gardena, Calif. . . .	23-0	4,860-5,496	9,360	70-24	None	3-0-0	132.3	146.3	6-2943	1057	51
Gardner, Mass. . .	35-47	3,536-4,000	5,197	56-10	CI	4-0-1	156.4v	185.6	4-B-note 2		
Garland, Tex.	25-7	3,480-3,960	5,760	72-24	None	0-6-0	89.8v	110.6	28-note 1		
Gastonia, N. C. . . .	44-0	3,048-3,360	5,700	72-24	RCI	4-0-1	160.3	175.3	5-2091	875	55
Geneva, N. Y.	15-300	3,732-4,452	5,558	65-24	None	3-0-1	66.5	82.8	4-1989	598	37
Girard, Ohio	4-18	4,560-4,560	5,220	56-24	None	2-0-0	27.6	32.0	6-2800	1082	48
Glen Cove, N. Y. . .	0-140	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	5-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2661	1021	57
Glens Falls, N. Y. .	40-0	3,300-3,900	5,100	56-24	None	3-0-1	161.9	180.0	4-1600	553	42
Glenview, Ill.	0-30	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	1-1-0	14.9v	19.9	6-2511	852	52
Gloversville, N. Y. .	31-10	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-. .	CI	4-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	4-1695	646	41
Goldsboro, N. C. . .	37-26	2,568-3,000	. . . .	84-24	RCI	4-0-1	110.6	136.8	5-2228	823	48
Goshen, Ind.	21-0	4,236-4,236	5,400	72-24	CI	3-1-0	89.2	120.3	6-2551	998	43
Grand Island, Neb. .	37-0	2,820-3,120	5,700	72-24	RCI	3-1-1	114.6	133.4	6-2634	1043	48
Gr. Junction, Colo. .	22-0	3,600-4,620	6,000	73-24	CI	4-0-0	89.8	106.8	7-3132	1334	55
Gr. Prairie, Tex. .	16-20	3,430-3,900	6,340	72-24	RCI	2-0-1	66.7	80.2	31-note 1		
Great Bend, Kan. .	13-15	3,240-3,960	6,000	72-24	RCI	4-0-0	56.7v	73.3	6-2990	1274	49
Greeley, Colo. . . .	17-0	3,900-3,900	5,700	72-24	RCI	2-0-0	67.1	75.0	6-2745	1115	51
Greenfield t, Mass. .	22-35	3,480-4,000	5,700	56-10	CI	5-0-1	99.6v	122.6	4-B-note 2		
Greenville, N. C. .	18-36	. . . .-. . . .	5,400	84-24	RCI	6-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2550	876	56
Greenville, Tex. . .	40-0	2,916-2,916	4,500	72-24	None	8-0-1	121.4	136.8	22-note 1		
Greenwood, Miss. .	26-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	C	4-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	5-2329	679	55
Greenwood, S. C. .	18-13	2,940-3,300	4,920	84-24	RCI	3-0-0	59.8v	68.7	5-2141	959	54
Griffin, Ga.	26-0	3,120-3,420	5,280	84-24	RCI	5-0-1	66.9	73.8	5-2086	726	54

Table XVIII—Fire Department Data for Cities 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection Duties	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1957 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Grosse Pte. Pk., Mich.	25-0	$4,827-5,615	$7,904	63-24	RC	2-0-1	$137.1	$143.5	4-1863	720	43
Grosse Pt. Wds., Mich.	31-12	5,250-5,550	....	40-..	C	2-0-0	....	....	7-3180	1206	51
Guthrie, Okla.	13-1	2,652-2,652	3,600	84-24	CI	3-0-1	38.3v	41.4	6-2960	866	55
Haddonfield, N. J.	4-39	3,640-4,940	5,720	48-8	C	3-0-1	21.8v	27.8	D-note 3		
Hanford, Calif.	15-7	3,756-4,512	7,416	84-24	RCI	3-0-0	68.2v	78.5	4-1684	403	54
Hannibal, Mo.	25-0	....-....	....	..-24	CI	3-0-1	....	....	6-2633	1021	47
Hanover, Pa.	8-80	....-....	....	84-24	None	3-0-1	26.3v	31.0	5-note 2		
Hanover tp, Pa.	19-346	3,290-3,290	....	56-8	None	6-0-0	65.9v	70.0	not available		
Harlingen, Tex.	40-20	3,000-3,000	5,580	72-24	RCI	8-1-1	127.4	159.9	25-note 1		
Harrisburg, Ill.	4-10	....-....	....	72-24	None	2-0-0	....	....	8-3901	1459	53
Harrison, N. J.	61-0	....-....	....	56-10	RCI	3-0-1	....	....	D-note 3		
Harrison tp, Pa.	0-150	....-....	....	..-..	RCI	3-0-0	....	33.9	not available		
Harrisonburg, Va.	7-70	2,980-3,100	4,140	54-24	CI	4-0-1	22.6v	38.6	6-2638	924	55
Hastings, Neb.	19-19	3,372-3,372	5,200	72-24	CI	4-1-1	62.8v	70.5	6-2638	904	53
Hawthorne, Calif.	28-11	....-....	....	68-24	RCI	3-0-0	....	....	4-1796	450	57
Hawthorne, N. J.	0-130	....-....	....	..-..	RCI	2-0-0	....	....	D-note 3		
Hazel Pk., Mich.	21-0	5,083-5,405	6,854	63-24	R	3-0-0	109.6	122.4	6-2553	884	55
Helena, Mont.	19-0	4,200-5,040	5,832	40-8	RCI	3-0-1	84.3	92.2	6-2791	1143	42
Hermosa Beach, Cal.	6-15	4,686-5,556	6,420	68-24	RCI	2-0-0	37.2v	49.5	7-3342	1456	54
Hialeah, Fla.	38-0	3,953-4,474	6,120	56-24	CI	5-3-0	138.5	168.0	6-2858	1015	55
Hickory, N. C.	36-28	2,790-3,120	5,100	84-24	RCI	4-0-1	116.7v	137.6	4-1528	478	55
Highland Pk., Ill.	25-0	4,394-5,382	8,034	56-24	CI	3-1-0	125.5	138.0	5-2451	773	53
Highland Pk., Tex.	22-0	3,960-4,320	....	72-24	None	2-0-0	104.0	106.5	19-note 1		
Hillside tp, N. J.	50-0	....-....	....	56-10	RCI	2-1-0	....	....	C-note 3		
Hingham t, Mass.	37-48	....-....	....	56-10	RCI	6-0-1	....	....	5-B-note 2		
Hobart, Ind.	3-18	....-....	....	72-24	C	2-0-0	....	....	7-3115	1253	54
Hobbs, N. M.	16-11	3,660-3,924	6,000	84-24	None	4-0-0	60.9v	69.8	7-3310	1049	51
Holland, Mich.	14-22	4,027-4,690	....	72-24	RCI	3-0-1	80.3v	108.9	5-2485	844	53
Hollywood, Fla.	41-0	3,600-4,080	6,360	72-24	RCI	5-0-1	174.9	250.6	5-2012	681	56
Homewood, Ala.	19-0	3,768-4,440	5,688	72-24	None	3-0-0	75.1	83.8	4-1664	529	56
Homewood, Ill.	0-30	....-....	....	..-..	None	3-0-1	2.4v	28.7	6-2846	1068	54
Hopewell, Va.	17-25	3,240-3,542	5,209	84-24	RCI	5-0-0	64.0	90.8	6-2517	971	54
Hoquiam, Wash.	20-0	....-....	....	72-24	I	1-2-1	....	....	5-2385	723	34
Huntington, Ind.	29-0	3,660-3,660	4,380	63-24	CI	3-1-0	106.3	123.6	6-2954	971	42
Huntsville, Ala.	46-0	....-....	....	72-24	None	7-1-1	....	....	7-3014	1205	56
Huron, S. D.	6-40	2,096-3,336	....	68-24	None	2-2-0	27.6v	31.0	7-3061	1058	55
Hyattsville, Md.	7-42	3,700-4,000	5,200	84-10	RCI	2-1-0	30.2	40.2	5-2180	867	51
Idaho Falls, Idaho	37-1	3,720-4,320	6,180	69-24	RCI	5-0-0	155.5	178.8	6-2723	851	48
Independence, Kan.	14-0	3,300-4,500	....	84-24	None	3-1-0	40.0	48.0	6-2624	924	48
Inkster, Mich.	17-0	....-....	....	63-24	None	2-0-0	....	....	6-2746	1042	56
Ironton, Ohio	16-0	3,402-3,642	5,088	56-24	None	1-1-0	63.1v	67.4	6-2666	1099	50
Ironwood, Mich.	15-25	3,644-3,884	5,172	63-24	CI	3-0-0	61.1v	69.1	6-2841	1036	27
Jacksonville, Ill.	19-4	3,720-3,862	4,665	56-10	CI	2-1-0	59.5	63.8	7-3204	1108	57
Jamestown, N. D.	1-22	3,816-3,816	....	84-24	None	5-0-1	4.9v	17.0	8-3592	1315	41
Janesville, Wis.	37-0	4,356-4,860	7,500	67-24	RCI	4-0-1	165.3	221.7	5-2253	968	48
Jeannette, Pa.	7-30	4,284-4,548	5,064	56-24	C	2-1-0	41.3v	6.10	5-note 2		
Jennings, Mo.	15-20	....-....	....	84-24	None	3-0-0	....	....	6-note 2		
Johnson City, N. Y.	38-0	4,300-4,300	5,900	56-24	CI	3-0-1	140.9	150.6	4-1883	696	54
Johnstown, N. Y.	18-8	3,000-3,600	5,000	72-24	RCI	2-0-1	66.0v	80.7	6-2649	1038	55
Junction City, Kan.	16-0	3,180-3,420	....	84-24	RCI	3-1-0	50.6	59.5	6-2939	1085	42
Kearney, Neb.	3-47	....-....	....	84-24	None	3-0-0	1.0v	6.0	6-2690	899	53
Keene, N. H.	15-50	3,127-3,404	5,400	72-24	CI	3-0-1	65.4v	99.6	5-2294	734	50
Kenmore, N. Y.	11-85	....-....	....	40-8	CI	2-1-1	....	....	5-2111	758	53
Kennewick, Wash.	12-21	4,000-4,260	....	72-24	CI	3-0-0	36.8v	76.7	6-2812	877	51
Kent, Ohio	6-26	....-....	....	72-24	CI	3-1-0	....	....	5-2323	980	56
Kingsport, Tenn.	22-2	3,162-3,948	4,980	84-24	CI	3-0-1	78.3	88.9	5-2075	773	53
Kingston, Pa.	..-..	3,514-3,514	4,392	..-..	....	.-.-.	43.5v	55.6	6-2791	990	56
Kingsville, Tex.	11-50	3,250-3,540	....	72-24	RCI	4-0-0	32.9v	44.6	30-note 1		

Table XVIII—Fire Department Data for Cities 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection Duties	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1957 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Kinston, N. C.	40-0	$3,360-3,600	$5,400	72-24	CI	4-0-1	$124.5	$143.1	6-2632	1130	56
Klamath Falls, Ore.	24-10	3,756-3,756	5,400	72-24	RCI	3-0-1	97.2v	108.5	5-2487	828	57
La Grange, Ill.	11-15	4,520-5,280	6,600	56-. .	CI	2-1-0	55.2v	87.9	5-2255	832	56
La Mesa, Calif.	23-0	4,884-5,796	. . . .	72-24	CI	3-0-0	124.6	138.4	4-1882	448	55
La Porte, Ind.	31-0	4,200-4,500	5,460	72-24	RCI	3-0-1	133.6	147.3	5-2120	711	40
Laconia, N. H.	22-40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	RCI	5-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	5-2202	745	54
Lake Worth, Fla.	20-1	3,360-3,360	5,880	72-24	C	2-2-1	81.1	109.9	6-2891	996	56
Lamesa, Tex.	10-22	3,420-3,540	. . . .	72-36	RCI	4-0-0	21.0	25.1	35-note 1		
Lansdowne, Pa.	0-60	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	3-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	5-2168	818	47
Laramie, Wyo.	18-6	3,750-4,500	5,400	72-24	None	3-1-1	70.7v	74.7	6-2536	1012	51
Las Cruces, N. M.	6-17	2,640-2,640	. . . .	48-8	None	3-0-0	26.1	27.9	8-3993	1396	53
Las Vegas, Nev.	108-0	4,206-5,112	9,600	72-24	CI	7-0-1	466.8	945.6	6-2949	1048	49
Latrobe, Pa.	1-150	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	5-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	7-note 2		
Lawrence, Kan.	25-15	3,075-3,600	6,000	72-24	RCI	4-0-1	92.6	111.5	5-2276	743	38
Leominster, Mass.	53-40	3,795-4,125	5,555	56-10	RCI	6-0-2	217.1v	274.8	4-B-note 2		
Lewiston, Idaho	23-5	3,840-4,464	6,120	72-24	RCI	3-0-1	90.5	96.4	5-2060	642	40
Lexington, N. C.	19-16	3,024-3,780	5,760	84-24	RCI	2-0-0	65.7	98.2	6-2510	916	55
Livonia, Mich.	53-15	4,901-5,517	8,034	63-24	CI	4-0-0	291.1v	313.3	6-2558	826	56
Lodi, Calif.	27-10	3,996-4,740	7,800	63-24	RCI	3-1-0	128.9	150.5	4-1873	609	54
Lodi, N. J.	. .-. .	3,120-3,120	. . . .	. .-. .	None	3-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	D-note 3		
Lombard, Ill.	0-21	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	2-0-1	3.6v	5.1	6-2980	1052	53
Long Beach, N. Y.	26-100	4,406-5,507	. . . .	56-24	None	3-0-2	153.2v	239.2	6-2788	949	33
Long Branch, N. J.	17-600	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	CI	8-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	D-note 3		
Longview, Tex.	38-0	3,720-4,080	6,600	84-24	CI	6-0-1	153.4	169.8	20-note 1		
Longview, Wash.	33-0	4,164-4,488	6,408	56-24	RCI	3-0-1	140.8	187.8	4-1963	673	46
Lufkin, Tex.	19-11	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-10	RCI	3-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	20-note 1		
Lynbrook, N. Y.	0-225	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	4-0-1	. . . .	55.6	5-2181	874	33
McAlester, Okla.	20-0	2,200-2,400	4,200	76-24	RCI	0-4-1	53.8	59.5	6-3046	898	50
McKees Rocks, Pa.	10-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-10	None	1-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2667	956	31
Macomb, Ill.	7-2	3,600-3,600	3,600	72-24	None	3-0-0	26.3	29.3	7-3052	1060	53
Madera, Calif.	11-11	3,600-3,996	5,580	60-24	RCI	3-0-0	41.3v	43.6	5-2375	922	47
Madison, N. J.	65-60	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	RCI	3-0-1	26.6	46.5	D-note 3		
Manhattan, Kan.	18-0	2,760-3,540	4,260	84-24	CI	4-0-0	53.6	61.6	6-2872	940	50
Mankato, Minn.	28-4	3,780-4,260	6,000	72-24	CI	3-0-1	118.0	124.5	5-2440	716	50
Maple Hgts., Ohio	20-15	4,380-5,500	7,600	72-24	RCI	5-1-0	102.8v	125.7	5-2322	822	53
Maplewood, Mo.	11-0	4,138-4,356	. . . .	72-24	None	1-1-0	44.5	52.3	6-note 2		
Marietta, Ga.	32-0	3,150-3,600	6,700	72-24	RCI	4-0-1	120.8	140.5	4-1619	556	54
Marietta, Ohio	19-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	RCI	3-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2869	992	55
Marinette, Wis.	17-0	3,360-3,864	4,800	72-24	CI	2-0-1	63.5	122.4	6-2899	905	46
Marlborough, Mass.	19-40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	CI	4-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	4-B-note 2		
Marquette, Mich.	25-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	67-24	None	3-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2855	954	38
Marshall, Tex.	28-0	2,730-2,832	5,040	72-24	None	6-0-1	89.7	104.9	24-note 1		
Marshalltown, Iowa	21-15	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	68-24	RCI	0-4-1	. . . .	. . . .	5-2450	850	51
Marshfield, Wis.	17-0	3,720-3,816	5,676	72-24	CI	4-0-1	69.1	117.4	5-2352	713	53
Martinsburg, W. Va.	18-40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-24	CI	4-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2525	792	27
Martinsville, Va.	16-35	3,420-3,660	6,300	84-24	RCI	4-0-1	58.3v	77.0	6-2868	867	55
Mattoon, Ill.	20-0	3,750-4,140	5,700	56-24	None	4-0-1	75.8	109.6	6-2560	832	56
Medford, Ore.	39-12	3,690-4,440	7,080	72-24	R	5-5-1	164.2v	192.2	5-2133	816	33
Menasha, Wis.	15-0	4,356-4,782	6,188	72-24	CI	1-0-1	71.7	104.5	6-2720	1016	56
Menlo Park, Calif.	70-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	68-24	RCI	8-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	4-1829	337	57
Merced, Calif.	34-8	3,978-5,112	7,980	72-24	RCI	5-1-1	151.4	178.8	3-1230	291	56
Mesa, Ariz.	32-7	4,050-4,500	7,200	84-24	R	0-6-0	72.6v	80.7	6-2602	752	51
Methuen t, Mass.	54-20	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-10	RCI	5-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	4-B-note 2		
Mexico, Mo.	11-4	2,790-3,660	4,740	84-24	RC	3-0-0	36.4	54.2	7-note 2		
Miami, Okla.	20-0	3,114-3,342	5,412	84-24	RCI	4-0-0	62.2	70.5	6-2914	1152	50
Middleborough t, Mass.	15-76	3,132-3,654	4,698	56-10	RCI	5-1-1	59.3v	73.0	5-B-note 2		
Midland, Mich.	28-15	5,010-5,535	8,950	73-24	CI	4-1-0	138.1	184.6	7-2080	1048	49
Midland, Tex.	60-0	3,609-3,960	7,800	72-24	None	9-0-1	250.9	268.3	26-note 1		

Table XVIII—Fire Department Data for Cities 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection Duties	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1957 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Midwest City, Okla.	17-15	$3,560-3,600	$. . . .	84-24	C	3-0-0	$ 67.7v	$ 70.5	6-2934	1128	49
Milton t, Mass.	50-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	None	5-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	4-B-note 2		
Minot, N. D.	25-75	3,396-4,116	6,996	72-24	RCI	4-0-2	89.2v	94.2	6-2690	1036	49
Mission, Tex.	2-28	2,400-3,000	. . . .	84-24	None	4-0-0	6.9v	13.1	29-note 1		
Missoula, Mont.	30-0	4,200-4,260	5,556	40-8	None	6-0-1	133.5	159.7	6-2813	1266	45
Moberly, Mo.	19-0	2,760-2,760	4,624	96-24	RCI	3-0-0	55.2	61.2	6-note 2		
Modesto, Calif.	47-14	3,996-4,740	8,940	72-11	RCI	5-0-1	211.8v	255.7	2-958	182	53
Monmouth, Ill.	9-20	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-24	None	3-1-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2511	913	56
Monroe, Mich.	34-0	4,380-4,780	6,440	68-24	None	4-0-1	161.4	208.5	5-2162	603	51
Monroe, N. C.	12-6	2,940-3,120	4,320	84-24	CI	3-0-0	34.0v	43.0	6-2784	1128	55
Monrovia, Calif.	29-0	4,650-5,520	. . . .	67-24	R	2-0-0	129.4	145.9	6-2458	811	37
Monterey, Calif.	38-10	4,398-5,220	7,749	68-24	RCI	6-0-1	177.7	238.2	3-1470	429	53
Moorhead, Minn.	14-6	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	70-24	CI	3-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2508	922	55
Morristown, N. J.	17-210	4,275-5,425	6,975	56-10	CI	4-0-1	51.0	111.1	C-note 3		
Moultrie, Ga.	23-0	2,730-2,990	4,524	84-24	None	4-0-0	. . . .	80.0	5-2099	753	54
Moundsville, W. Va.	10-25	3,615-3,615	4,143	60-24	CI	2-0-1	31.5	58.0	7-3417	1140	57
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	22-27	4,498-4,888	7,033	63-24	CI	3-0-1	114.4v	129.0	6-2663	953	54
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	3-15	4,212-4,332	. . . .	112-48	CI	0-5-0	23.2v	31.3	7-3305	1149	29
Mt. Vernon, Ill.	13-0	4,013-4,158	4,818	56-24	RC	2-0-0	46.8	64.4	7-3226	1271	53
Mtn. View, Calif.	11-21	4,860-5,772	. . . .	72-24	RCI	0-2-0	61.8v	82.1	5-2453	734	53
Munhall, Pa.	0-300	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	C	5-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	5-2402	820	24
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	21-0	2,772-3,372	5,040	84-12	None	2-1-0	67.5	85.3	5-2270	754	55
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	17-0	4,400-4,600	. . . .	63-24	CI	3-0-0	75.3	116.4	6-2901	1183	54
Nacogdoches, Tex.	16-30	2,520-2,760	4,020	72-24	RCI	5-0-1	44.5v	57.4	26-note 1		
Nampa, Idaho	21-0	3,600-4,650	5,120	72-10	None	3-2-0	77.0	87.0	5-2226	526	56
Napa, Calif.	24-0	4,572-5,556	7,548	74-24	CI	3-1-0	125.7	154.2	3-1313	372	51
Natik t, Mass.	59-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	None	4-1-1	. . . .	. . . .	4-B-note 2		
Naugatuck, Conn.	16-5	4,116-4,116	5,500	56-10	None	3-0-1	73.3v	133.9	6-C-note 2		
Needham t, Mass.	53-12	4,043-4,455	6,985	50-10	CI	4-0-2	229.2v	270.4	4-B-note 2		
Neenah, Wis.	21-0	3,864-4,488	6,996	57-24	CI	2-0-1	105.9v	153.8	5-2298	764	56
New Bern, N. C.	12-100	3,120-3,360	. . . .	72-24	RCI	6-0-0	50.2v	79.3	6-2594	846	53
New Braunfels, Tex.	13-60	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	RCI	3-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	15-note 1		
New Castle, Ind.	19-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	CI	1-1-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2814	1029	38
New Philadelphia, O.	9-15	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	None	3-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2810	1092	57
Newark, N. Y.	2-6	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	4-1-1	. . . .	12.9	5-2411	913	37
Newport Beach, Cal.	40-22	4,590-5,400	8,940	72-24	RCI	5-0-0	166.4v	191.9	5-2266	573	57
Newton, Iowa	12-6	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	65-24	RCI	4-1-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2766	865	51
Newton, Kan.	17-0	3,600-3,840	5,496	72-24	RCI	3-1-0	60.4	69.6	5-2198	755	57
Niles, Mich.	21-0	3,825-4,175	6,000	65-24	CI	4-0-1	87.0	94.1	6-2597	889	54
Niles, Ohio	20-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	63-24	RCI	2-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	5-2354	965	55
N. Adams, Mass.	36-0	3,400-4,000	5,500	56-10	CI	3-0-2	141.0	150.8	4-B-note 2		
N. Attleborough t, Mass.	17-25	3,770-4,420	5,200	56-10	None	6-0-1	73.0v	99.8	5-B-note 2		
N. Miami, Fla.	33-0	3,614-4,446	5,600	56-24	RCI	3-0-0	116.5	164.6	6-2631	930	53
N. Plainfield, N. J.	16-17	4,525-5,000	6,550	56-10	RCI	2-0-1	86.0	107.6	D-note 3		
N. Platte, Neb.	13-35	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	RCI	2-1-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2994	1149	51
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	34-1100	4,260-4,460	5,716	56-10	C	5-1-1	164.9v	207.9	6-2596	1027	52
Northbridge t, Mass.	0-60	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	RCI	4-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	8-D-note 2		
Norwood t, Mass.	37-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	None	4-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	4-B-note 2		
Oak Lawn, Ill.	0-47	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	2-1-0	. . . .	29.5	6-2625	944	55
Ocala, Fla.	19-0	3,120-3,720	5,400	84-24	CI	4-0-1	72.4	119.3	6-2504	892	56
Oceanside, Calif.	20-0	4,548-5,280	8,484	70-24	RCI	0-4-1	101.5	111.3	5-2372	823	48
Oil City, Pa.	29-0	3,744-3,984	4,932	56-24	CI	0-3-1	110.1	127.3	6-2528	826	48
Okmulgee, Okla.	24-0	2,712-2,712	4,800	70-24	R	3-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2881	1238	46
Olean, N. Y.	29-0	3,600-4,560	5,300	60-10	RCI	2-0-1	116.2	121.4	4-1713	634	39
Oneida, N. Y.	15-58	3,745-3,930	4,800	72-24	CI	3-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	7-1859	619	39
Orange, Calif.	13-13	4,920-5,160	8,160	72-24	None	3-0-0	59.6	107.3	6-2978	948	52
Orange, Tex.	24-14	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	CI	5-2-1	. . . .	. . . .	24-note 1		
Orangeburg, S. C.	18-6	3,000-3,300	5,580	84-24	RCI	5-1-1	64.0	89.8	5-2030	669	55

TABLE XVIII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection Duties	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1957 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Oskaloosa, Iowa	12-6	$3,480-3,720	$4,320	68-24	None	2-1-0	$ 41.6v	$ 45.2	6-2827	960	40
Oswego, N. Y.	40-0	3,700-4,300	5,700	60-10	CI	2-0-1	173.4	196.2	6-2378	934	55
Ottawa, Ill.	20-8	....-....	....	56-8	RC	3-0-1	....	....	6-2730	1026	53
Ottawa, Kan.	12-0	3,180-3,360	4,380	84-24	None	1-1-0	41.0	79.4	6-2987	1177	51
Owatonna, Minn.	6-33	3,300-3,480	....	64-24	CI	3-0-1	28.7v	41.6	6-2911	827	56
Owosso, Mich.	32-0	....-....	....	63-24	CI	3-0-1	....	....	5-2433	695	55
Painesville, Ohio	19-10	....-....	....	56-24	None	2-0-1	....	....	5-2482	883	56
Palestine, Tex.	15-0	2,880-3,000	3,720	72-24	None	3-0-0	44.8	47.9	22-note 1		
Palm Springs, Calif.	22-0	4,566-5,472	8,424	72-24	RCI	0-2-0	92.9	113.2	6-2971	789	51
Pampa, Tex.	33-2	3,450-3,960	5,400	72-24	RCI	1-5-1	77.5v	152.8	24-note 1		
Paris, Tex.	30-0	2,640-2,700	4,720	72-24	None	5-0-1	84.8	96.6	20-note 1		
Park Forest, Ill.	11-26	4,950-5,640	7,800	72-24	CI	3-0-0	46.6v	54.1	6-2985	1157	53
Park Ridge, Ill.	6-19	4,350-5,520	....	56-..	RC	2-0-1	38.3v	49.5	5-2165	825	51
Parsons, Kan.	19-0	3,120-3,480	4,500	72-24	None	4-0-1	64.7	76.4	5-2472	732	54
Pascagoula, Miss.	15-0	....-....	....	84-24	None	4-0-0	....	....	6-2875	886	53
Pekin, Ill.	19-0	4,380-4,620	5,460	56-..	RCI	3-0-1	84.2	98.4	6-2887	1137	53
Pendleton, Ore.	13-40	3,864-4,548	5,724	72-..	None	2-0-1	56.6v	64.3	5-2320	834	33
Peru, Ind.	28-0	....-....	....	72-24	RCI	3-0-1	....	....	5-2174	770	41
Petaluma, Calif.	17-8	4,290-4,920	6,480	72-24	None	5-0-1	77.8v	97.5	3-1459	422	52
Phenix City, Ala.	17-3	2,658-2,796	3,180	84-24	None	3-0-0	49.1	81.1	7-3107	1058	55
Piedmont, Calif.	20-1	4,200-5,436	6,996	67-24	None	2-0-0	118.5	125.4	3-1474	421	50
Piqua, Ohio	20-20	....-....	....	63-24	CI	3-0-1	....	....	4-1837	625	52
Pittsburg, Calif.	17-12	4,590-5,460	8,076	56-24	RC	2-1-0	91.9v	119.3	5-2092	921	53
Pittsburg, Kan.	23-0	3,120-3,300	4,800	84-24	CI	4-0-1	77.3	104.2	6-2971	1164	50
Pittston, Pa.	7-60	3,212-3,212	....	56-9	None	2-1-0	26.3v	27.4	6-2869	1008	56
Plainview, Tex.	21-0	2,760-3,240	4,880	72-24	RCI	4-0-0	61.7	72.0	30-note 1		
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	17-6	3,623-4,043	5,197	72-24	CI	3-1-0	67.7v	103.1	5-2365	956	54
Plymouth t, Mass.	26-55	....-....	....	56-10	None	6-0-1	....	....	5-B-note 2		
Ponca City, Okla.	31-0	3,300-3,780	6,360	72-12	CI	0-5-1	114.1	138.2	6-2943	1012	50
Port Angeles, Wash.	12-22	4,080-4,320	6,120	63-24	RCI	4-1-0	61.4v	77.8	5-2339	913	40
Portsmouth, N. H.	23-33	3,400-4,062	5,801	76-24	RCI	5-0-1	105.2v	128.3	6-2944	1053	50
Princeton, N. J.	0-150	....-....	....	..-..	None	5-0-1	....	19.0	D-note 3		
Puyallup, Wash.	11-0	4,680-4,800	6,360	68-24	RCI	3-0-0	56.0v	60.9	5-2460	1023	54
Rahway, N. J.	44-20	4,300-5,000	....	56-10	RCI	5-0-1	234.1v	250.6	B-note 3		
Rantoul, Ill.	0-19	....-....	....	..-..	None	3-0-0	....	....	7-3211	1179	54
Red Wing, Minn.	13-30	3,540-4,200	5,100	84-24	CI	4-0-1	52.9v	57.1	4-1755	643	55
Redding, Calif.	18-33	4,320-4,872	7,200	68-24	CI	3-0-1	81.5	112.1	3-1477	491	54
Redlands, Calif.	24-12	4,206-5,112	8,248	72-24	None	3-0-1	121.3v	134.7	5-2380	728	54
Reidsville, N. C.	7-21	3,000-3,660	4,000	84-24	RCI	4-0-0	25.4v	30.8	6-2679	1044	56
Rensselaer, N. Y.	14-0	3,700-3,700	....	72-24	None	4-0-1	61.3	79.7	5-2086	830	41
Renton, Wash.	22-18	4,800-5,400	6,780	56-24	RCI	3-1-0	123.3	141.5	5-2442	801	48
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	11-0	4,098-4,278	5,730	84-24	C	1-0-0	50.6	65.8	6-note 2		
Ridgewood, N. J.	32-33	4,650-5,320	....	69-24	RCI	4-0-1	154.6v	169.5	B-note 3		
Rochester, N. H.	14-64	3,492-3,570	5,059	84-24	RCI	7-0-1	....	....	5-2204	517	54
Rock Hill, S. C.	25-0	3,300-3,600	5,340	84-24	None	4-0-0	88.7	104.2	5-2276	922	57
Rock Springs, Wyo.	5-8	3,600-4,500	5,100	84-24	None	3-0-0	28.9v	40.2	8-3735	1385	54
Rocky River, Ohio	19-0	....-....	....	56-24	CI	3-1-0	....	....	4-1752	537	55
Roseville, Calif.	11-25	3,900-4,512	6,672	56-24	None	3-1-0	52.2	67.1	4-1841	631	55
Roseville, Mich.	17-6	4,800-5,550	7,350	63-24	CI	4-0-0	102.8v	138.8	6-2830	1001	56
Ruston, La.	13-10	....-....	....	84-24	None	3-0-0	....	....	5-2157	777	56
Rye, N. Y.	10-200	....-....	....	64-24	RCI	3-0-2	....	....	5-2071	693	37
St. Augustine, Fla.	17-0	3,030-3,559	....	76-24	C	3-0-1	60.7	88.9	5-2454	859	57
St. Charles, Mo.	11-17	3,300-3,720	4,380	84-24	None	3-1-0	39.1v	50.7	7-note 2		
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	45-0	4,550-5,350	8,000	65-24	RCI	4-0-0	239.2v	273.2	6-2681	801	54
St. Joseph, Mich.	18-0	4,142-4,500	7,008	67-24	RCI	2-1-0	78.9v	95.1	6-2849	904	32
Salinas, Calif.	40-16	4,278-5,136	8,280	72-24	CI	5-0-1	129.7v	190.0	5-2280	755	54
Salisbury, N. C.	36-6	2,880-3,300	5,792	72-10	CI	5-0-1	96.1v	126.4	5-2014	679	54
San Benito, Tex.	4-36	2,700-4,800	4,800	56-12	RCI	5-0-0	13.4v	21.4	37-note 1		

TABLE XVIII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection Duties	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1957 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Department Deficiency Points	Year
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
San Bruno, Calif.	18-24	$4,512-5,496	$7,356	60-24	RCI	5-0-0	$ 13.4v	$ 21.4	37-note 1		
San Buenaventura, Cal.	30-6	4,452-5,304	8,652	72-24	RCI	3-0-1	151.5	164.5	4-1919	374	52
San Carlos, Calif.	24-12	4,716-5,736	8,700	60-24	None	4-2-0	132.2v	147.8	5-2459	811	46
San Fernando, Calif.	18-0	4,836-5,712	8,436	66-24	RCI	0-2-0	100.8	106.8	5-2394	649	50
San Gabriel, Calif.	30-0	4,740-5,568	9,384	69-24	RC	3-0-0	149.2	178.8	5-2187	547	53
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	21-0	3,918-4,752	7,860	72-24	None	3-0-1	89.6	149.5	4-1811	578	57
San Marino, Calif.	22-0	4,710-5,676	9,720	67-24	RC	2-1-0	119.5	165.8	4-1742	444	57
San Pablo, Calif.	22-10	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	RI	9-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	4-1742	387	53
San Rafael, Calif.	22-20	4,662-5,388	7,128	72-24	RCI	6-0-1	118.8v	118.8	4-1844	594	47
Sanford, Fla.	18-0	3,232-3,556	5,462	72-24	RCI	3-1-0	56.1	82.0	6-2522	945	56
Sanford, N. C.	5-30	2,646-2,898	. . . .	56-24	None	3-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	7-3121	1261	57
Santa Clara, Calif.	32-75	4,740-5,772	8,940	68-24	None	2-1-1	192.2v	265.7	3-1355	464	54
Santa Cruz, Calif.	33-0	4,344-5,124	8,244	72-24	CI	3-0-1	176.8	198.9	3-1405	396	57
Santa Maria, Calif.	4-15	3,996-4,740	6,672	65-24	RCI	0-2-0	24.0v	140.4	6-2614	864	46
Santa Paula, Calif.	0-22	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	CI	3-0-0	. . . .	22.1	6-2749	932	51
Santa Rosa, Calif.	42-0	4,092-5,112	9,600	72-24	RC	4-0-1	192.7	334.3	3-1466	360	55
Sapulpa, Okla.	17-0	3,360-3,360	4,025	72-24	CI	4-0-1	56.0	60.3	6-2559	685	49
Sarasota, Fla.	33-0	3,534-3,684	6,510	72-24	CI	6-0-1	132.0	169.0	6-2268	692	53
Saugus t, Mass.	26-3	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-10	RCI	4-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	5-C-note 2		
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	25-10	3,600-4,223	5,940	63-24	CI	4-0-1	111.3v	127.7	6-2631	823	51
Scarsdale, N. Y.	32-25	4,600-5,400	7,300	56-10	CI	4-0-1	164.5	230.6	4-1755	598	36
Scottsbluff, Neb.	9-27	3,360-3,600	4,900	72-24	RCI	4-1-0	61.7	70.7	6-2694	1059	57
Selma, Ala.	34-0	2,640-3,168	4,800	84-24	CI	4-0-1	95.9	106.1	6-2810	1006	57
Shawnee, Okla.	30-0	2,712-2,868	4,500	72-10	None	4-0-1	88.0	95.0	6-2792	1129	46
Sheffield, Ala.	16-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	None	4-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2615	762	56
Sheridan, Wyo.	15-8	3,600-4,500	5,200	72-24	RC	1-2-0	59.0	59.9	7-3385	1289	57
Sherman, Tex.	39-0	3,060-3,120	5,064	72-24	RCI	6-0-1	133.4	145.2	17-note 1		
Shorewood, Wis.	25-0	4,872-5,436	. . . .	70-24	RC	2-0-1	131.2	162.3	4-1856	718	52
Sidney, Ohio	15-0	4,050-4,300	5,500	72-24	CI	3-0-1	63.5	72.6	5-2292	624	53
Sikeston, Mo.	4-16	2,290-2,880	. . . .	84-12	None	3-0-0	13.7v	40.0	8-note 2		
Snyder, Tex.	11-35	3,600-3,720	5,700	72-24	RCI	6-0-0	42.6	50.6	38-note 1		
S. Euclid, Ohio	32-0	4,320-5,250	7,200	56-24	None	1-1-0	149.5	172.8	5-2181	824	54
S. Norfolk, Va.	18-70	3,504-4,104	5,280	84-24	RCI	6-0-0	72.0v	98.6	7-3013	952	56
S. Orange, N. J.	29-0	4,108-5,330	7,800	56-. .	None	3-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	D-note 3		
S. Pasadena, Calif.	22-0	4,740-5,568	8,028	66-24	CI	2-0-0	119.1	129.4	4-1991	610	49
S. Portland, Me.	31-110	3,003-3,323	4,805	63-24	RCI	8-0-1	119.3	158.3	3-B-note 2		
S. St. Paul, Minn.	17-0	4,930-4,930	6,900	67-24	C	3-0-1	85.3	105.4	7-3033	1166	50
Springfield, Ore.	17-26	3,960-4,920	5,880	72-24	R	5-0-0	82.7v	97.8	5-2110	584	52
Springfield tp, Pa. (Delaware Co.)	0-200	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	4-0-1	10.1v	39.6	4-1797	687	47
Statesville, N. C.	15-21	2,844-3,192	4,872	84-24	C	4-0-1	56.3v	71.7	5-2131	957	55
Staunton, Va.	6-25	3,180-3,600	. . . .	. .-24	C	5-0-1	27.0v	40.0	6-2696	966	53
Stillwater, Okla.	21-6	2,880-3,240	4,560	. .-24	CI	3-0-1	54.1v	63.3	5-2264	584	53
Stoughton t, Mass.	10-0	3,796-4,212	5,460	56-10	CI	5-0-1	52.2	77.2	4-B-note 2		
Suffolk, Va.	20-24	3,240-3,420	4,760	84-24	CI	3-1-1	75.3	97.3	5-2268	697	54
Sumter, S. C.	16-9	3,048-3,600	5,280	84-24	CI	7-0-1	58.7v	79.7	6-2549	859	53
Sunbury, Pa.	2-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	RCI	5-1-1	. . . .	29.1	4-note 2		
Sunnyvale, Calif.	65-0	4,980-6,060	. . . .	63-24	None	0-3-0	. . . .	. . . .	5-2431	670	51
Sweetwater, Tex.	20-5	3,180-3,456	5,220	72-24	None	2-1-0	76.3v	83.3	19-note 1		
Swissvale, Pa.	7-100	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	None	2-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	4-1950	649	24
Takoma Park, Md.	12-75	3,800-4,640	5,950	65-10	RCI	2-0-1	51.0	68.5	4-1767	655	48
Terrell, Tex.	4-26	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	None	3-0-0	. . . .	27.0	36-note 1		
Thomasville, Ga.	23-0	2,964-3,216	. . . .	84-24	None	4-4-1	67.0	70.7	4-1622	570	55
Thomasville, N. C.	14-11	2,580-3,000	4,680	. .-24	RCI	3-0-0	47.9v	60.0	6-2898	1014	53
Tonawanda, N. Y.	23-800	4,650-4,700	5,750	56-10	None	3-0-1	108.4v	116.7	4-1574	509	55
Traverse City, Mich.	13-6	3,600-4,164	5,100	72-24	RCI	3-0-1	63.1	76.3	6-2964	1172	48
Trinidad, Colo.	14-0	3,600-3,600	4,500	84-24	C	2-0-1	51.2	57.0	7-3055	1077	54
Troy, Ohio	11-0	4,104-4,776	5,808	72-24	RCI	3-0-1	49.3	56.9	6-2534	930	54

TABLE XVIII—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees Number Full-time Paid, Number Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Fire Inspection Duties	Number of Pieces Fire Equipment	Fire Department Expenditures, 1957 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Department Deficiency Points Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Total for Department			
Tulare, Calif.	11-17	$3,810-4,512	$6,672	72-24	None	2-0-0	$ 46.5	$ 55.0	4-1882	560	50
Twin Falls, Idaho .	25-0	3,108-3,732	5,424	70-24	RCI	3-0-0	99.3v	107.6	5-2392	806	52
Two Rivers, Wis. .	15-0	3,806-4,251	5,669	72-24	RCI	0-3-0	63.7	96.4	5-2287	852	40
Uniontown, Pa. . . .	17-150	3,894-3,894	4,488	60-24	None	5-0-1	64.6	80.1	6-note 2		
University Hgts., O. .	24-0	4,260-5,340	7,800	72-24	RC	1-1-0	119.8	127.8	4-1989	706	51
University Pk., Tex.	29-0	3,900-4,320	. . . .	72-24	RCI	0-3-1	130.6	138.5	19-note 1		
Upland, Calif.	7-16	4,812-5,880	7,320	40-8	RCI	0-3-0	30.0v	38.6	6-2903	821	50
Urbana, Ill.	18-0	4,037-4,037	5,500	75-24	C	2-0-1	86.0	104.7	5-2485	1057	56
Victoria, Tex. . . .	44-0	3,150-3,150	5,400	72-24	RC	5-0-1	153.6	182.8	21-note 1		
Vincennes, Ind. . . .	31-0	3,480-3,660	4,890	67-24	RCI	3-0-1	112.0	122.2	5-2335	812	40
Visalia, Calif. . . .	18-8	3,780-4,296	8,196	72-24	RCI	3-0-1	88.3v	99.7	4-1957	450	53
Wabash, Ind.	15-0	3,720-4,080	. . . .	72-24	CI	1-1-1	64.3	70.1	7-3191	1188	39
Wakefield t, Mass. .	29-20	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	CI	4-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	5-B-note 2		
Walla Walla, Wash. .	52-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	63-24	RCI	4-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	3-1477	538	55
Warren, Pa.	22-0	3,300-3,600	5,280	84-24	CI	3-0-1	80.8	99.3	6-2957	898	54
Wash. Ct. House, O. .	8-12	3,741-3,840	4,476	56-24	None	1-1-0	33.4v	43.1	7-3072	1002	50
Watertown, S. D. . .	15-35	3,240-3,780	5,040	72-24	RCI	4-0-0	58.0	73.6	7-3050	984	57
Watertown, Wis. . .	18-15	4,223-4,720	5,713	72-24	RCI	3-0-1	90.4v	146.1	5-2361	891	51
Waterville, Me. . .	12-75	2,955-3,276	. . . .	72-10	C	4-0-1	52.4	86.3	4-B-note 2		
Watervliet, N. Y. .	28-0	3,600-3,600	. . . .	56-24	RCI	4-1-0	94.1	108.8	7-3056	1295	56
Waukesha, Wis. . .	40-0	4,620-4,980	7,500	72-24	CI	3-0-1	206.0	302.5	5-219	729	40
Waxahachie, Tex. .	11-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	None	2-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	not available		
Waycross, Ga. . . .	24-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	RCI	3-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	6-2515	889	53
Wayne, Mich.	22-54	5,024-5,482	. . . .	63-24	CI	2-4-1	116.9v	135.9	7-not graded as a city		
Waynesboro, Pa. . .	5-40	3,393-3,523	. . . .	96-48	None	4-1-0	15.0	19.7	5-note 3		
Waynesboro, Va. . .	5-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-. .	RCI	3-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	7-3062	1148	56
Webster Groves, Mo.	24-0	3,648-4,344	5,856	72-24	RCI	3-0-0	103.8	119.1	6-note 2		
Weirton, W. Va. . .	7-150	4,914-4,914	5,220	60-24	None	5-0-0	36.2v	51.7	7-3170	1149	49
Wellesley t, Mass. .	48-30	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	CI	3-0-2	. . . .	. . . .	4-B-note 2		
W. Lafayette, Ind. .	13-0	4,200-4,500	6,000	70-24	RC	0-2-0	60.1	63.1	6-2926	993	39
West Memphis, Ark.	17-8	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	CI	3-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	7-3009	924	55
West Mifflin, Pa. .	0-75	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	2-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-2419	941	24
West Monroe, La. .	0-16	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	5-0-0	. . . .	. . . .	8-3511	1060	53
W. Springfield t, Mass.	71-0	3,432-4,264	6,500	48-10	None	4-0-1	308.2	356.8	5-B-note 2		
W. Univ. Place, Tex.	8-26	4,080-4,080	5,100	72-24	None	3-0-0	38.5	44.6	30-note 1		
West Warwick t, R. I.	25-120	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	I	4-3-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-C-note 2		
Westfield, Mass. . .	45-5	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-10	CI	3-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	5-B-note 2		
Westfield, N. J. . .	25-25	4,000-5,000	7,500	56-10	CI	4-0-1	. . . .	. . . .	C-note 2		
Westport t, Conn. .	29-200	4,000-4,900	6,900	56-10	None	6-0-1	128.1	234.3	6-C note 2		
Wethersfield t, Conn.	0-80	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	None	5-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	6-C-note 2		
Whitefish Bay, Wis. .	23-0	4,968-5,448	7,284	70-24	RC	2-0-1	125.7	147.6	4-1908	696	54
Willimantic, Conn. .	50-30	3,884-4,160	5,460	56-10	CI	3-0-1	74.6	91.8	6-C-note 2		
Wilmette, Ill.	19-0	4,800-5,400	8,800	67-24	RCI	1-1-0	96.7	100.6	5-2029	981	57
Wilson, N. C.	37-20	3,024-3,984	5,640	84-24	RCI	5-0-1	148.4v	176.7	5-2291	953	55
Winchester t, Mass. .	35-10	3,871-4,411	6,466	56-10	CI	5-0-1	155.0v	171.0	4-B-note 2		
Winchester, Va. . .	9-25	2,940-3,600	. . . .	84-24	RCI	6-0-1	30.0	53.0	6-2828	714	53
Windsor t, Conn. . .	0-104	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	RC	4-4-0	. . . .	30.6	6-C-note 2		
Winfield, Kan. . . .	15-20	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	CI	3-1-0	. . . .	. . . .	5-2391	683	40
Winnetka, Ill.	18-11	4,350-5,340	9,300	56-24	RC	2-1-0	87.6v	131.7	4-1700	579	48
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	19-0	4,431-4,655	6,064	69-24	CI	0-3-0	86.8	151.8	6-2689	964	51
Wood River, Ill. . .	4-18	4,560-4,680	5,472	84-24	None	1-1-0	20.6v	22.5	6-2952	1055	55
Woodbury, N. J. . .	5-95	4,000-4,600	. . . .	56-. .	RCI	4-1-1	20.5	31.8	D-note 3		
Woodland, Calif. . .	14-32	4,176-4,908	6,216	67-24	R	4-0-1	64.7v	89.6	6-2696	989	54
Wooster, Ohio . . .	13-15	3,646-3,646	5,562	72-24	CI	3-0-1	58.7v	66.9	5-2242	799	52
Xenia, Ohio	17-0	3,900-4,475	5,975	63-24	RCI	2-1-0	72.4v	80.1	5-2401	820	55
Ypsilanti, Mich. . .	23-0	4,260-4,740	6,600	63-24	CI	3-0-1	110.6	132.4	6-2954	968	53

(Notes on fire insurance for Table XVIII on page 398)

[1] All Texas cities under 25,000, except Texarkana, are graded by the engineers of the Board of Insurance Commissioners of the state of Texas. The figure given is the key rate which, in addition to being a city's basis rate, represents the city's classification. The basis rate is a measure of the city's ability to cope with the fire problem. The method of grading the factors considered is published for each city, and municipal officials in that state thus know how the basis is determined.

[2] The New England Fire Insurance Rating Association (covering all states in New England except New Hampshire) supplied only the total final classification for most cities as determined by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and also the minimum rate dwelling grade indicated by a capital letter following the National Board class. There are six grades of protection with respect to minimum rates on dwelling-house property, "A" being the best and "F" the poorest. The rating organizations in Pennsylvania (except for Allegheny County) and Missouri supplied only the total or final class for most cities under 50,000.

[3] In classifying the fire defenses of cities under 25,000 the Schedule Rating Office of New Jersey uses letters instead of figures and provides only nine classes. The letter "A" indicates that the city has less than 1,000 points of deficiency under the National Board Grading Schedule, a Class "B" town 1,001 to 1,500 points of deficiency, and 500 points of deficiency, and 500 additional points (up to a total of 5,000) for each class. A class "A" city in New Jersey would therefore be the same as a Class 2 city elsewhere, a class "B" city the same as a Class 3 city, etc. The letter "S" after the class indicates that the municipality or a part thereof has a seasonal population and/or serious frame structural conditions.

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MATERIALS (4) HAZARDOUS LOCATION ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT (5) GAS AND OIL EQUIPMENT (6) ACCIDENT, AUTOMOTIVE AND BURGLARY PROTECTION EQUIPMENT; also bi-monthly supplement to all lists. A list of published standards is available on request. Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., 207 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11.

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Police Administration

Developments in 1957

By O. W. Wilson

Dean, School of Criminology, University of California, Berkeley

THE police are finding the apparently increasing crime surge disconcerting. "Major" crime has increased four times more rapidly than the population since 1950, and it is apparently being committed by an ever-increasing proportion of youngsters. The atrocities committed by youths in all sections of the country are considered symptoms of a sick society by some observers.

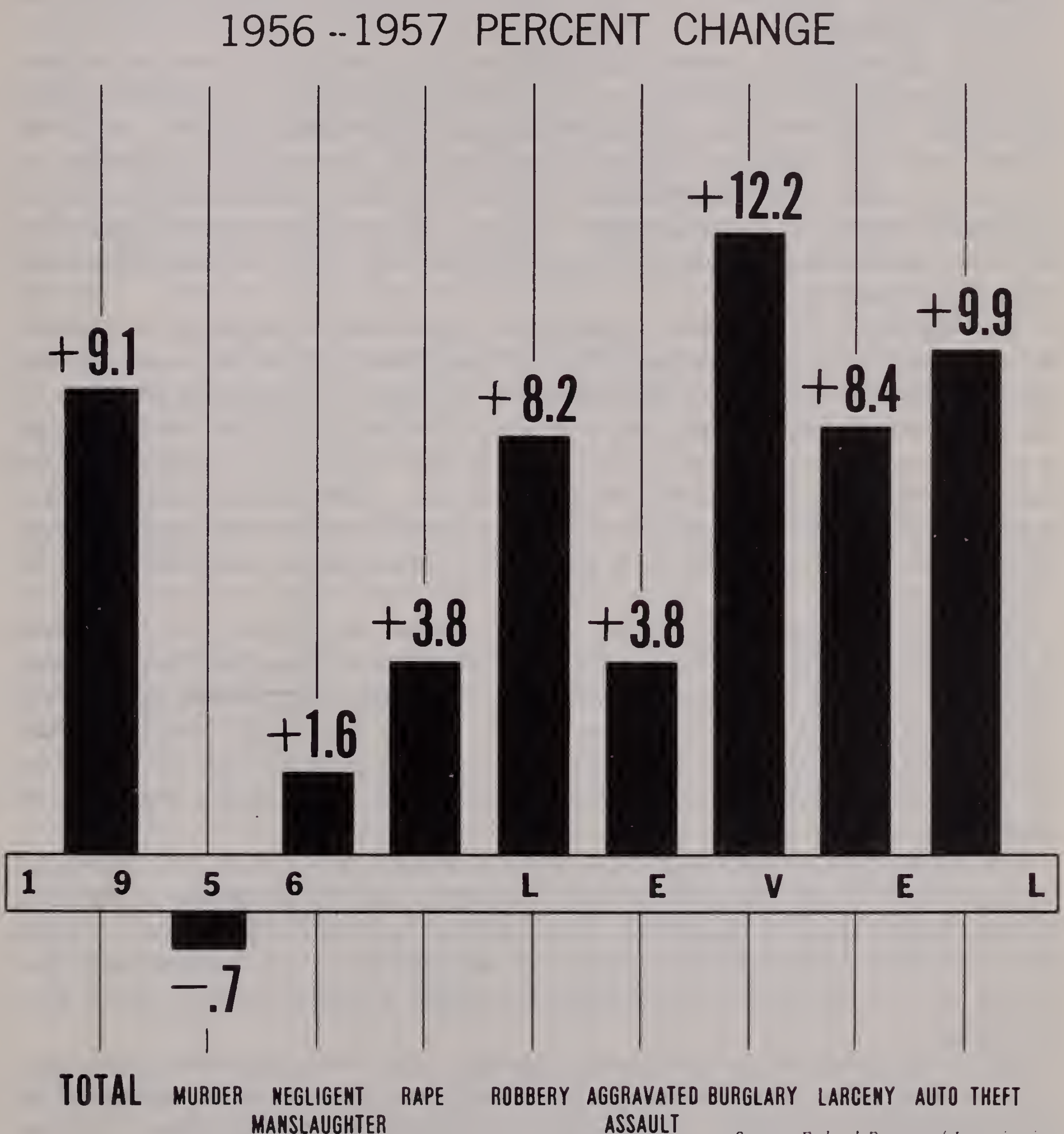
Crime Statistics. While the most reliable measure of the volume of crime in this country is the statistics compiled by the FBI from summary *Uniform Crime Reports* submitted by local law-enforcement agencies, these data have deficiencies which do not invalidate them but which should be borne in mind in any crime analysis.

The fidelity of reporting by some police agencies is questionable; summary reports are not received from all jurisdictions; Part I crimes, used as an index of the volume of crime and frequently referred to as "major crime," do not include such major crimes as abortion, arson, counterfeiting, bad checks, frauds and embezzlements, and narcotic offenses, and of all Part I crimes in 1956, only about 3.4 per cent fell in the more serious categories of murder, manslaughter, rape, and robbery, while more than 72 per cent were larcenies and auto thefts. Finally, since the FBI crime rates are based on the 1950 census, comparisons made between crime-rate trends or crime-frequency changes in selected groups of cities or sections of the country are bound to reflect inequalities in population growth.

While 1955 was the first year in eight not to register an increase in Part I crimes, 1956 brought with it a sharp rise of 12.7 per cent in the total of these crimes in American cities. No year since the adoption of uniform crime reporting has experienced such an abrupt increase. Crimes in each category increased in 1956 except robbery. Crimes against persons increased 7.6 per cent while crimes against property increased 12.8 per cent. The first six months of 1957, when compared with the same period in 1956, show an urban crime increase of 7.2 per cent.

The smaller cities, as a group, had greater increases than the larger ones. Crime in cities of 250,000 or more inhabitants increased 8.2 per cent as compared to 17.2 per cent in cities of less than 250,000 population. Some of the disproportionate increase in the smaller cities may be explained by the fact that they may have experienced a greater proportional population increase than the larger ones. Likewise, the fact that cities in the Pacific states had the greatest increase (19.1 per cent), while the Middle Atlantic states (New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania) had the least increase (7 per cent), may be accounted for in part by the greater population increase in the Pacific states.

Taking 1937-1939 crime statistics as the base, for every 100 Part I crimes committed in a city, there were 162 in 1956. Should the 1956 rate of increase continue for the next two years, the number will equal 205 in 1958. During the past 20 years, however, the completeness of reporting by individual police agencies has increased substantially and therefore has improved the reliability of police statistics.



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

Percentage of Change for Major Crimes
1957 Compared with 1956

Juvenile Crime. Although the International Association of Chiefs of Police developed and adopted uniform crime reporting in 1930 in order to have a more accurate measure of crime than was previously provided by arrest statistics, no comparable index of juvenile crime has been adopted. In consequence, authorities continue to measure juvenile crime in terms of the number of juveniles dealt with, in the same way that they measured all crime prior to 1930. A simple and easily computed juvenile crime index may be derived by applying to all offenses in each category of Part I crimes the percentage of cleared cases that were cleared by the arrest of juveniles.[1] This index will indicate the juvenile-crime trend more reliably than will the number of juveniles dealt with, since this number is influenced by changes in policy, public sentiment, and the activity of juvenile officials.

In the absence of a more reliable juvenile crime index, arrests of persons under 18 years of age must be used in appraising the juvenile-crime situation. The ever-increasing proportion of persons arrested who were within this age bracket seems to indicate an increasing frequency of juvenile crime. The percentages were 9.7 in 1954, 10.5 in 1955, and 11.3 in 1956. Arrests of persons under 18 years of age increased 17.3 per cent in 1956, while the population of young people, age 10 to 17, increased less than 3 per cent.

The increase in arrest frequency of those under 18 years of age was more pronounced in cities under 25,000 population—20.9 per cent increase as compared to a 16.5 per cent increase in cities of more than 25,000. Of those persons under 18 who were arrested in 1956, 40.1 per cent were not yet 15 years of age. For Part I crimes as a group, 45.8 per cent of the arrests were of youths under 18 years of age. The criminal activities of young people in Part I crimes were concentrated in crimes against property, where they represent 53.9 per cent of persons arrested for these offenses in 1956.

Restrictive Court Decisions. The scales of justice in American democracy must be so weighted by restrictions on law-enforcement officials that efforts directed at protecting the rights of society as a whole will not place out of balance the rights of the individual suspect or defendant. On the other hand, if people are to live in peace and security, the scales of justice must not be unduly weighted in favor of the rights of the individual.

Decisions by the supreme courts of the states and the United States Supreme Court in the past decade have tended to favor the rights of the individual rather than the rights of the people as a whole. The extent to which the alarming crime increase may be accounted for by restrictions imposed on law-enforcement officials by these decisions can only be conjectured.

The most recent United States Supreme Court decision to impose further restrictions on law enforcement, *Lambert* v. *California,* declared the Los Angeles ex-convict registration ordinance unconstitutional. An excerpt from the opinion seems to imply that the adage "Ignorance of the law is no excuse" is without foundation.

[1] See O. W. Wilson, *Police Records*, Public Administration Service, 1942, pp. 221-222.

> . . . Nevertheless, this registrant on first becoming aware of her duty to register was given no opportunity to comply with the law and avoid its penalty even though her default was entirely innocent. She could but suffer the consequences of the ordinance, namely, conviction with the imposition of heavy criminal penalties thereunder. We believe that actual knowledge of the duty to register or proof of the probability of such knowledge and subsequent failure to comply are necessary before a conviction under the ordinance can stand. As Holmes wrote in *The Common Law*, "A law which punished conduct which would be too severe for that community to bear." Its severity lies in the absence of an opportunity either to avoid the consequences of the law or to defend any prosecution brought under it. Where a person did not know of the duty to register and where there was no proof of the probability of such knowledge, he may not be convicted consistently with Due Process. Were it otherwise, the evil would be as great as it is when the law is written in print too fine to read or in a language foreign to the community.

Increased Staff Services. Police chiefs are increasing the number of their staff specialists in an effort to improve police effectiveness in dealing with the rising crime rate. Their problem is complicated by manpower shortages, reduced hours of work, increased salaries and fringe benefits, and other increases in operating costs. Attention is being given to research and planning in the expectation that operating procedures may be improved and that manpower may be used more effectively.

Provisions are being made for staff inspections to maintain operations on a suitably high level and to discover and remedy deficiencies and weaknesses. Renewed attention is being given to recruitment, training, and discipline; revised disciplinary procedures assure suitable attention to the internal affairs of departments. Intelligence units are being created in some departments to keep the chief informed of conditions in the community affecting law enforcement, particularly in the field of commercialized vice which is the seed bed of organized crime.

Motorization. The ratio of auto patrol to foot patrol is gradually being increased as the police learn by experience the preventive effectiveness of a conspicuous motorized patrol using modern procedures and as increased salaries make foot patrol prohibitively expensive except in sections of a community where the concentration of inspectional tasks minimizes the need to walk substantial distances. The number of patrol cars used by cities of more than 100,000 population increased 13 per cent between 1950 and 1956.

The proportion of patrol cars operated by one man also is gradually increasing as experience demonstrates to police chiefs the increased effectiveness thus provided. For example, in 1957, 258 out of 1,100 reporting cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants used one-man patrol cars exclusively. A combination of one and two-man patrol cars was used by 963 cities. Approximately 88 per cent of the reporting cities used one-man patrol cars part or all of the time. Miami, Florida, is the most recent city to convert to one-man patrol car operation.

The number of two-wheel motorcycles used by the police in cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants decreased 14.5 per cent between 1950 and 1956. The decrease was greatest in the larger cities: 31 per cent in cities of more than 1,000,000 population; 10 per cent in cities 500,000 to 1,000,000; and 6 per cent in cities of 250,000 to 500,000. In cities 100,000 to 250,000 the number increased 6 per cent. The number of three-wheel motorcycles used in these groups of cities increased 77 per cent.

Police Employees. As of April 30, 1957, 3,769 cities of more than 2,500 population averaged 2.0 full-time police employees per 1,000 inhabitants. Cities having the larger populations uniformly had proportionately more police employees; those with more than 250,000 inhabitants averaged 2.5 police employees per 1,000 while those with less than 10,000 inhabitants had only 1.5. For all reporting cities, 8.3 per cent of the police employees were civilians.

In 1956, 36 police employees were killed while in the performance of their duty in 3,769 reporting city police departments, or 2.6 such deaths per 5,000,000 inhabitants. This figure includes all violent deaths regardless of cause. The rate was highest in cities over 250,000 population (3.6) and in cities of less than 10,000 inhabitants (3.2). The rate was 1.7 for all cities between 10,000 and 250,000 population. The trend in such deaths continues downward, as it has for the past 12 years.

Fringe benefits and working conditions continue to improve for the police. During 1957 additional jurisdictions have provided shorter work weeks, more liberal pay, time and one-half for overtime, and more generous pensions with more liberal conditions.

Integrated Police-Fire Service. The number of cities that are combining police and fire services continues to grow. Some are on a partial and some on an experimental basis. The following cities integrated their public safety services during 1957: Fox Point, Wisconsin; Milton-Freewater, Oregon; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Dearborn, Michigan; Chicago Heights and Champaign, Illinois; and Lake Alfred, Florida. Buena Park, California, abandoned its integrated police-fire plan. In many of these cities, the salaries of the public-safety officers is greater than it was for either the policeman or fireman before integration.

Professional Organizations. The year 1957 brought with it increased activities directed at greater professionalization of police service. The International Juvenile Officers Association was organized in Oakland, California; a conference of police planning and research directors was held in Berkeley, California. The International Association of Chiefs of Police, at their annual conference in Honolulu, adopted the Code of Ethics that was reproduced in this section of the 1957 Year Book.

Police Department Statistics

DETAILED data on police administration in 1957 are presented in Table XIX for cities over 10,000 population. This table reports the number of police employees, salaries of patrolmen and police chiefs, the work week, information on school crossing guards, the use of patrol cars, and annual departmental expenditures.

For comparison of police and fire data, see the preceding fire department section in this Year Book. This article on police statistics summarizes and analyzes the detailed statistics in Table XIX to enable city officials to make comparisons as to cost, performance, and accomplishment. Comparison between individual cities must be made with caution

TABLE 1

POLICE EMPLOYEES AND POLICE SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000 BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
NO. OF POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1957)						
Over 500,000	18	1.22	2.11	2.71	3.06	3.76
250,000 to 500,000	23	1.10	1.50	1.71	2.01	3.44
100,000 to 250,000	68	1.28	1.51	1.78	2.08	3.40
50,000 to 100,000	123	1.00	1.34	1.67	1.91	3.08
25,000 to 50,000......	275	0.55	1.32	1.58	1.94	5.15
10,000 to 25,000......	618	0.45	1.24	1.52	1.90	5.84
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1958)						
Over 500,000	18	$ 3,600	$ 4,198	$ 4,438	$ 4,761	$ 5,592
250,000 to 500,000	21	3,458	3,870	4,160	4,560	5,796
100,000 to 250,000	47	3,055	3,679	3,876	4,326	5,364
50,000 to 100,000	108	2,862	3,615	3,969	4,500	5,616
25,000 to 50,000......	233	2,640	3,534	4,000	4,368	5,532
10,000 to 25,000......	546	2,400	3,300	3,796	4,225	5,400
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1958)						
Over 500,000	18	$ 4,450	$ 4,845	$ 5,177	$ 5,526	$ 6,192
250,000 to 500,000	21	4,080	4,410	4,830	5,316	6,216
100,000 to 250,000	47	3,445	4,140	4,654	4,980	6,068
50,000 to 100,000	108	2,862	4,048	4,440	5,106	6,156
25,000 to 50,000......	233	2,916	3,952	4,458	5,005	6,204
10,000 to 25,000......	546	2,400	3,600	4,229	4,853	5,892
SALARY OF POLICE CHIEF (1958)						
Over 500,000	15	$11,025	$12,492	$13,500	$18,500	$25,000
250,000 to 500,000	21	7,200	9,453	10,839	12,598	15,348
100,000 to 250,000	44	4,800	7,309	8,675	10,183	12,605
50,000 to 100,000	97	4,500	6,600	7,680	8,927	12,456
25,000 to 50,000......	205	4,020	5,864	6,665	7,800	12,000
10,000 to 25,000......	522	3,120	5,030	5,700	6,700	10,200

due to variances in utilization of personnel, degree of law enforcement, and police needs for the community.

Number of Employees. Table 1 summarizes the total number of full-time paid police employees, uniformed and civilian. The median number of police employees per 1,000 population is 1.59 for all cities over 10,000 and ranges from 1.52 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to 2.71 for cities over 500,000. The 1957 medians have increased for all population groups over the 1956 medians.

Hours of Work. The median work week is 42 hours for patrolmen in all cities over 10,000 population. This is a significant decrease of six hours from the 1957 median of 48 hours. The median for cities over 500,000 population is 40 hours, a decrease of one hour; for cities between 250,000 to 500,000, 40 hours, a decrease of two hours; 100,000 to 250,000, 40 hours, no change; 50,000 to 100,000, 40 hours, no change; 25,000 to 50,000, 40 hours, no change; and 10,000 to 25,000, 44 hours, a decrease of four hours.

A total of 103 cities over 10,000 reduced the work week for policemen in 1957[1] compared to 109 cities making such reductions in 1956 and 105 making such reductions in 1955. Fourteen of the cities reducing the work week are over 100,000 population; nine cities, between 50,000 to 100,000; 28 cities, between 25,000 to 50,000; and the remaining 52 cities between 10,000 to 25,000. A total of 62 of these cities reduced their work week to 40 hours.

Police Salaries. Table 1 also summarizes the patrolmen entrance and maximum salaries and the police chiefs' salaries as reported by city officials early in 1958. Entrance salaries of patrolmen range at the median from $3,796 in cities between 10,000 to 25,000 to $4,438, for cities over 500,000. All population groups continue to show increases for median entrance salary over 1957 figures, ranging from a low of $56 for cities of 100,000 to 250,000 to a high of $245 for cities over 500,000. Maximum salaries of patrolmen at the median range from $4,229 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to $5,177 for cities over 500,000. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000 have the largest increase of $229.

[1] The 103 cities over 10,000 population reducing policemen's work week in 1957 are: Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Mesa, Phoenix, and Tucson, Arizona; Eureka, Lodi, Madera, Oceanside, and San Rafael, California; Colorado Springs, Colorado; Derby, Connecticut; Coral Gables, Gainesville, and Lakeworth, Florida; Pocatello, Idaho; Champaign, Chicago, Brookfield, Evanston, Moline, and Monmouth, Illinois; Gary, Hammond, and Indianapolis, Indiana; Boone, Burlington, Davenport, Des Moines, and Fort Dodge, Iowa; Dodge City, Kansas; Auburn and Bath, Maine; Brockton and Middleborough tp., Massachusetts; Battle Creek, Benton Harbor, Berkeley, Menominee, Mount Pleasant, and Niles, Michigan; Owatonna, Minnesota; Greenville, Mississippi; University City, Missouri; Billings, Bozeman, Butte, Great Falls, and Missoula, Montana; Belleville, Haddon tp. and Lakewood tp., New Jersey; Albany, Auburn, Buffalo, Cortland, Elmira, Freeport, Gloversville, Ithaca, Lockport, Long Beach, Mamaroneck, Massina, Mt. Vernon, New Rochelle, Niagara Falls, Ogdensburg, Plattsburg, Rensselaer, Rochester, Rye, Syracuse, Utica, and Yonkers, New York; Raleigh, North Carolina; Ashland, Barberton, Bellaire, Cleveland, Coshocton, Elyria, and Tiffin, Ohio; Carnegie, Cheltenham tp., Eastern, Lancaster, Lower Marion tp., Munhall, Philadelphia, and Turtle Creek, Pennsylvania; Mitchell, South Dakota; Dallas and Waxahachie, Texas; Barre, Vermont; Richmond, Virginia; Longview and Yakima, Washington; Clarksburg, Virginia; Ashland, Beaver Dam, Neenah, and Wausau, Wisconsin; and Rock Springs, Wyoming.

The median salaries of police chiefs range from $5,700 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to $13,500 in cities over 500,000. Comparison of salaries of police chiefs with those of fire chiefs and other city officials can be made in Table VIII in another part of the Year Book. Police chiefs' salaries at the median in various population groups are $36 to $682 higher than those reported in the 1957 Year Book except for cities over 500,000 which reported no change.

Use of School Crossing Guards. A total of 723 cities over 10,000 population report employing 15,605 civilians for use as school crossing guards. Four hundred and sixty-one of these cities employ 9,655 women in this activity. Women comprise 61.8 per cent of the total school crossing personnel. This figure is affected by the large proportion of women used in cities over 500,000—85.4 per cent of the total 4,765 school crossing guards. The percentage of women used and the total school crossing guards (listed in descending population groups starting with cities between 250,000 to 500,000) are as follows: 64.6 (1,356); 61.2 (2,048); 57.4 (2,408); 45.4 (2,458); and 36.9 (2,570).

School crossing guards work a median of three and one-half hours per work day. In cities over 100,000 population they work a median of four hours; in cities between 25,000 to 100,000, they work a median of three and one-half hours; and in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 they work a median of three hours.

School crossing guards in 321 cities (representing 46.0 per cent of the 697 reporting cities) are paid by the hour. The other methods of payment are: by the month, 190 cities (27.3 per cent); by the day, 129 cities (18.4 per cent); by the week, 49 cities (7.0 per cent); and by the year, 9 cities (1.3 per cent).

One-Man Patrol Cars. Table 2 shows that 258 out of 1,000 reporting cities use one-man patrol cars exclusively for police patrol. Some 705 cities use a combination of one- and two-man cars, and 138 cities used two-man cars only. Of the 258 cities using one-man cars exclusively, 163 are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. Over 87 per cent of the reporting cities use one-man patrol cars all or part of the time.

Table XIX shows the individual cities using one-man patrol cars and the shifts when such patrol cars are employed—day, evening, and night. Of

TABLE 2

MANNING OF POLICE PATROL CARS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting Motorized Patrol	Two-Man Patrol Cars Only		One-Man and Two-Man Patrol Cars		One-Man Patrol Cars Only	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Cities over 500,000	17	3	17.6	14	82.4	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	23	3	13.0	16	69.6	4	17.4
100,000 to 250,000	65	10	15.4	49	75.4	6	9.2
50,000 to 100,000	113	13	11.5	84	74.3	16	14.2
25,000 to 50,000.	271	34	12.5	168	62.0	69	25.5
10,000 to 25,000.	611	75	12.3	374	61.0	163	26.7
All cities over 10,000	1,100	138	12.5	705	64.0	258	23.5

the 963 cities using one-man patrol cars, 645 use them on day, evening, and night shifts; 168 use them on day shifts; and 134 use them on the day and evening shifts. The remaining 17 cities use one-man patrol cars for other combinations of shifts.

A total of 1,046 cities report that 9,775 out of a total of 14,490 patrol cars are used part or all of the time for patrol and traffic duty. This represents 67.5 per cent of the total number of patrol cars. Larger cities tend to use their patrol cars proportionally less for this purpose than smaller cities. For cities of 250,000 to 500,000 the percentage is 60.2; while for cities of 10,000 to 25,000 it is 75.7.

Police Department Expenditures. Table XIX includes 1957 information on police salaries and wages and total police department expenditures for individual cities. Included in the figures are expenditures for new equipment; but specifically excluded are pension payments to retirement funds and to former employees. These data are summarized in Table 3.

Total police department expenditures are $12.13 per capita in 1,379 cities over 10,000. Expenditures per capita generally are higher in larger cities, ranging from $16.65 in cities over 500,000 to $8.36 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Salaries and wages comprise over 85 per cent of the total police expenditures for all cities over 10,000.

Since the calendar year 1950, the cost of police protection has continued to rise in all population groups. During the part eight years, the per capita expenditures for police departments in cities over 500,000 population have increased $6.39 or 62 per cent. In cities of 250,000 to 500,000 the increase has been $4.19 or 76 per cent; in cities of 100,000 to 250,000, $3.79 or 68 per cent; in cities of 50,000 to 100,000, $3.48 or 64 per cent; in cities of 25,000 to 50,000, $3.82 or 76 per cent; and in cities of 10,000 to 25,000, $4.03 or 93 per cent.

TABLE 3

POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1957

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Police Department Expenditures: 1957				
			Salaries and Wages		Total		Per Cent Salaries and Wages to Total
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Cities over 500,000	18	26,726	$380,449	$14.24	$445,022	$16.65	85.5
250,000 to 500,000	21	7,804	67,159	8.61	75,749	9.71	88.7
100,000 to 250,000	47	7,051	57,183	8.11	66,055	9.37	86.6
50,000 to 100,000	108	7,679	58,571	7.63	68,172	8.88	85.9
25,000 to 50,000.	233	7,970	58,900	7.39	70,277	8.82	83.8
10,000 to 25,000.	546	8,324	57,189	6.87	69,584	8.36	82.2
All cities over 10,000	973	65,554	$679,451	$10.36	$794,859	$12.13	85.5

TABLE XIX

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958

This table includes all cities over 25,000 population and 477 of the 845 cities between 10,000 and 25,000. All data were reported late in 1957 and early in 1958 by city officials. No. Employees: total number of uniformed and civilian personnel. Work Hours Per Week: average number of hours worked in seven days. Salary of Patrolmen — Entrance, Maximum: figure to left of dash (—) is total salary, including cost-of-living increases, paid to full-time patrolman during first 12 months on force; figure to right of dash is highest yearly salary paid to full-time patrolman not holding any promotional rank. School Crossing Guards: first figure, total number of part-time, paid civilian employees; second figure, number of women. Beginning Pay: hourly (h), daily (d), weekly (w), monthly (m), or yearly (y) rate as reported by each city. Shifts with One-Man Patrol Cars: shifts on which one-man patrol cars are used; "D" for day shift, "E" for evening shift, and "N" night shift; double dagger (‡) for city using only one-man patrol cars. No. Patrol Cars: first figure, total number of police patrol cars; second figure, number of cars used on patrol and traffic duty all or most of time. Total Expenditures for Department: for new equipment, salaries, and all other expenditures except payments by city into pension or retirement fund or payments to retired employees. Single dagger (†) for 1956 figures; leaders (. . .) for data not reported; asterisks (*) for footnotes at end of table.

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	School Crossing Guards			Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars—Total, Patrol and Traffic	Police Department Expendi-ures, 1957 (in thousands)	
					Total No.-Women	Avg. Duty Hours Per Day	Beginning Pay			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Over 1,000,000											
Chicago, Ill.	10,731-1,131	44	$4,734-5,400	$18,500	730-730	4	1.80h	DEN	575-. .	$51,318	$54,054
Detroit, Mich. . . .	4,853-370	40	4,856-5,669	19,289	140-140	2	20w	None	657-495	27,678	29,437
Los Angeles, Cal. .	5,592-1,098	40	5,280-6,192	18,500	238-145	5	1.58h	DEN	758-423	31,722	34,055
New York, N.Y. . . .	24,796-1,158	40	4,500-5,881	25,000	1,176-1,172	4	1.50h	None	1,176-600	128,472	174,923
Philadelphia, Pa. . .	5,650-500	44	3,925-4,930	15,000	600-600	4	1.05h	DEN	345-257	25,699	27,642
500,000 to 1,000,000											
Baltimore, Md. . . .	2,969-256	48	4,400-5,000	12,000	314-314	4	28w	DEN	246-168	13,775	14,813
Boston, Mass.	3,012-196	40	4,090-4,450	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	D	125-100	14,099	15,053
Buffalo, N. Y. . . .	1,702-185	40	4,350-4,800	13,500	185-185	4½	6.00d	None	101-. .	7,173	7,766
Cincinnati, Ohio . .	919-50	40	4,567-5,350	. . . .	118-43	3	1.20h	DEN	200-165	5,352	5,790
Cleveland, Ohio . .	1,975-237	40	4,302-5,154	12,492	372-167	2	95m	DEN	291-121	10,339	11,652
Houston, Tex. . . .	1,029-290	40	4,320-4,860	12,600	118-0	4½	214m	DEN	272-. .	4,667	5,187
Milwaukee, Wis. .	1,843-90	40	4,841-5,614	13,334	197-197	3	4.50d	DEN	154-98	9,667	10,470
Minneapolis, Minn.	638-57	40	4,476-5,496	12,300	None	. .	. . .	D	73-56	3,528	3,796
New Orleans, La. .	1,122-47	48	3,600-4,500	. . . .	100-100	3	1.10h	DE	139-. .	4,284	4,816
Pittsburgh, Pa. . .	1,500-46	44	4,200-5,250	11,025	210-210	4	5.30d	DEN	58-. .	7,559	8,043
St. Louis, Mo. . . .	2,606-674	48	4,600-5,200	13,000	200-0	4	85m	DEN	261-. .	10,335	11,127
San Francisco, Cal.	1,702-101	40	5,592-6,192	16,668	None	. .	. . .	DEN	179-167	11,094	11,815
Washington, D. C. .	2,502-187	42½	4,193-4,990	14,298	67-67	3½	1.42h	None	137-69	13,688	14,583
250,000 to 500,000											
Akron, Ohio	303-20	42	4,160-5,242	9,540	109-18	3	6.00d	DEN	61-29	1,529	1,640
Atlanta, Ga.	782-96	48	3,458-4,264	11,817	93-93	2½	3.50d	DE	. .-. .	2,823	3,375
Birmingham, Ala. .	460-4[illegible]	48	4,020-4,848	9,300	None	. .	. . .	DEN	97-53	2,018	2,306
Columbus, Ohio . . .	639-111	40	4,260-5,196	10,824	None	. .	. . .	DEN	141-75	3,073	3,337
Dallas, Tex.	1,014-163	40	3,780-4,320	13,520	130-0	4	1.32h	DEN	227-. .	4,457	5,329

Table XIX—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	School Crossing Guards			Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars—Total, Patrol and Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1957 (in thousands)	
					Total No.-Women	Avg. Duty Hours Per Day	Beginning Pay			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
250,000 to 500,000—continued											
Denver, Colo.	808-141	47	$3,780-4,680	$ 9,480	None	. .	$. . .	DEN	136-125	$ 3,268	$ 3,428
Fort Worth, Tex. . .	559-47	44	3,930-4,080	10,500	59-0	3	1.20h	DEN	95-. .	2,233	2,557
Indianapolis, Ind. . .	836-68	42	4,300-4,500	9,000	200-127	3	60m	DEN	93-53	4,036	4,519
Jersey City, N. J. .	1,024-100	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	74-74	4	7.00d	None	40-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Kansas City, Mo. . .	780-160	48	4,020-4,500	12,500	64-18	6	90m	DEN‡	122-71	3,266	3,929
Long Beach, Calif.	493-69	40	5,136-6,120	12,696	74-59	5½	1.70h	DE	72-. .	3,014	3,442
Louisville, Ky. . . .	586-66	48	3,720-4,200	7,200	88-88	2	65m	D	95-45	2,502	2,855
Memphis, Tenn. . .	637-102	40	3,840-4,680	9,660	41-41	2½	75m	None	105-64	2,445	2,757
Newark, N. J. . . .	1,510-94	40	4,500-5,400	12,000	120-120	4	1.50h	None	70-54	7,428	7,730
Oakland, Calif. . . .	788-112	40	5,796-6,216	15,348	50-30	4½	1.80h	DEN	177-92	4,542	5,381
Omaha, Neb.	403-41	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DEN	58-53	. . . .	. . . .
Portland, Ore. . . .	751-105	40	4,417-5,184	10,839	None	. .	. . .	DEN	116-54	3,487	3,951
Rochester, N. Y. . .	568-85	40	3,990-4,830	11,370	59-58	4	70m	DEN‡	58-. .	2,630	2,863
St. Paul, Minn. . . .	467-31	40	4,458-5,244	11,532	None	. .	. . .	DE	42-. .	2,391	2,609
San Antonio, Tex. .	553-96	44	3,900-4,320	9,108	150-150	3	1.00h	DEN‡	151-76	1,961	2,522
San Diego, Calif. . .	707-92	40	4,884-5,796	13,920	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	133-96	3,334	3,787
Seattle, Wash. . . .	874-103	40	4,620-5,340	13,000	45-0	4	1.55h	DEN	135-87	4,240	4,751
Toledo, Ohio	460-42	48	4,776-5,292	9,426	None	. .	. . .	. DEN	94-47	2,482	2,681
100,000 to 250,000											
Albany, N. Y.	299-46	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	57-57	3	800y	D	29-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Allentown, Pa. . . .	147-21	44	3,730-4,480	5,880	30-30	4	1.00h	DEN	10-9	624	745
Austin, Tex.	233-53	48	3,780-3,840	7,700	40-3	4	1.16h	DEN‡	52-29	987	1,218
Baton Rouge, La. .	213-19	48	3,780-4,140	9,000	44-36	3	90m	D	36-28	890	1,178
Berkeley, Calif. .	146-6	40	5,364-5,916	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	114-. .	792	984
Bridgeport, Conn. .	370-22	40	3,673-4,441†	8,215†	27-27	. .	5.00d	DEN	22-17	1,587†	1,771†
Cambridge, Mass. .	228-10	40	3,850-4,700	8,000	None	. .	. . .	None	22-11	1,126	1,180
Camden, N. J. . . .	245-51	42	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-22	4	8.00d	DEN	24-16	. . . .	. . . .
Canton, Ohio	158-6	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	42-0	2½	1.63h	D	42-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Charlotte, N. C. . .	274-16	48	3,600-4,332	9,696	31-31	4	61m	None	36-25	1,080	1,112
Chattanooga, Tenn.	194-8	48	3,540-4,260	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DEN	43-29	731	850
Corpus Christi, Tex.	156-13	48	3,828-4,092	8,080	None	. .	. . .	D	43-20	678	842
Dayton, Ohio	362-45	40	4,482-4,846	9,880	None	. .	. . .	DEN	75-32	1,836	2,043
Des Moines, Iowa . .	228-22	43	3,816-4,740	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DEN	37-. .	963	1,114
Duluth, Minn.	137-18	42	3,960-4,704	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DEN	25-15	651	743
El Paso, Tex.	243-30	48	3,511-3,991†	8,007†	9-7	4	48m	None	45-40	788†	943†
Elizabeth, N. J. . .	294-13	40	4,877-5,277	8,350	20-20	3½	28w	None	16-11	1,482	1,619
Erie, Pa.	189-11	40	3,930-4,230	5,940	25-0	5	5.00d	DEN	. .-. .	765	919
Evansville, Ind. . .	205-12	48	3,876-4,074	6,250	None	. .	. . .	None	32-. .	836	932
Fall River, Mass. .	257-18	40	3,400-3,700	7,000	11-11	3	1.00h	D	8-6	. . . .	. . . .
Flint, Mich.	284-45	44	4,459-5,200	10,296	102-0	4	1.50h	DEN	32-20	1,843	2,358
Fort Wayne, Ind. . .	229-7	40	4,386-4,446†	7,020†	19-10	2½	1.25h	DEN	20-. .	984†	1,090†
Fresno, Calif.	257-27	40	4,980-5,844	11,628	8-1	4	1.25h	DEN	52-34	1,504	1,717
Gary, Ind.	244-25	40	4,575-4,980	8,400	47-33	. .	1.75h	DEN	45-. .	1,214	1,369
Gr. Rapids, Mich. .	248-28	40	4,134-4,654	10,244	15-15	. .	1.33h	DEN	56-25	1,233	1,464
Hartford, Conn. . . .	438-39	40	4,056-4,888	9,464	34-31	4	1.50h	DEN‡	43-24	1,961	2,136
Jacksonville, Fla. .	439-64	40	4,048-4,351	8,157	55-55	3	1.00h	DEN	74-30	2,024	. . . .
Kansas City, Kan. .	178-28	48	3,840-4,020†	7,200†	13-12	4	1.13h	DEN	35-20	712†	890†
Knoxville, Tenn. . .	215-44	48	3,426-3,786	6,270	14-14	3½	4.00d	DEN	35-20	808	986
Little Rock, Ark. . .	153-13	40	3,055-3,445	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DEN	23-15	556	645
Miami, Fla.	847-229	40	3,540-4,800	12,000	89-45	4	1.25h	DEN	142-. .	3,632	4,359
Mobile, Ala.	292-52	40	3,264-3,744	7,656	41-41	2	5.12d	D	33-24	. . . .	. . . .
Montgomery, Ala. .	190-12	40	3,168-3,780	7,920	None	. .	. . .	DEN	29-23	667	796
Nashville, Tenn. . .	308-18	40	3,180-3,816	9,000	105-105	2	75m	DE	51-35	1,215	1,396
New Bedford, Mass.	235-13	40	3,350-3,850	6,150	. .-. .	. .	. . .	D	22-. .	882	937
New Haven, Conn. .	430-12	40	3,975-4,250†	9,500†	36-36	3½	5.00d	DEN	25-. .	1,940†	2,093†
Norfolk, Va.	390-32	48	3,720-4,464	11,016	66-66	3½	90m	DEN	74-54	1,615	1,811
Oklahoma City, Okla.	356-45	48	3,900-3,900	8,400	55-0	4½	6.20d	None	65-32	1,488	1,655
Pasadena, Calif. . .	197-36	40	5,082-6,048	11,748	20-0	5	1.77h	DEN	32-18	1,142	1,312

TABLE XIX—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	School Crossing Guards			Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars—Total, Patrol and Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1957 (in thousands)	
					Total No.-Women	Avg. Duty Hours Per Day	Beginning Pay			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
100,000 to 250,000—continued											
Paterson, N. J. . . .	308-17	40	$. . . .-. . . .	$	87-87	2	$700y	None	21-19	$	$ . . . .
Peoria, Ill.	162-14	44	4,225-4,836	7,500	4-4	4	1.25h	DEN	25-18	772	924
Phoenix, Ariz. . . .	264-34	40	4,050-5,040	9,540	29-21	5	1.21h	DEN	56-. .	1,113	1,405
Providence, R. I. .	562-75	40	4,095-4,433	8,840	70-70	3	1.42h	DEN	54-35	2,136	2,430
Reading, Pa.	217-15	40	3,865-3,865	5,315	51-30	2½	1.28h	DEN	17-15	726	770
Richmond, Va. . . .	417-29	44	3,679-4,368	6,864	25-25	4	2,392y	DEN	76-72	1,588	1,909
Rockford, Ill.	143-11	40	4,326-4,672	9,400	None	. .	. . .	D	24-17	685	785
Sacramento, Calif. .	275-42	40	4,920-5,760	11,760	12-0	8	9.50d	DEN	38-22	1,450	1,594
Salt Lake City, Utah	280-. .	40	3,540-4,740	10,000	29-0	2	75m	DEN	61-52	1,216	1,477
San Jose, Calif. . .	180-11	40	4,842-5,880	12,605	22-15	4	1.81h	DEN	52-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Savannah, Ga.	200-31	48	2,880-3,600†	8,500†	23-23	1½	60m	DEN	33-27	599†	702†
Scranton, Pa.	185-12	48	3,424-3,960	4,800	32-0	3	1.50h	D	9-7	. . . .	. . . .
Shreveport, La. . .	208-22	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	75-0	4	80m	DEN	37-26	. . . .	. . . .
Somerville, Mass. .	166-0	42	4,000-4,800†	6,260†	None	. .	. . .	None	13-9	676†	718†
South Bend, Ind. . .	201-8	43	5,048-5,048	7,245	39-39	2½	860y	DEN	42-36	1,029	1,166
Spokane, Wash. . . .	233-27	40	3,996-4,800†	8,700†	None	. .	. . .	D	27-18	. . . .	. . . .
Springfield, Mass. .	372-20	40	3,887-4,470†	10,400†	50-36	3	20w	None	18-11	650†	1,765†
Syracuse, N. Y. . .	418-43	40	3,800-4,400	11,000	61-61	. .	1,075y	DEN	34-31	1,889	2,045
Tacoma, Wash. . . .	244-22	40	4,440-5,280	11,460	None	. .	. . .	None	43-25	1,333	1,524
Tampa, Fla.	334-51	48	3,762-4,395	8,500	None	. .	. . .	D	56-32	1,250	1,644
Trenton, N. J. . . .	263-18	40	4,000-5,300†	8,500†	28-28	4	1.50h	None	35-. .	1,309†	1,414†
Tulsa, Okla.	287-40	40	3,660-4,800	7,692	73-6	4	6.75d	DEN‡	62-50	1,269	1,469
Utica, N. Y.	179-10	40	3,500-3,950	6,600	None	. .	. . .	DEN	. .-. .	749	833
Waterbury, Conn. .	290-33	40	4,078-4,368	9,215	25-0	4½	5.00d	DEN	. .-. .	1,216	1,307
Wichita, Kan.	336-63	48	3,996-4,800	10,980	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	70-50	1,354	1,667
Wilmington, Del. . .	252-34	40	4,200-5,000	. . . .	25-23	4½	1.30h	DEN	16-14	1,087	1,149
Worcester, Mass. .	400-40	40	3,723-4,430	. . . .	66-46	3	1.43h	DEN‡	45-26	1,633	1,851
Yonkers, N. Y. . . .	322-32	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	40-40	3½	6.50d	None	36-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Youngstown, Ohio . .	301-23	40	5,041-5,041	9,257	55-0	4½	126m	DEN	69-. .	1,487	1,686
50,000 to 100,000											
Alameda, Calif. . .	75-4	40	5,364-5,916	10,344	15-13	3	1.50h	DEN	16-12	442	489
Albuquerque, N. M.	193-22	48	3,690-4,560	7,800	15-0	5	110m	DEN‡	25-16	800	1,035
Alexandria, Va. . .	116-13	40	3,950-4,700	7,900	21-21	2½	700m	DEN‡	20-11	532	621
Alhambra, Calif. . .	91-12	40	4,902-5,952	10,416	9-9	5	1.55h	DE	16-9	467	539
Altoona, Pa.	104-10	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	37-37	4	1.07h	D	5-3	. . . .	. . . .
Amarillo, Tex. . . .	156-27	48	3,960-4,010	8,100	25-15	4	120m	DEN	27-27	538	748
Asheville, N. C. . .	89-. .	48	3,380-3,900	6,760	13-13	3	20w	DEN	15-14	333	417
Atlantic City, N. J.	184-31	48	3,900-4,300	6,750	37-37	4	6.00d	DEN	25-. .	878	957
Augusta, Ga.	153-13	48	3,060-3,300	6,420	22-22	2	45m	DEN	23-15	547	662
Aurora, Ill.	81-15	40	4,206-4,680†	6,732†	6-6	4	1.77h	None	8-8	. . . .	. . . .
Bay City, Mich. . .	83-5	40	4,405-4,784	7,559	19-2	5	1.69h	DEN	14-10	420	496
Bayonne, N. J. . . .	192-12	40	4,800-4,800	8,300	27-27	3½	6.00d	None	25-. .	1,008	1,057
Beaumont, Tex. . .	114-8	48	3,756-4,344	8,004	17-0	4	142m	DEN	. .-. .	491	582
Berwyn, Ill.	53-1	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	24-0	3	75m	None	5-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Bethlehem, Pa. . . .	85-6	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	33-32	4	1.20h	None	13-6	. . . .	. . . .
Binghamton, N. Y. .	130-8	40	4,200-4,620	8,602	40-0	6	6.60d	DEN‡	10-5	765	839
Brockton, Mass. . .	110-. .	42	3,750-4,400	6,900	39-39	2	2.00d	None	9-. .	463	495
Brookline t, Mass. .	148-8	40	4,784-4,784	9,200	None	. .	. . .	DEN	18-13	. . . .	. . . .
Burbank, Calif. . . .	148-21	40	5,284-6,084	11,628	32-1	5	1.73h	DEN	29-. .	1,010	1,152
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	102-13	44*	4,140-4,440	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DE	17-15	459	628
Charleston, S. C. . .	134-8	48	3,060-3,400	6,500	14-14	4	3.84d	DEN‡	22-16	490	551
Charleston, W. Va.	123-8	40	3,402-3,780	6,000	20-19	3	75m	DEN	15-9	477	546
Chester, Pa.	94-22	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	36-35	4	85m	DEN	11-7	. . . .	. . . .
Cicero, Ill.	. .-. .	. .	4,986-4,986	6,970	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	70-3	44	4,500-5,300	8,500	37-0	4½	8.50d	DEN	18-18	457	510
Clifton, N. J.	103-5	40	4,250-5,315	. . . .	34-32	2½	1.90h	DEN	21-18	546	612
Columbia, S. C. . . .	160-13	48	3,497-3,848	7,800	24-0	3	85m	DEN‡	25-21	576	694
Columbus, Ga. . . .	136-7	48	2,880-3,780	6,420	18-18	3	2.75d	DEN	21-12	521	667

TABLE XIX — POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958 — Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	School Crossing Guards			Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars—Total, Patrol and Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1957 (in thousands)	
					Total No.-Women	Avg. Duty Hours Per Day	Beginning Pay			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Compton, Calif. . .	77-9	40	$5,460-5,760	$ 9,636	11-0	5½	$1.30h	DEN	16-. .	$ 460	$ 528
Covington, Ky. . . .	89-9	40	3,971-3,971	6,500	16-16	2	50m	None	. .-. .	364	417
Cranston, R. I. . . .	92-1	40	3,300-3,800	6,000	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	13-7	370	440
Davenport, Iowa . .	91-1	43	4,320-4,500	6,360	16-16	3	1.05h	. . .	13-8	387	466
Dearborn, Mich. . .	211-18	40	5,101-5,585	. . . .	36-34	4½	1.25h	DE	45-27	1,053	1,137
Decatur, Ill.	75-7	40	4,140-4,560	6,300	None	. .	. . .	D	. .-. .	310	341
Dubuque, Iowa	57-3	44	3,990-4,440	7,680	None	. .	. . .	DEN	6-4	244	280
Durham, N. C. . . .	114-10†	48	3,354-4,140	7,500	23-23	2	2.75d	DEN	23-11	444	520
East Chicago, Ind. .	138-5	42	4,500-5,100	8,400	15-14	4	120m	DEN	18-13	692	774
East Orange, N. J. .	130-1	40	4,524-5,304	. . . .	27-27	4	1.40h	DEN	20-15	715	809
East St. Louis, Ill. .	85-7	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	33-0	3	75m	D	8-8	. . . .	. . . .
Evanston, Ill.	135-22	40	4,560-5,460	9,420	25-8	4	130m	DEN	16-12	676	747
Fort Smith, Ark. . .	56-4	40	2,862-2,862	4,620	None	. .	. . .	DEN	7-. .	201	254
Gadsden, Ala.	82-2	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	22-22	3	65m	None	10-6	. . . .	. . . .
Galveston, Tex. . . .	90-0†	48†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Glendale, Calif. . . .	163-26	40	5,052-6,072	11,520	46-11	6	1.69h	DEN	37-19	1,027	1,216
Green Bay, Wis. . .	92-7	42	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	10-10	3½	1.25h	DE	8-6	. . . .	. . . .
Greensboro, N. C. .	178-16	44	3,552-4,344	7,992	36-36	3	1.15h	DEN	35-21	615	738
Greenville, S. C. . .	125-9	48	3,480-3,660	5,900	24-24	2	40m	DEN	13-11	464	633
Hamilton, Ohio. . . .	95-3	40	4,561-5,022	7,799	13-2	. .	1.20h	DEN	20-17	384	449
Hammond, Ind. . . .	147-7	42	4,800-5,160	8,310	36-32	3½	125m	DEN	26-19	775	876
Hampton, Va.	68-5	48	3,660-4,140	7,200	. .-. .	3	90m	DEN‡	22-15	262	322
Harrisburg, Pa. . .	154-12†	40†	3,729-3,871	5,336	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. . . .	. .-. .	621	728
Hoboken, N. J. . . .	157-0	40	4,500-5,200	. . . .	34-34	3½	2.00h	D	8-7	896	952
Holyoke, Mass. . . .	114-2†	40†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Huntington, W. Va. .	115-17	40	3,919-4,041	6,260	None	. .	. . .	DEN	20-13	363	426
Inglewood, Calif. . .	86-9	40	5,004-5,868	10,668	24-1	4½	1.50h	DEN	15-10	460	501
Jackson, Mich. . . .	92-8	40	4,212-4,212	8,450	28-13	2½	2.50d	DEN	14-8	377	424
Jackson, Miss. . . .	172-29	48	3,468-3,906	6,972	43-18	2	4.65d	DEN	24-18	781	942
Johnstown, Pa. . . .	100-6	40	3,684-4,140	5,724	. .-. .	. .	. . .	None	6-4	330	424
Joliet, Ill.	86-8	40	3,900-4,380	5,780	11-11	3	65m	DE	12-. .	372	422
Kalamazoo, Mich. .	130-21	40	4,312-5,092	10,700	29-2	5½	1.30h	DEN	22-13	598	704
Kenosha, Wis.	91-8	42	4,656-4,836	. . . .	15-15	3	1.20h	DEN	10-7	468	529
Lakewood, Ohio . . .	68-5	40	4,071-5,052	8,866	24-0	. .	9.00d	DEN	13-10	357	484
Lancaster, Pa. . . .	87-8	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	16-16	3½	1.33h	D	8-5	. . . .	. . . .
Lansing, Mich. . . .	150-5	40	4,618-5,124	9,900	38-0	4½	41w	D	17-8	793	912
Laredo, Tex.	49-4†	48†	1,800-2,940	4,500	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	159	190
Lawrence, Mass. . .	140-10	40	3,852-3,852	5,600	None	. .	. . .	None	5-4	506	526
Lexington, Ky. . . .	97-. .	48	3,870-4,356	7,200	20-20	1½	50m	DE	19-14	416	490
Lima, Ohio	63-6	40	4,056-4,260	6,972	None	. .	. . .	D	7-5	268	307
Lincoln, Neb.	115-20	48	3,540-3,870	7,290	None	. .	. . .	D	. .-. .	432	575
Lorain, Ohio	60-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	2-2	3	1.00h	DEN	12-8	. . . .	. . . .
Lowell, Mass.	174-9	40	4,160-4,160	6,500	25-25	3	4.25d	DEN‡	8-7	724	764
Lubbock, Tex. . . .	145-6	48	3,600-3,900	8,640	4-3	4	100m	DEN	31-23	647	814
McKeesport, Pa. . .	87-13†	40†	4,518-4,518†	5,520†	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	360†	377†
Macon, Ga.	125-1	48	3,420-3,600	6,600	20-20	3½	1.00h	None	15-7	460	504
Madison, Wis.	180-28	40	4,230-4,560	9,920	48-44	4½	1.40h	DEN‡	35-28	904	1,086
Malden, Mass. . . .	121-0	40	3,540-4,260†	6,420†	None	. .	. . .	None	7-7	531†	593†
Manchester, N. H. .	113-7	40	3,683-4,070	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DEN	10-10	487	548
Medford, Mass. . . .	112-4	40	4,140-4,800	. . . .	20-20	3	75m	DEN‡	10-8	540	564
Mt. Vernon, N. Y. .	172-12	40	4,400-5,400	9,150	18-13	4	8.50d	DEN	21-16	819	958
Muncie, Ind.	92-6	44	4,440-4,440	6,280	11-0	. .	25w	DE	. .-. .	369	430
New Britain, Conn.	146-10	40	4,155-4,380†	7,974†	39-0	4	5.40d	DEN	13-10	714†	812†
New Rochelle, N. Y.	149-12	40	4,400-5,400	9,700	31-23	5	9.00d	DEN‡	22-16	843	917
Newton, Mass. . . .	195-4	40	4,050-4,500	8,500	36-36	2	112m	DEN	10-10	787	868
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	178-6	40	4,430-5,202	8,500	48-8	4½	1.20h	DEN	12-10	904	931
Oak Park, Ill.	81-7	44	4,416-5,520	9,060	19-6	5	1.35h	D	13-10	423	450
Ogden, Utah.	71-5	48	3,690-4,150	7,020	10-0	3	1.00h	DEN	14-11	310	394
Orlando, Fla.	121-7	48	3,600-4,140	8,500	15-4	2	1.00h	DEN‡	23-14	465	540

TABLE XIX — POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958 — Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	School Crossing Guards			Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars—Total, Patrol and Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1957 (in thousands)	
					Total No.-Women	Avg. Duty Hours Per Day	Beginning Pay			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Passaic, N. J.	120-0	40	$4,500-5,200	$ 8,200	21-6	4	$1.50h	None	8-8	$ 654	$ 700
Pawtucket, R. I. . .	154-14	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	18-18	4	4.80d	DEN	14-12	. . . .	. . . .
Pittsfield, Mass. . .	86-4	40	3,926-4,342	7,176	22-18	1½	4.00d	DEN‡	9-5	397	436
Pontiac, Mich. . . .	131-18	40	4,903-5,122	8,879	33-6	3	17w	DEN	25-12	737	814
Port Arthur, Tex. .	67-6	48	3,752-4,363	8,635	9-9	4	5.20d	None	11-. .	270	349
Portland, Me.	124-15	44	3,211-3,863	. . . .	29-22	1½	3.00d	DEN‡	17-14	481	551
Portsmouth, Va. . .	102-10	48	3,240-4,080	7,320	24-24	3	75m	DEN	17-12	396	447
Pueblo, Colo.	112-5	40	3,928-4,494	7,860	None	. .	. . .	DEN	16-10	477	560
Quincy, Mass.	160-7	40	3,795-4,455	7,300	24-24	2½	83m	DEN	13-8	751	839
Racine, Wis.	130-2	40	4,536-4,884	. . . .	30-30	3	1.50h	D	13-7	655	719
Raleigh, N. C.	126-15	44	3,384-4,128	. . . .	29-29	2½	85m	DEN	16-11	536	646
Richmond, Calif. . .	144-18	40	5,616-6,156	12,456	12-12	6	1.59h	DEN	. .-. .	777	951
Riverside, Calif. . .	110-9	44	4,470-5,424	9,576	34-14	4	1.26h	DEN‡	16-12	429	514
Roanoke, Va.	120-4	48	3,780-4,380	7,182	None	. .	. . .	None	19-12	506	624
Saginaw, Mich. . . .	155-11	40	4,885-5,065	9,600	16-0	2	3.50d	DEN	39-15	766	878
St. Joseph, Mo. . . .	100-8	48	2,925-3,240	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	None	14-10	321	362
St. Petersburg, Fla.	126-14	48	3,484-4,420	9,000	17-0	4	15w	DE	28-19	496	639
San Angelo, Tex. . .	56-0	48	3,660-3,660	6,900	None	. .	. . .	DEN	11-7	219	289
San Bernardino, Calif.	177-17	40	4,950-5,832	10,830	27-15	3¾	6.00d	DEN	20-10	894	1,013
San Mateo, Calif. . .	73-4	40	5,040-5,384	10,344	11-0	4½	7.00d	DEN	11-9	420	488
Santa Ana, Calif. . .	102-13	40	4,800-5,640	10,680	27-0	4½	100m	DEN‡	17-15	509	633
Santa Monica. Calif.	171-36	40	4,956-5,952	11,796	22-1	6	1.65h	DEN	21-10	916	1,269
Schenectady, N. Y. .	163-11	40	3,967-4,651	8,925	42-2	2½	4.50d	None	14-8	751	796
Sioux City, Iowa . . .	112-28	44	3,690-4,200	6,600	None	. .	. . .	DEN	. .-. .	418	495
Sioux Falls, S. D. .	68-5	44	3,996-4,752	7,536	None	. .	. . .	DEN	10-7	290	481
South Gate, Calif. .	71-5	40	4,728-5,568†	. . . .	18-0	5	1.65h	DEN	13-13	320†	370†
Springfield, Ill. . . .	114-16	40	4,200-4,728	6,996	10-9	. .	90m	. . .	. .-. .	474	545
Springfield, Mo. . .	104-8	48	3,224-3,562	6,600	12-12	3½	3.00d	DEN	20-14	372	455
Springfield, Ohio . .	101-9	44	3,810-4,800	7,904	None	. .	. . .	DEN	21-17	470	539
Stamford, Conn. . .	187-9	40	4,186-4,906	8,929	46-15	4	1.50h	D	17-13	971	1,143
Stockton, Calif. . . .	140-14	40	4,716-5,592	11,076	None	. .	. . .	D	29-14	724	906
Terre Haute, Ind. .	90-2	48	3,810-3,990	5,670	43-38	4	65m	None	12-. .	386	436
Topeka, Kan.	150-33	40	3,600-3,900†	6,650†	8-6	5	40m	DEN	23-22	503†	630†
Troy, N. Y.	156-10	40	3,535-3,700	5,500	44-27	. .	. . .	DEN	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Union City, N. J. . .	127-10	40	4,800-4,800	. . . .	20-0	3½	5.50d	None	11-11	619	619
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	152-22	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	21-21	5	5.00d	DEN	11-10	. . . .	. . . .
Waco, Tex.	109-4	48	3,330-3,480	6,600	26-8	2	1.00h	None	11-6	423	490
Waterloo, Iowa . . .	88-1	48	4,080-4,440	6,600	None	. .	. . .	DEN	8-8	385	447
Wheeling, W. Va. . .	94-2	40	3,964-4,447	6,327	None	. .	. . .	DEN	9-6	387	430
Wichita Falls, Tex.	94-2	48	3,600-3,600	6,900	13-0	3½	75m	DEN	17-16	326	448
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. .	97-2	40	3,334-3,808	5,582	30-0	4½	1.25h	DEN	7-6	352	402
Winston-Salem, N. C.	173-15	44	3,384-4,320	11,479	22-15	4	1.35h	DE	23-17	718	872
Woonsocket, R. I. .	96-4	42	2,912-3,380†	6,000†	None	. .	. . .	D	6-4	344†	377†
York, Pa.	88-3	40	3,700-4,200	. . . .	17-17	3	5.28d	None	7-4	356	399
25,000 to 50,000											
Abilene, Tex.	94-7	48	3,660-3,900	7,200	1-1	3½	90m	DEN	15-13	379	482
Abington tp, Pa. . .	42-0	42	4,500-4,800	8,000	. .-. .	. .	. . .	DEN‡	12-7	211	257
Albany, Ga.	58-3	48	3,180-3,780	6,120	16-9	3	60m	DEN	7-5	230	304
Alexandria, La. . . .	58-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	20-0	3	100m	DEN‡	15-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Aliquippa, Pa.	30-1	42	4,170-4,356†	5,256†	13-13	4½	1.25h	DEN	3-3	144†	164†
Alliance, Ohio . . .	38-12	40	3,870-3,960	4,680	9-0	3½	3.25d	D	4-3	141	153
Alton, Ill.	45-1	40	4,500-5,100	6,600	None	. .	. . .	None	4-4	168	186
Amsterdam, N. Y. .	44-2	40	3,560-3,860	5,150	21-0	3½	60m	DE	3-2	171	176
Anaheim, Calif. . . .	86-6	40	4,590-5,400	10,320	18-4	4	100m	DEN‡	15-9	352	440
Anderson, Ind. . . .	80-5	40	4,238-4,400	6,580	13-0	4	1.00h	DE	8-4	337	379
Ann Arbor, Mich. .	88-9	40	4,326-5,006	8,974	22-0	2½	103m	DEN	15-9	358	419
Anniston, Ala.	49-1	56	3,670-3,790	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	None	16-16	205	268
Appleton, Wis.	52-0	43	3,826-5,020	7,400	14-14	4	1.35h	D	4-3	245	293

TABLE XIX—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	School Crossing Guards			Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars—Total, Patrol and Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1957 (in thousands)	
					Total No.-Women	Avg. Duty Hours Per Day	Beginning Pay			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Arcadia, Calif. . . .	50-5	40	$4,674-5,556	$ 9,840	7-0	6½	$1.43h	DEN	10-6	$ 303	$ 352
Arlington t, Mass. .	87-10	40	3,944-4,606	7,122	20-0	3	99m	DEN	6-3	412	453
Ashland, Ky.	35-2	40	3,630-3,960	5,292	None	. .	. . .	D	4-4	136	162
Athens, Ga.	40-1	48	3,330-3,600	5,400	13-13	2	3.50d	DE	5-4	158	180
Auburn, N. Y.	65-4	40	3,500-4,000	5,700	15-13	4	4.00d	DEN‡	6-3	250	276
Bakersfield, Calif. .	147-33	40	4,590-5,460	11,875	7-0	6	1.45h	EN	21-12	713	882
Bangor, Me.	59-7	44	3,080-3,754	6,786	13-13	2½	14w	DEN‡	6-5	221	254
Barberton, Ohio . . .	35-1	40	4,440-4,872	6,840	15-1	3	1.25h	DE	7-5	164	181
Battle Creek, Mich.	78-13	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	13-0	3	18w	DE	12-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Belleville, Ill.	38-1	40	3,900-4,126	5,346	None	. .	. . .	None	6-4	162	192
Belleville, N. J. . .	62-3	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	13-6	4	30w	None	10-7	. . . .	. . . .
Bellingham, Wash. .	45-3	40	3,960-4,560	6,000	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	10-8	202	239
Belmont t, Mass. . .	45-4	40	4,000-4,300	8,100	12-12	3	22w	DEN	5-3	105	119
Beloit, Wis.	51-3	42	4,260-4,560	6,720	None	. .	. . .	D	5-4	232	265
Bessemer, Ala. . . .	49-5	48	3,648-4,404†	6,300†	None	. .	. . .	None	8-7	148†	192†
Beverly, Mass. . . .	71-0	40	4,264-4,264	6,000	10-10	. .	4.40d	DEN	4-3	258	288
Beverly Hills, Cal.	81-12	40	5,142-6,193	12,000	8-0	4	1.61h	DEN‡	14-10	475	553
Billings, Mont. . . .	70-6	40	4,380-4,500	6,840	None	. .	. . .	DEN	4-4	291	320
Biloxi, Miss.	33-14†	54†	2,916-2,916	4,512	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	108	133
Bloomfield, N. J. . .	91-3†	43†	4,000-5,200	8,000	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	475	508
Bloomington, Ill. . .	41-1	40	4,366-4,498	5,954	6-6	2½	1.48h	DEN	5-4	194	229
Bloomington, Ind. .	41-3	48	3,779-4,316	5,500	12-12	3	20w	DEN	5-4	152	180
Boise City, Idaho . .	63-7†	48†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Bremerton, Wash. .	49-2	40	4,320-4,620	6,036	None	. .	. . .	DEN	10-10	238	279
Bristol, Conn. . . .	55-1	40	3,875-4,500	6,700	17-12	2½	1.25h	DEN‡	9-8	297	381
Brownsville, Tex. .	61-21†	48†	2,982-3,084	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	192	243
Burlington, Iowa . .	34-0	44	3,824-4,140	5,280	4-4	3	1.00h	D	6-3	130	153
Burlington, Vt. . . .	47-6	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	16-0	3	1.00h	D	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Butte, Mont.	42-4	40	4,200-4,860	6,366	None	. .	. . .	None	4-. .	198	243
Champaign, Ill. . . .	56-13	40	3,900-4,400	6,500	None	. .	. . .	DEN	5-5	176	206
Charlottesville, Va.	41-0	48	3,240-3,840	6,180	7-6	2½	125m	DEN	4-4	182	205
Chelsea, Mass. . . .	77-5†	40†	4,320-4,680	7,160	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	339	362
Cheyenne, Wyo. . . .	52-10	. .	3,900-4,500	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DEN	8-5	203	241
Chicopee, Mass. . .	105-4	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	17-0	5	.90h	DEN	7-5	. . . .	. . . .
Chula Vista, Calif. .	41-1	40	4,670-5,520	8,556	None	. .	. . .	DEN	10-5	216	252
Clarksburg, W. Va.	31-0	40	3,396-3,456	6,000	5-0	3½	75m	DEN	4-3	125	148
Clinton, Iowa	30-0	48	3,863-4,260	5,550	None	. .	. . .	DEN	4-2	125	137
Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	102-7	46	3,888-4,680	8,244	None	. .	. . .	DEN	17-13	476	573
Columbia, Mo. . . .	46-4	46	3,156-3,624	6,120	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	9-8	156	288
Concord, N. H. . . .	41-3	40	3,410-3,890	6,710	None	. .	. . .	DENT	5-4	171	203
Council Bluffs, Iowa	59-13	48	4,068-4,212	6,036	None	. .	. . .	D	7-. .	201	233
Culver City, Calif. .	58-5	40	. . . .-. . . .	10,356	14-1	5½	1.50h	DEN	9-4	. . . .	. . . .
Cumberland, Md. .	66-6	40	3,120-3,558	5,466	11-11	4	1.25h	DEN‡	5-3	222	249
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	32-0	40	4,740-5,400	6,480	12-2	5	1.25h	DE	5-5	161	191
Danville, Ill.	36-0	54	4,068-4,068	5,400	None	. .	. . .	. . .	7-4	143	173
Danville, Va.	77-7	48	3,684-4,044	7,300	14-14	1½	80m	DEN‡	12-12	319	428
Daytona Beach, Fla.	66-6	48	3,096-. . . .	5,448	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	11-8	249	413
E. Cleveland, Ohio .	82-20	40	4,370-5,200	8,500	14-0	7½	1.75h	D	9-9	387	447
E. Hartford t, Conn.	61-3	40	4,463-4,613†	7,293†	16-0	4	5.00d	DEN‡	9-8	296†	330†
E. Providence t, R.I.	77-1	40	4,212-4,212	6,537	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	16-9	354	415
Easton, Pa.	50-2	42	3,590-4,131	. . . .	37-24	2½	1.00h	DEN	6-4	210	267
Eau Claire, Wis. . .	59-9	42	4,005-4,968	7,296	2-1	4	85m	DEN‡	8-7	288	349
Elgin, Ill.	52-7	40	3,900-4,860	6,420	None	. .	. . .	DEN	6-5	242	271
Elkhart, Ind.	65-6	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	10-4	3	59m	DEN	9-6	. . . .	. . . .
Elmhurst, Ill.	31-0	48	4,620-4,920	7,526	14-2	4	85m	DEN	6-. .	124	162
Elmira, N. Y.	99-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	6,800	25-11	4	1.25h	DEN‡	9-8	. . . .	. . . .
Elyria, Ohio	46-0	40	4,250-4,620	6,098	12-9	3½	1.10h	DE	6-5	186	209
Enid, Okla.	48-7	48	3,240-3,360	5,040	8-0	4	60m	DE	9-. .	164	179
Euclid, Ohio	66-3	40	3,765-4,930†	7,627†	26-14	3½	8.00d	DEN	20-20	348†	395†

Table XIX — Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000: 1958 — Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	School Crossing Guards			Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars—Total, Patrol and Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1957 (in thousands)	
					Total No.-Women	Avg. Duty Hours Per Day	Beginning Pay			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Eugene, Ore.	68-15	40	$3,954-4,488	$ 7,584	None	. .	$. . .	DEN	16-8	$ 277	$ 368
Everett, Wash. . . .	56-3	43	4,602-4,980	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DEN	13-7	263	301
Fairfield t, Conn. .	48-1	40	3,788-4,776	. . . .	18-0	3	60m	DEN	11-11	217	277
Fairmont, W. Va. .	30-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DEN	3-3	. . . .	. . . .
Fargo, N. D.	76-. .	40	3,696-4,320	7,620	None	. .	. . .	DEN	7-6	297	351
Fayetteville, N. C. .	88-12	44	3,172-4,238	6,240	12-11	5	5.00d	DEN	10-10	270	351
Ferndale, Mich. . .	46-4	40	4,944-5,448	6,960	9-0	4	1.15h	DEN	8-5	246	282
Fitchburg, Mass. . .	73-7	40	3,844-4,200	6,700	10-10	2½	80m	DEN‡	6-3	360	402
Fond du Lac, Wis. .	41-3	45	4,170-4,446	6,174	9-6	3	1.00h	DEN‡	4-3	174	225
Fort Dodge, Iowa . .	28-0	44	3,870-4,170	6,090	None	. .	. . .	None	4-. .	116	147
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	132-. .	44	3,692-4,589	8,698	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	24-18	477	647
Framingham t, Mass.	48-0	40	4,158-4,458	6,943	12-7	1½	70m	DE	4-3	233	268
Fullerton, Calif. . .	67-0	40	4,590-5,400	8,940	14-3	4	100m	DEN	12-8	313	394
Gainesville, Fla. . .	47-6	40	3,216-3,840	7,140	3-3	3	20w	DEN‡	10-7	184	228
Galesburg, Ill. . . .	37-3	40	4,260-4,260	6,000	None	. .	. . .	DEN	. .-. .	147	161
Garfield, N. J. . . .	45-0	40	4,500-4,800	6,300	None	. .	. . .	None	5-3	247	271
Gloucester, Mass. .	52-2	40	3,750-3,750	6,625	6-6	4	23w	DEN‡	5-3	198	238
Grand Forks, N. D.	32-4	48	3,532-4,380	6,288	None	. .	. . .	DE	4-3	116	140
Granite City, Ill. . .	31-0	40	4,935-5,160	6,600	None	. .	. . .	None	5-4	143	164
Great Falls, Mont. .	54-3	40	4,350-4,680†	6,120†	None	. .	. . .	DEN	6-4	210†	258†
Greenville, Miss. .	45-5	48	3,420-5,100	4,800	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	7-5	150	203
Greenwich t, Conn.	136-12	40	4,344-5,208	11,100	11-0	5	5.98d	DEN	19-10	705	859
Hackensack, N. J. .	72-2	40	4,100-5,000	7,100	30-16	4	1.40h	DEN	15-12	445	507
Hagerstown, Md. . .	57-5	48	3,798-4,032	. . . .	19-19	3½	1.29h	D	5-4	248	292
Hamden t, Conn. . .	61-1	40	4,150-4,550	6,450	11-0	3½	5.50d	DEN	. .-. .	290	376
Hamilton tp, N. J. .	70-3†	40†	4,275-4,875	6,875	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	387	448
Hamtramck, Mich. .	95-5†	40†	4,660-5,164	7,652	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	481	524
Hattiesburg, Miss. .	35-. .	48	3,066-3,552	. . . .	11-11	3	1.13h	DE	6-3	122	162
Haverford tp, Pa. . .	49-3	42	4,036-4,592	. . . .	26-1	4½	5.00d	None	8-5	235	284
Haverhill, Mass. . .	70-. .	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	D	5-3	. . . .	. . . .
Hayward, Calif. . . .	65-8	40	4,860-5,916	9,596	16-4	5½	. . .	DEN‡	10-8	297	347
Hazleton, Pa.	34-1	. .	3,525-3,825	4,400	. .-. .	. .	. . .	DE	3-3	126	141
Hempstead, N. Y. .	66-1	40	4,475-5,700	10,000	18-13	4	1.75h	DEN‡	7-5	373	407
High Point, N. C. . .	83-9	48	3,312-4,140	6,900	14-3	3	1.25h	DEN	12-8	345	443
Highland Pk., Mich.	114-10	40	5,502-5,502†	9,750†	17-1	4	2,293y	DEN	16-9	. . . .	. . . .
Hot Springs, Ark. .	37-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	None	5-3	. . . .	. . . .
Huntington Pk., Cal.	53-2†	40†	5,058-5,820	9,600	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. . . .	. .-. .	315	352
Hutchinson, Kan. . .	43-7	48	3,324-3,672	6,732	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	9-4	141	217
Independence, Mo. .	36-0	48	3,840-3,840	6,000	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	9-7	165	167
Iowa City, Iowa . . .	24-0	48	4,056-4,404	5,760	None	. .	. . .	DEN	4-3	107	121
Ithaca, N. Y.	42-3	40	4,000-4,600	6,600	12-12	3½	74m	DEN‡	5-3	189	216
Jackson, Tenn. . . .	47-0	48	3,120-3,480	5,600	4-4	3	1.00h	None	6-4	159	199
Jamestown, N. Y. .	77-7	40	4,118-4,534	6,443	None	. .	. . .	DE	8-8	313	380
Jefferson City, Mo.	31-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	2-0	2	1.50h	DEN‡	7-7	. . . .	. . . .
Johnson City, Tenn.	37-1	48	2,640-3,000	4,200	None	. .	. . .	DEN	6-5	109	130
Joplin, Mo.	49-12	48	3,180-3,480	5,400	5-5	4	1.00h	DEN	10-9	166	214
Kankakee, Ill.	30-2†	48†	4,050-4,200†	6,000†	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	78†	105†
Kearny, N. J.	112-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	9-9	5	1.75h	DEN	14-8	. . . .	. . . .
Kettering, Ohio . . .	21-1	48	4,641-5,132	6,700	11-4	3½	5.00d	DEN‡	6-3	108	133
Key West, Fla. . . .	40-2	40	3,148-3,689	5,511	10-0	4	111m	DEN‡	9-6	150	190
Kingston, N. Y. . . .	41-0	40	4,220-4,580†	6,340†	11-9	4	1.35h	None	5-2	235†	251†
Kokomo, Ind.	67-5	42	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DEN	8-6	. . . .	. . . .
La Crosse, Wis. . .	74-6	42	4,164-4,536	7,200	9-9	3½	1.25h	DE	9-9	337	387
La Grange, Ga. . . .	41-1	48	3,000-3,240	6,000	None	. .	. . .	D	4-4	140	155
Lackawanna, N. Y. .	62-0	40	4,700-4,700†	6,500†	8-8	3	5.00d	None	5-. .	307†	332†
Lafayette, Ind. . . .	63-1	40	4,200-4,440	6,240	17-17	2	60m	D	7-5	251	293
Lafayette, La. . . .	59-15	48	3,000-3,000	6,600	15-0	3	90m	None	5-5	192	250
Lake Charles, La. .	39-2	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	D	8-7	. . . .	. . . .
Lakeland, Fla.	70-12	48	3,720-3,900	8,400	None	. .	. . .	D	8-5	230	281

TABLE XIX—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	School Crossing Guards			Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars—Total, Patrol and Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1957 (in thousands)	
					Total No.-Women	Avg. Duty Hours Per Day	Beginning Pay			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Laurel, Miss.	31-1	48	$3,364-3,364	$ 4,452	None	. .	$. . .	DEN	6-6	$ 22	$ 69
Lawton, Okla.	40-0	40	3,084-3,204†	6,000†	5-0	3	50m	DE	6-6	133†	157†
Lebanon, Pa.	41-2	42	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DEN	4-3	. . . .	. . . .
Lewiston, Me. . . .	64-4	. .	3,354-3,666	5,824	4-4	4	1.00h	DEN	8-5	222	247
Lincoln Pk., Mich. .	61-3	40	5,075-5,400	8,500	8-4	2½	100m	DEN	12-12	301	365
Linden, N. J.	104-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	18-18	3½	1.40h	None	9-5	. . . .	. . . .
Lockport, N. Y. . . .	43-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	11-7	4	1.00h	DEN	5-3	. . . .	. . . .
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	131-7	42	4,200-4,920	10,525	13-11	3½	1.57h	DEN	21-13	603	708
Lynchburg, Va. . . .	69-4	48	3,535-3,943	6,400	15-15	2	29w	DEN‡	13-11	293	348
Lynwood, Calif. . . .	36-4	40	4,932-5,772	9,072	6-0	5	1.50h	None	5-4	178	232
Manchester t, Conn.	42-0	40	4,576-4,784	7,748	24-0	4	1.60h	DEN‡	8-7	219	259
Manhattan Beach, Cal.	31-1	40	4,482-5,340	7,620	6-1	6	1.35h	D	7-4	164	201
Manitowoc, Wis. . .	46-3	46	4,056-4,410	6,000	10-10	3	1.32h	D	4-2	190	216
Mansfield, Ohio . .	59-2	46	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DEN	7-5	. . . .	. . . .
Maplewood tp, N. J.	50-3	40	3,864-5,304	7,800	8-7	6½	1.40h	DEN	8-6	263	276
Marion, Ind.	52-0	40	3,960-3,960	4,600	2-0	4	4.00d	D	5-5	230	230
Marion, Ohio	36-2	40	3,960-4,200	5,436	None	. .	. . .	DEN	5-3	145	193
Mason City, Iowa . .	39-6	44	3,696-3,888	6,300	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	7-3	158	158
Massillon, Ohio . .	29-0	40	4,235-4,470	5,700	15-1	4	113m	None	4-3	127	147
Maywood, Ill.	31-0	44	4,656-5,112	7,200	5-5	3	1.50h	DE	5-4	160	191
Melrose, Mass. . . .	47-2	40	3,514-4,408	6,968	. .-. .	. .	. . .	None	4-3	217	257
Meriden, Conn. . . .	89-3	40	3,996-4,377	. . . .	4-0	4	1.50h	DEN‡	5-5	416	474
Meridian, Miss. . .	77-9	48	3,312-3,780	6,600	None	. .	. . .	D	10-5	247	310
Miami Beach, Fla. .	237-60	40	4,248-5,268	10,500	10-2	8	205m	DEN	33-20	1,089	1,307
Michigan City, Ind.	49-. .	40	4,390-4,390	5,600	12-8	4	70m	None	7-6	232	279
Middletown, Conn. .	40-1	40	3,208-3,978†	6,285†	11-10	4	1.25h	DEN‡	6-4	187†	216†
Middletown, Ohio .	63-3	40	3,950-4,580	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DEN	10-6	296	339
Milford t, Conn. . .	72-2	40	3,900-4,680	. . . .	9-1	4	1.00h	DEN	9-6	263	289
Mishawaka, Ind. . .	48-2	44	4,745-4,745	5,952	9-9	2	86m	DEN	8-5	211	239
Moline, Ill.	50-4	40	3,900-4,172	6,003	None	. .	. . .	None	6-4	154	178
Monroe, La.	59-2	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12-4	. .	140m	DEN‡	14-8	. . . .	. . . .
Montclair, N. J. . .	93-5	40	4,000-5,500	. . . .	33-3	5	26w	DEN	12-7	517	570
Montebello, Calif. .	41-3	40	4,661-5,412	8,705	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	8-4	189	242
Monterey Pk., Calif.	50-3	40	4,760-5,604	8,860	8-0	5	1.00h	DEN‡	10-6	271	320
Morgantown, W. Va.	20-6	48	3,330-3,708	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DEN	4-2	50	64
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	37-4	48	4,164-5,004	7,104	20-3	4	1.35h	DEN‡	6-5	204	249
Muskegon, Mich. . .	93-20	40	4,250-4,600	7,600	27-27	3	1.25h	DEN	19-19	377	489
Muskogee, Okla. . .	50-0	48	2,940-3,552	5,520	None	. .	. . .	None	7-5	172	214
Nashua, N. H.	51-5	40	3,952-4,251	. . . .	17-17	6	28w	DEN‡	5-3	253	298
National City, Calif.	39-3	40	4,722-5,604	8,280	None	. .	. . .	D	8-5	209	245
New Albany, Ind. . .	35-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DE	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
New Brunswick, N. J.	. .-. .	. .	4,100-5,000	7,000	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	396	433
New Castle, Pa. . . .	60-2	44	3,696-3,964	4,632	30-26	2	1.15h	None	4-4	253	291
New Kensington, Pa.	29-0	44	4,461-4,461	5,341	11-11	3	90m	DEN‡	4-4	163	183
New London, Conn.	63-3	40	4,628-4,914	6,900	6-0	3½	1.50h	DEN‡	6-4	323	348
Newark, Ohio	44-0	40	3,840-4,260†	5,400†	None	. .	. . .	D	5-3	166†	181†
Newburgh, N. Y. . .	57-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	13-0	4½	6.34d	DEN‡	4-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Newport, Ky. . . .	61-7	40	3,281-3,645	6,000	5-3	2	15w	None	7-4	237	274
Newport, R. I. . . .	89-3	40	3,567-3,867	6,156	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	5-4	334	346
Newport News, Va.	74-6	48	3,815-4,319†	8,000†	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	9-9	291†	371†
Norman, Okla. . . .	26-0	48	2,952-3,144	4,020	8-0	4	80m	D	4-3	84	99
Norristown, Pa. . .	48-0	48	3,830-4,330	. . . .	11-11	4	1.35h	DEN	5-5	238	278
N. Bergen tp, N. J.	110-13	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	15-0	4½	6.00d	DEN	12-10	. . . .	. . . .
N. Little Rock, Ark.	70-0	40	3,233-3,784†	5,400†	None	. .	. . .	None	9-8	247†	284†
Northampton, Mass.	40-1	40	3,432-3,848†	5,637†	15-0	3	1.60h	D	5-4	165†	179†
Norwalk, Conn. . . .	106-3	40	4,100-4,900	8,700	26-26	3½	65m	DEN‡	12-10	486	545
Norwich, Conn. . . .	54-2	40	3,489-4,131	5,510	21-0	3	3.00d	DEN‡	5-4	216	242
Norwood, Ohio . . .	44-2	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	23-11	5	1.49h	DEN	7-3	. . . .	. . . .
Nutley, N. J.	46-1	40	3,700-5,100	7,200	16-0	4	7.00d	None	4-4	221	251

TABLE XIX—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	School Crossing Guards			Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars—Total, Patrol and Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1957 (in thousands)	
					Total No.-Women	Avg. Duty Hours Per Day	Beginning Pay			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Odessa, Tex. . . .	87-4	48	$4,290-4,620	$10,500	9-0	4	$ 1.20h	DEN	15-13	$ 456	$ 562
Ontario, Calif. . . .	57-5	40	4,614-5,406	9,300	6-2	3½	1.16h	DEN	13-8	262	332
Orange, N. J.	81-2	40	3,940-5,000	. . . .	30-25	4	1.50h	DEN‡	9-8	441	475
Oshkosh, Wis. . . .	63-0	42	3,840-4,320	5,805	10-10	3	1.25h	D	6-6	282	327
Ottumwa, Iowa . . .	33-2	44	3,870-4,560	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	6-4	166	196
Owensboro, Ky. . . .	51-3	48	3,528-3,600	. . . .	15-15	2	65m	DEN‡	14-12	182	246
Oxnard, Calif. . . .	45-5	42	4,398-5,172	8,112	5-5	6	1.43h	DEN	7-5	198	261
Paducah, Ky.	58-0	48	3,120-3,360	5,280	None	. .	. . .	DE	12-12	195	234
Palo Alto, Calif. . .	54-5	40	4,872-5,916	10,500	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	11-11	247	302
Panama City, Fla. .	46-8	48	3,081-3,614	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	9-8	105	134
Parkersburg, W. Va.	43-6	40	3,300-3,600	5,280	15-15	3	60m	DEN	7-4	158	206
Parma, Ohio	56-9	40	4,449-5,325	7,615	19-8	2½	93m	DE	17-10	234	352
Penn tp, Pa.	23-3	. .	3,750-4,800	5,760	33-24	4	1.25h	None	4-4	115	149
Pensacola, Fla. . .	109-12	40	3,678-4,296	7,944	None	. .	. . .	DEN	14-8	432	521
Perth Amboy, N. J.	94-4	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	20-0	3½	6.00d	DEN	12-8	. . . .	. . . .
Petersburg, Va. . .	50-5	48	3,540-3,840	5,800	None	. .	. . .	DEN	7-4	194	216
Pine Bluff, Ark. . .	37-0	48	3,031-3,281	5,000	None	. .	. . .	None	5-4	127	163
Plainfield, N. J. . .	85-11	40	4,100-5,300	8,000	25-9	3	1.31h	None	8-6	418	452
Pocatello, Idaho . . .	41-6	44	4,200-4,320	5,700	None	. .	. . .	DEN	7-7	166	209
Pomona, Calif. . . .	78-15	40	4,716-5,652	9,782	18-0	5½	1.25h	DEN	15-14	432	554
Port Huron, Mich. .	59-12	40	4,263-4,725	7,035	10-0	3½	1.25h	DEN	7-6	287	324
Portsmouth, Ohio .	61-3	40	4,040-4,440	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DEN	14-11	256	329
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	74-3	40	4,620-5,250	7,759	24-1	5	1.25h	DEN‡	10-10	402	443
Provo, Utah	32-1	40	3,216-4,020	6,000	8-0	4	84m	DEN‡	10-5	144	186
Quincy, Ill.	46-3	40	4,100-4,250	5,500	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	7-4	200	217
Rapid City, S. D. . .	34-3	48	3,456-3,906	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	6-5	134	176
Redondo Beach, Cal.	51-4	40	4,800-5,700	. . . .	10-7	6	1.75h	DEN	14-8	275	347
Redwood City, Calif.	48-3	40	4,716-5,724	9,732	13-0	5	1.50h	DEN	12-8	256	300
Reno, Nev.	103-16	48	4,410-5,040	8,600	20-20*	1½	. . .	DEN	. .-. .	459	548
Revere, Mass.	84-5	40	4,250-4,250	. . . .	14-14	3½	5.77d	None	4-3	374	424
Richfield, Minn. . . .	25-1	40	4,512-5,232	7,008	None	. .	. . .	DEN	6-4	119	143
Richmond, Ind. . . .	59-1	48	4,240-4,300	. . . .	5-0	3	60m	DE	10-5	247	283
Rochester, Minn. . .	55-2	40	4,273-4,620	6,000	None	. .	. . .	DEN	4-3	228	265
Rock Island, Ill. . .	70-5	40	3,900-4,200†	6,240†	None	. .	. . .	DEN	10-7	184†	225†
Rocky Mount, N. C.	55-5	48	3,000-3,400	5,496	12-12	3	70m	D	5-3	200	251
Rome, Ga.	50-5	48	3,000-3,261	5,160	6-6	4½	14w	None	5-3	175	230
Rome, N. Y.	54-2	40	3,497-4,372	6,989	9-2	4	4.00d	D	3-3	255	353
Roswell, N. M. . . .	34-0	48	3,000-3,600	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DEN	7-6	127	169
Royal Oak, Mich. . .	87-14	40	4,654-5,356	7,904	10-5	4	1.40h	DEN	13-10	407	479
St. Cloud, Minn. . .	29-1	40	3,280-3,862	5,160	None	. .	. . .	DE	8-7	130	162
St. Louis Pk., Minn.	31-2	40	4,576-5,491	7,500	None	. .	. . .	DEN	6-4	145	172
Salem, Mass.	81-5	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	D	6-4	. . . .	. . . .
Salem, Oregon	73-15	40	3,960-4,740	7,020	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	14-12	259	320
Salina, Kan.	41-. .	48	3,300-3,540	6,000	26-1	3	65m	DEN‡	6-6	138	187
San Leandro, Calif.	59-4	40	5,100-6,204	11,400	15-11	4	1.70h	DEN‡	13-10	348	409
Sandusky, Ohio . . .	34-1	48	4,284-4,620	6,000	7-1	3	1.10h	DEN	7-4	161	202
Santa Barbara, Cal.	71-7	40	4,194-4,980	8,940	20-1	4½	1.20h	DE	11-8	366	421
Santa Fe, N. M. . . .	36-2	48	3,600-3,900	7,200	3-0	5½	1.00h	DE	8-8	116	145
Shaker Hgts., Ohio .	60-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	17-0	5	1.85h	None	12-9	. . . .	. . . .
Sharon, Pa.	39-1	40	4,344-4,764	6,444	None	4	1.52h	None	4-2	158	191
Sheboygan, Wis. . .	66-0	46	4,130-4,256	6,665	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	8-4	289	312
Skokie, Ill.	44-2	48	4,560-5,040	. . . .	14-4	3½	150m	. . .	7-6	215	260
S. San Francisco, Cal.	29-4	40	4,269-5,232†	8,112†	4-0	5	1.47h	DEN	6-5	144†	174†
Spartanburg, S. C. .	76-6	48	2,940-3,720	5,340	17-17	3½	1.00h	DEN‡	12-9	289	334
Steubenville, Ohio. .	45-1	40	4,536-4,536	5,492	17-17	4	1.25h	DE	5-4	213	271
Stratford t, Conn. .	61-3	40	3,977-4,647	7,098	16-5	3	1.50h	DEN‡	11-6	265	314
Superior, Wis. . . .	58-1	42	4,290-5,100	6,630	None	. .	. . .	DE	8-6	273	335
Tallahassee, Fla. .	64-4	48	3,286-3,881	8,925	9-0	4	2.50d	DEN‡	12-8	253	312
Taunton, Mass. . . .	67-4	40	. . . .-. . . .	5,026	16-0	1	8.00w	D	3-2	285	300

Table XIX—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	School Crossing Guards			Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars—Total, Patrol and Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1957 (in thousands)	
					Total No.-Women	Avg. Duty Hours Per Day	Beginning Pay			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Teaneck tp, N. J. .	51-0†	40†	$4,418-5,500	$ 7,951	. .-. .	. .	$. . .	. . .	. .-. .	$ 262	$ 324
Temple, Tex.	32-0	48	2,994-2,994	7,320	None	. .	. . .	DEN	6-4	112	132
Torrance, Calif. . .	78-4	40	5,532-6,048	10,876	17-16	5	1.70h	DEN	13-9	433	518
Torrington, Conn. .	64-3	40	4,214-4,455	6,825	6-0	4	1.50h	None	3-3	250	540
Tucson, Ariz.	151-20	44	4,050-4,800	10,000	None	. .	. . .	DEN	30-20	580	735
Tuscaloosa, Ala. . .	79-3	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	12-12	3	1.20h	D	8-7	. . . .	. . . .
Tyler, Tex.	56-2	48	3,540-3,540	6,538	14-0	3½	80m	D	9-8	221	266
Union tp, N. J. . . .	75-1	40	4,800-5,200	. . . .	40-2	3½	7.50d	DEN	7-4	448	499
University City, Mo.	50-2	47	4,230-4,500	6,600	26-4	4½	3.20d	DE	9-8	223	277
Vallejo, Calif.	69-9	40	4,680-5,520	9,000	10-0	4	5.00d	DEN	14-8	342	383
Vancouver, Wash. .	60-0	40	4,038-4,416	6,960	None	. .	. . .	DEN	11-6	255	314
Vicksburg, Miss. .	36-0	48	2,904-3,144	4,080	None	. .	. . .	DEN	3-3	117	160
Vineland, N. J. . . .	34-1	48	3,480-4,560	5,220	14-4	4	1.20h	DEN‡	6-3	140	167
Waltham, Mass. . .	91-4	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	25-25	. .	50m	None	8-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Warren, Ohio	70-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	30-13	3	1.00h	DE	12-8	. . . .	. . . .
Warwick, R. I. . . .	75-4	40	. . . .-. . . .	5,941	18-11	2	21w	DEN‡	21-18	. . . .	. . . .
Warwick, Va.	45-5	48	3,840-4,320	7,800	3-3	3	87m	DEN	14-9	177	212
Washington, Pa. . .	36-4	40	3,600-4,050	5,000	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	2-2	127	170
Watertown t, Mass.	76-6	40	4,090-4,510	. . . .	11-0	2	95m	DE	8-. .	372	401
Watertown, N. Y. . .	52-0	. .	3,500-3,800	6,730	11-8	2½	80m	DE	4-2	243	258
Waukegan, Ill. . . .	54-4	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	24-4	3	1.00h	DEN	9-6	. . . .	. . . .
Wausau, Wis.	42-0	44	3,919-4,245	6,300	10-10	3	1.25h	DEN‡	6-4	180	209
Wauwatosa, Wis. . .	63-0	42	4,971-5,448	9,152	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	12-8	374	437
West Allis, Wis. . .	. .-. .	. .	5,284-5,544	9,480	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	532	596
West Covina, Calif.	37-3	40	4,740-5,568	8,580	9-8	5	1.25h	DE	9-6	162	202
West Hartford t, Conn.	86-5	40	4,270-4,901	8,539	19-15	3	1.69h	DEN‡	14-12	485	567
West Haven t, Conn.	60-1†	40†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
West New York, N. J.	88-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	28-0	4	1.25h	DEN	7-4	. . . .	. . . .
West Orange, N. J. .	79-2	40	4,200-5,100	. . . .	18-4	4½	4.50d	DEN	10-5	407	441
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	94-9	48	3,690-4,320	7,800	16-13	4	1.25h	DEN	16-10	414	505
Weymouth t, Mass. .	73-2	40	3,595-4,015†	5,713†	15-0	4	11d	DEN	7-4	326†	364†
Whittier, Calif. . . .	43-2	40	4,842-5,544	9,000	10-1	4	1.33h	DE	8-5	238	298
White Plains, N. Y.	160-8	40	4,100-5,000†	8,500†	18-18	4	7.25d	DEN	11-8	688†	768†
Wilkinsburg, Pa. . .	31-1†	48†	3,480-4,224	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	151	178
Williamsport, Pa. .	55-1	44	3,512-3,512	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	D	5-2	195	226
Wilmington, N. C. .	94-12	48	3,300-3,720	6,960	13-13	3	1.00h	DE	10-8	332	400
Winona, Minn. . . .	34-0	43	3,780-4,020	5,400	None	. .	. . .	D	4-3	137	159
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	75-0†	40†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Wyandotte, Mich. .	69-10	40	4,847-5,430	8,200	5-5	3	1.25h	DEN	11-9	369	437
Yakima, Wash. . . .	74-0	40	4,080-4,080	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DEN	13-10	334	404
Zanesville, Ohio . .	35-0	48	3,424-4,027	5,112	None	. .	. . .	DEN	11-6	135	161
10,000 to 25,000											
Aberdeen, S. D. . . .	25-0	44	3,401-3,827	5,520	None	. .	. . .	DEN	4-2	97.9	113.2
Ada, Okla.	18-0	50	2,760-2,880	3,900	None	. .	. . .	DEN	3-2	48.9	56.2
Adrian, Mich.	26-2	48	4,140-4,560	4,800	9-0	2	50m	D	3-. .	100.4	127.9
Aiken, S. C.	20-4	48	3,240-3,780	7,560	7-6	2	35m	DEN‡	4-3	80.3	110.7
Albany, Calif.	21-0	40	5,400-5,880	9,000	3-2	5	10d	DEN‡	4-3	124.6	150.3
Albany, Ore.	18-0	48	3,780-4,500	6,000	2-0	3½	110m	DEN	4-4	77.0	90.5
Albert Lea, Minn. .	19-1	40	3,672-4,032	5,520	1-0	3½	1.00h	D	2-2	84.2	98.0
Albion, Mich.	15-0	48	3,962-4,450	5,250	6-0	3	1.30h	DEN‡	4-3	73.4	83.1
Alice, Tex.	15-0	48	3,180-3,180	6,300	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	3-3	46.2	59.7
Alpena, Mich.	19-0	40	3,878-4,245	5,750	7-0	4	1.25h	DE	3-2	86.8	98.0
Ames, Iowa	22-0	48	4,140-4,380	6,228	None	. .	. . .	DEN	3-3	90.4	113.4
Amherst t, Mass. . .	10-0	40	3,320-4,040	5,200	1-0	3	1.50h	DE	2-1	41.0	46.8
Annapolis, Md. . . .	39-0	48	3,600-4,200	5,900	4-2	3	60m	DEN‡	5-5	138.1	159.8
Ansonia, Conn. . . .	25-1	40	4,531-4,531	6,078	None	. .	. . .	DE	2-2	131.0	147.5
Antioch, Calif. . . .	20-. .	40	4,860-4,860	. . . .	3-0	4	1.50h	D	4-4	104.8	121.5
Ardmore, Okla. . .	32-2	48	2,984-3,054	3,996	2-0	5	. . .	DE	4-3	95.3	107.2

TABLE XIX—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	School Crossing Guards			Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars—Total, Patrol and Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1957 (in thousands)	
					Total No.-Women	Avg. Duty Hours Per Day	Beginning Pay			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Arkansas City, Kan.	20-. .	48	$3,360-3,720	$	10-10	2	$None	DEN‡	5-4	$ 67.5	$ 88.0
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	23-3	48	4,800-5,280	7,560	9-0	5	7.00d	D	4-4	114.2	135.0
Ashland, Ohio	17-0	44	3,480-4,000	5,570	3-0	5	1.35h	DE	3-2	73.1	82.2
Ashtabula, Ohio	31-3	44	3,933-4,675	6,215	None	. .	. . .	DE	4-3	122.4	141.3
Atchison, Kan.	17-0	48	3,360-3,600	4,920	1-1	4	.65h	DEN‡	3-3	52.7	69.3
Athol t, Mass.	15-0	40	3,450-4,000	5,000	. .-. .*	. .	. . .	DE	2-2	64.4	69.8
Auburn, Ala.	13-2	48	3,360-3,360	5,400	3-3	2	50m	None	2-2	46.2	59.6
Auburn, Me.	28-2	42	3,328-3,536	5,136	10-10	3	19w	DEN‡	4-3	105.2	134.8
Augusta, Me.	27-0	48	3,250-3,770	5,200	10-10	3½	3.00d	DEN‡	2-2	85.4	100.4
Aurora, Colo.	29-2	48	3,768-4,416	6,072	None	. .	. . .	DEN	7-5	135.0	167.6
Austin, Minn.	34-1	40	4,250-4,682	5,882	2-0	3½	4.00d	DEN	3-2	153.2	175.4
Barre, Vt.	12-0	47	3,380-3,460	4,628	None	. .	. . .	DEN	2-2	41.3	48.7
Bartlesville, Okla.	33-1	48	3,348-3,768	5,568	3-0	3	59m	D	3-3	112.4	132.8
Bath, Me.	15-1	44	2,974-3,569	4,805	None	. .	. . .	D	2-2	58.0	65.3
Baytown, Tex.	27-1†	48	4,260-4,380	6,360	None	. .	. . .	DEN	7-4	101.7	128.4
Beatrice, Neb.	17-2	40	3,682-3,806	4,680	None	. .	. . .	DEN	2-2	56.4	68.7
Beaver Dam, Wis.	17-0	42	3,720-4,080	5,340	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	2-2	66.6	76.9
Bedford, Ind.	21-. .	48	3,660-3,780	4,790	10-10	3	1.00h	None	4-2	76.6	88.3
Bell, Calif.	28-2	40	5,345-5,742	7,920	4-4	5	1.98h	D	5-3	137.2	145.1
Bellaire, Tex.	18-3	48	4,180-4,260	6,600	None	. .	. . .	DEN	5-4	74.7	104.1
Bemidji, Minn.	11-0	48	3,528-3,528	4,632	None	. .	. . .	D	2-2	43.7	50.9
Bend, Ore.	18-. .	40	4,140-4,644	6,180	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	4-3	75.4	95.1
Bensalem tp, Pa.	20-2	40	3,861-4,524	6,006	2-2	3	1.35h	D	5-4	72.0	84.0
Benton Harbor, Mich.	39-3	40	3,834-4,383	6,600	6-2	3	55m	DEN	6-4	144.5	172.4
Berea, Ohio	19-1	48	4,300-4,900	6,200	6-4	3	75m	DEN	3-3	92.5	114.1
Bergenfield, N. J.	27-1	40	4,500-5,000	7,000	19-0	4½	1.25h	DEN‡	4-2	162.7	186.1
Berkley, Mich.	18-0	42	4,810-5,360	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DEN	4-3	89.7	111.5
Berwick, Pa.	11-4	40	3,480-3,480	4,080	1-0	4	3.00d	DEN‡	2-2	37.2	46.6
Big Spring, Tex.	32-0	48	3,528-3,672	4,800	None	. .	. . .	DE	4-4	113.4	149.6
Birmingham, Mich.	39-7	40	4,840-5,350	9,064	2-0	2	2.00h	DE	7-5	183.3	225.4
Bluefield, W. Va.	23-0	48	3,804-3,804	5,400	5-5	3	20w	D	3-3	111.6	129.1
Boone, Iowa	13-0	42	3,960-4,320	5,040	None	. .	. . .	DEN	2-2	65.8	73.6
Borger, Tex.	21-. .	45	3,780-3,900	5,400	None	. .	. . .	DEN	4-3	65.4	83.4
Boulder, Colo.	35-0	48	3,900-4,464	5,880	None	. .	. . .	DEN	7-4	143.0	174.1
Bozeman, Mont.	13-0	40	4,050-4,200	5,400	None	. .	. . .	DEN	2-2	61.1	77.3
Bradenton, Fla.	29-2	48	3,380-3,900	6,500	3-0	2	1.25	DEN‡	6-6	96.9	137.0
Brattleboro t, Vt.	15-0	48	3,672-3,770	4,900	3-0	3	15w	DE	2-2	56.4	64.9
Brawley, Calif.	23-2	44	3,912-4,572	5,000	None	. .	. . .	DEN	4-3	105.2	133.0
Bristol, Pa.	18-0	42	3,738-4,059	5,350	4-0	3	1.25h	None	1-1	88.4	108.5
Bristol, Va.	26-4	48	. . . .-. . . .	5,220	4-4	3	1.00h	DEN	4-3	89.9	106.5
Brookfield, Ill.	16-1	44	4,320-5,100	6,900	5-1	3½	80m	D	5-4	98.6	115.6
Brownwood, Tex.	21-1	54	2,820-3,120	4,452	None	. .	. . .	DE	4-2	76.0	98.1
Brunswick, Ga.	31-1	48	3,000-3,480	6,144	None	. .	. . .	DEN	5-3	113.9	139.0
Brunswick t, Me.	15-1	44	3,120-3,380	4,576	. .-. .	4	1.00h	DN	2-1	55.1	66.6
Bryan, Tex.	31-. .	48	2,976-3,720	6,048	None	. .	. . .	DE	8-5	101.5	132.0
Burlingame, Calif.	33-11	40	5,148-5,628	8,316	6-0	5	100m	DEN	7-6	162.4	197.2
Burlington, N. J.	29-2	40	4,340-4,940	6,860	9-0	3½	1.25h	DEN	4-3	138.0	164.0
Burlington, N. C.	53-3	48	3,174-3,876	7,380	20-7	3	1.16h	DEN	6-4	169.2	220.5
Cadillac, Mich.	13-2	48	3,600-4,080	4,800	4-1	3	66m	DE	2-2	48.8	61.4
Canton, Ill.	13-2	48	4,160-4,160	5,200	None	. .	. . .	None	2-2	57.0	. . . .
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	32-. .	56	2,760-2,880	4,260	None	. .	. . .	D	3-3	72.6	92.0
Carlisle, Pa.	18-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	4,114	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	3-2	56.3	77.7
Carnegie, Pa.	15-2	40	3,938-4,328	5,311	7-5	3	5.00d	DEN	2-2	70.1	82.7
Carthage, Mo.	18-0	48	3,000-. . . .	4,800	4-4	3½	55m	DEN‡	3-2	32.0	45.4
Central Falls, R. I.	34-0	48	3,120-3,536	4,992	3-3	3	15w	DEN‡	3-1	123.8	140.3
Centralia, Ill.	16-0	48	4,366-4,366	4,870	None	. .	. . .	D	2-2	59.8	70.4
Chambersburg, Pa.	21-2	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DE	2-2	. . . .	. . . .
Chanute, Kan.	12-0	48	3,204-3,264	4,344	None	. .	. . .	D	2-1	36.1	44.9
Charles City, Iowa	13-4	48	3,510-3,840	4,500	None	. .	. . .	D	2-2	42.4	45.9

TABLE XIX—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	School Crossing Guards			Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars—Total, Patrol and Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1957 (in thousands)	
					Total No.-Women	Avg. Duty Hours Per Day	Beginning Pay			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Cheltenham tp, Pa. .	43-1	42	$4,200-4,800	$	10-10	3½	$1.75h	DEN‡	10-7	$ 215.0	$ 266.5
Chicago Hgts., Ill. .	41-2	48	4,200-4,800	5,910	6-4	3½	. . .	None	6-5	215.8	250.0
Chico, Calif.	22-. .	48	4,350-4,788	8,400	1-0	2½	1.50h	DEN‡	5-4	95.7	116.8
Claremont, N. H. . .	16-0	48	3,965-. . . .	5,233	2-2	3	15w	D	2-2	74.0	82.2
Clayton, Mo.	35-0	48	4,260-4,440	7,200	10-0	3½	85m	None	4-3	168.4	. . . .
Clearwater, Fla. . .	77-12	48	3,360-3,905	5,487	None	. .	. . .	DEN	15-11	186.0	231.1
Cleburne, Tex. . . .	16-0	48	3,090-3,180	4,656	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	3-3	51.6	70.4
Coatesville, Pa. . .	29-1	44	4,363-4,363	5,775	6-6	4	1.15h	DEN‡	2-2	91.3	101.3
Coeur d' Alene, Idaho	15-0	. .	3,804-4,320	5,124	None	. .	. . .	DE	3-2	54.6	62.6
Coffeyville, Kan. . .	23-1	40	3,480-3,960	5,100	5-0	3	55m	DE	4-3	97.1	111.9
Collingswood, N. J.	21-2	48	3,500-4,900	6,000	10-0	3½	12w	D	4-3	94.9	110.8
Colton, Calif.	26-1	40	4,410-5,160	. . . .	6-5	3½	1.00h	DEN	5-5	127.1	161.8
Columbia, Pa. . . .	10-0	48	3,560-3,560	4,000	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	1-1	36.8	41.1
Columbus, Ind. . . .	. .-. .	. .	3,940-3,940	4,940	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	104.0	124.8
Concord, Calif. . . .	37-4	40	4,560-5,484	8,100	6-4	4	1.50h	DEN‡	9-4	152.7	191.7
Connersville, Ind. .	25-2	48	3,720-. . . .	5,640	None	. .	. . .	None	4-2	92.4	111.2
Coral Gables, Fla.	96-13	40	3,744-4,784	8,164	6-5	2	2.00h	DEN‡	19-17	394.8	482.1
Corapolis, Pa. . . .	13-3	48	4,080-4,320	5,399	4-4	4	90m	D	2-2	63.1	73.7
Corning, N. Y. . . .	26-0	40	3,500-4,220	6,160	5-5	4	1.10h	DEN	3-3	126.8	143.2
Corona, Calif. . . .	21-0	45	4,296-5,040	7,296	2-0	6	134m	DN	4-. .	101.5	125.8
Coronado, Calif. . .	25-3	40	4,320-5,256	7,044	None	. .	. . .	D	5-4	103.2	125.8
Corsicana, Tex. . .	24-1	48	2,583-2,808	3,900	None	. .	. . .	D	4-3	63.2	81.1
Corvallis, Ore. . . .	25-4	44	3,762-4,500	5,856	None	. .	. . .	DEN	5-4	90.7	113.6
Cranford tp, N. J. .	37-0	40	4,200-5,340	7,820	12-1	5	1.60h	DEN‡	6-4	203.6	220.0
Crystal, Minn. . . .	12-2	40	4,440-5,354	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DEN	3-2	49.1	61.6
Cudahy, Wis.	23-0	43	4,185-5,526	7,347	5-5	3	5.00d	DEN‡	4-3	129.4	155.2
Dalton, Ga.	22-2	48	3,499-3,499	5,500	3-3	3	60m	DEN	3-3	79.0	112.1
Daly City, Calif. . .	37-5	40	4,860-5,628	9,168	4-0	4	1.69h	DEN‡	7-6	179.4	209.5
Danvers t, Mass. .	21-0	40	4,200-4,650	5,900	None	. .	. . .	DE	2-2	90.2	99.2
Delano, Calif.	22-1	40	4,080-4,788	. . . .	1-0	6	9.12d	DEN‡	5-3	98.1	133.2
Delaware tp, N. J. .	24-0	40	. . . .-4,500	. . . .	10-4	3	1.25h	DEN‡	3-3	100.0	178.5
Delaware, Ohio . . .	13-1	48	3,912-4,284	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	2-2	50.0	64.4
Denison, Tex.	18-0	48	2,760-3,120	5,520	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	5-3	57.8	75.1
Dodge City, Kan. . .	21-1	45	3,120-3,420	5,100	None	. .	. . .	D	4-3	64.1	85.5
Dyersburg, Tenn. .	19-0	52	2,601-2,840	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	D	3-2	50.3	64.0
East Lansing, Mich.	21-1	40	4,320-4,920	7,260	2-1	3	5.00d	DE	5-2	76.5	117.5
East Moline, Ill. . .	16-1	46	3,840-4,200	4,800	None	. .	. . .	DEN	. .-. .	53.4	61.5
East Point, Ga. . . .	43-2	40	3,960-3,960	6,480	9-4	2½	70m	None	7-7	. . . .	. . . .
Easthampton t, Mass.	15-0	40	3,796-4,264	5,640	5-0	4	15w	D	2-2	73.2	79.5
Edinburg, Tex. . . .	11-0	. .	2,790-2,856	5,568	3-0	1½	40m	DEN	3-3	36.5	46.1
Edison tp, N. J. . .	50-2	40	4,500-5,500	7,300	20-4	3½	5.00d	None	8-8	234	280
El Centro, Calif. .	32-0	40	4,170-4,920	7,440	7-7	4½	145m	DEN‡	7-4	147.5	192.1
El Cerrito, Calif. .	27-1	40	4,704-5,746	7,692	2-1	2½	4.85d	DEN‡	6-5	151.1	169.2
El Dorado, Ark. . .	20-0	48	3,468-3,468	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	None	3-3	73.1	. . . .
El Dorado, Kan. . .	15-3	45	3,588-3,708	5,452	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	3-3	41.6	61.2
El Reno, Okla. . . .	14-0	48	2,820-3,000	4,500	2-2	3	. . .	D	2-2	45.4	48.9
El Segundo, Calif. .	42-3	40	4,968-5,892	7,512	None	. .	. . .	DEN	7-4	183.1	243.4
Elizabethton, Tenn.	18-0	48	2,816-3,060	3,780	0-0	. .	. . .	DN	2-2	48.7	55.4
Elmwood Park, Ill.	22-0	48	4,250-4,550	6,874	5-0	3	4.00d	None	3-2	107.1	124.2
Emporia, Kan. . . .	18-0	48	3,000-3,300	4,500	4-0	2	2.00d	DEN‡	. .-. .	66.4	88.9
Endicott, N. Y. . . .	35-1	40	4,064-4,500	6,500	6-0	4½	5.50d	DE	3-2	154.2	175.3
Englewood, Colo. . .	27-2	. .	3,528-4,140	5,880	None	. .	. . .	DEN	6-4	112.0	152.0
Englewood, N. J. . .	61-2	40	4,500-5,520	8,604	17-5	4	4.00d	DE	7-4	325.8	368.2
Escanaba, Mich. . .	22-1	40	3,540-4,092	5,292	None	. .	. . .	DEN	3-2	91.1	108.3
Eureka, Calif.	47-4	40	4,800-5,220	7,200	None	. .	. . .	DEN	7-7	183.7	231.4
Fair Lawn, N. J. . .	43-3	40	4,600-5,140	8,034	22-2	4	1.25h	DEN‡	7-5	312.0	243.4
Fairhaven t, Mass.	10-0	50	3,432-3,432	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DN	3-3	. . . .	. . . .
Fayetteville, Ark. .	20-3	48	3,100-3,120	3,960	None	. .	. . .	DE	2-2	61.4	87.1
Ferguson, Mo. . . .	15-0	48	4,080-4,440	5,760	4-1	5½	75m	DEN‡	4-3	59.5	78.9

TABLE XIX—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	School Crossing Guards			Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars—Total, Patrol and Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1957 (in thousands)	
					Total No.-Women	Avg. Duty Hours Per Day	Beginning Pay			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Floral Park, N. Y. .	35-2	40	$4,300-5,700	$ 8,300	4-0	5	$35w	DEN‡	5-4	$ 160.7	$ 188.5
Florence, S. C. . . .	38-1	48	2,880-3,420	5,700	5-5	2½	1.00h	DEN	6-4	153.4	183.9
Forest Park, Ill. . .	20-0	44	4,800-4,800	. . . .	6-0	4	138m	None	6-3	. . . .	. . . .
Ft. Collins, Colo. .	18-2	54	3,600-3,960	5,000	None	. .	. . .	DE	4-3	73.0	91.6
Fort Lee, N. J. . . .	34-. .	40	4,750-5,500	8,000	11-0	4	1.55h	None	4-3	208.0	241.0
Ft. Madison, Iowa .	16-0	48	3,240-3,780	4,500	None	. .	. . .	D	3-2	. . . .	. . . .
Ft. Pierce, Fla. . .	34-0	48	3,180-4,080	7,020	None	. .	. . .	D	6-6	136.3	195.3
Ft. Thomas, Ky. .	12-0	48	4,346-4,462	5,655	6-0	3	1.00h	DEN‡	3-3	62.2	76.4
Frankfort, Ky. . . .	24-0	48	2,760-2,760	. . . .	2-0	3	40m	DEN	4-4	74.0	93.4
Frederick, Md. . . .	34-1	. .	3,050-3,450	5,600	11-10	3	1.00h	DEN‡	4-2	128.0	144.6
Fredericksburg, Va.	21-1	48	3,050-3,350	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	None	2-2	72.8	92.0
Freeport, Ill.	23-0	44	4,140-4,140	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DE	2-2	. . . .	. . . .
Freeport, N. Y. . .	52-4	40	3,900-5,200	. . . .	10-4	4	1.50h	DEN‡	11-11	271.9	306.5
Fulton, Mo.	11-2	48	2,832-2,964	. . . .	1-0	2½	50m	DE	2-1	33.1	42.8
Gainesville, Ga. . .	28-0	48	3,201-3,381	5,257	4-4	2	1.50h	DE	4-4	108.7	151.5
Gainesville, Tex. . .	14-0	54	2,988-2,988	4,801	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	2-2	42.1	56.0
Garden City, Kan. .	13-1	48	3,450-3,600	5,760	2-1	2½	60m	DEN‡	3-2	44.4	57.6
Garden City, N. Y. .	59-0	40	4,300-5,450	8,500	3-3	3½	6.00d	DEN‡	10-8	300.4	361.5
Gardena, Calif. . .	37-3	40	4,860-5,496	9,360	None	. .	. . .	D	7-3	183.9	217.2
Gardner, Mass. . .	27-1	40	3,536-4,000	5,197	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	4-4	111.1	124.6
Garland, Tex.	23-1	48	3,660-4,140	5,760	6-0	4	1.00h	DEN‡	6-5	87.5	111.3
Gastonia, N. C. . .	58-1	48	3,180-3,432	6,000	10-0	2	43m	DEN	8-7	219.0	274.4
Glen Ellyn, Ill. . . .	18-0	48	3,900-5,100	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	None	3-2	82.8	100.4
Glens Falls, N. Y. .	29-0	40	3,300-3,900	5,100	9-0	4	. . .	DN	3-2	121.6	142.4
Glenview, Ill.	20-4	44	4,320-5,340	8,400	4-0	4	130m	DEN	3-2	81.9	96.7
Goldsboro, N. C. . .	36-1	48	3,084-3,240	. . . .	2-2	2	11w	D	6-4	109.5	132.3
Gr. Island, Neb. . .	29-1	48	3,000-3,300	6,000	None	. .	. . .	DN	4-3	111.2	146.8
Gr. Junction, Colo.	31-2	48	3,600-4,620	6,240	None	. .	. . .	DE	6-4	123.1	149.7
Gr. Prairie, Tex. .	35-7	48	3,522-4,164	6,360	11-6	1½	50m	DEN‡	10-6	141.0	196.4
Great Bend, Kan. .	22-0	48	3,240-3,960	6,000	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	4-3	77.0	97.3
Greeley, Colo. . . .	35-7	48	3,900-3,900	5,700	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	6-5	125.9	164.1
Greenville, Tex. . .	24-1	48	3,048-3,048	4,500	None	. .	. . .	D	4-3	73.3	90.7
Greenwood, S. C. . .	33-1	48	3,000-3,336	5,820	None	. .	. . .	DE	5-. .	106.7	138.4
Griffin, Ga.	33-0	48	3,120-3,420	5,280	5-5	2½	70m	None	4-2	106.7	152.0
Grosse Pte. Pk., Mich.	33-3	40	4,827-5,615	8,943	5-2	3	4.00d	DEN	6-5	183.2	203.2
Grosse Pte. Wds., Mich.	31-1	40	5,250-5,550	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DE	6-5	. . . .	. . . .
Guthrie, Okla. . . .	13-0	48	2,700-2,832	3,600	None	. .	. . .	DEN	2-2	41.8	50.0
Haddon tp, N. J. . .	16-0	45	3,600-4,500	5,100	5-0	5	12w	DE	3-3	73.7	88.4
Hanford, Calif. . . .	19-4	44	3,930-4,716	7,416	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	5-3	78.3	92.4
Hanover, Pa.	13-0	54	3,000-3,500	4,100	. .-. .*	. .	. . .	DN	2-2	49.4	61.2
Harlingen, Tex. . .	36-9	48	3,240-3,240	6,000	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	9-5	117.3	159.6
Harrisonburg, Va. .	20-5	48	3,060-3,420	4,980	3-3	2	75m	DEN	2-2	58.9	66.9
Hastings, Neb. . . .	30-3	48	3,420-3,900	5,200	None	. .	. . .	None	3-3	103.3	115.8
Hazel Pk., Mich. . .	35-2	40	5,083-5,405	6,854	11-3	4	1.35h	DEN	6-4	172.6	208.6
Helena, Mont.	22-1	40	4,200-5,040	5,832	None	. .	. . .	DEN	4-2	92.4	112.8
Henderson, N. C. . .	21-0	48	3,000-3,240	4,200	3-3	3	60m	DE	2-2	73.0	82.3
Hermosa Beach, Cal.	25-1	40	4,686-5,556	7,068	8-0	5	1.40h	DEN‡	5-5	145.9	168.9
Hialeah, Fla.	77-3	40	3,953-4,474	8,100	25-0	4½	42w	DEN‡	10-10	251.1	315.6
Hickory, N. C. . . .	40-1	48	2,835-3,120	6,000	10-9	3	2.50d	None	5-4	106.3	135.0
Highland Pk., Ill. . .	30-0	44	4,394-5,382	9,438	5-0	4½	1.65h	DEN	6-4	126.9	167.9
Highland Pk., Tex. .	18-0	48	4,220-4,500	. . . .	2-0	5	.96h	DEN‡	7-. .	80.6	97.9
Hobbs, N. M.	29-0	48	3,840-4,080	6,000	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	9-5	117.1	138.1
Holland, Mich. . . .	22-1	44	4,027-4,690	5,720	4-1	2	3.50w	DEN	6-4	90.3	113.8
Hollywood, Fla. . .	68-11	48	3,600-4,500	7,800	7-0	4	1.25h	DEN‡	12-8	298.2	389.3
Homewood, Ala. . .	16-0	48	3,828-4,620	5,424	None	. .	. . .	D	2-2	52.4	68.4
Homewood, Ill. . . .	11-3	48	4,560-5,280	. . . .	3-3	3½	5.00d	DEN‡	2-2	52.4	64.3
Hopewell, Va.	19-1	48	3,646-3,799	5,209	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	4-2	76.2	84.4
Hornell, N. Y. . . .	21-1	40	3,702-3,900	. . . .	7-5	2	1.50h	DEN	2-2	. . . .	. . . .
Huron, S. D.	19-0	44	3,240-3,480	5,340	None	. .	. . .	D	3-3	79.1	87.3

Table XIX—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	School Crossing Guards			Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars—Total, Patrol and Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1957 (in thousands)	
					Total No.-Women	Avg. Duty Hours Per Day	Beginning Pay			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Hyattsville, Md.	13-0	48	$3,700-4,000	$ 5,200	5-4	3½	$85m	DEN	3-3	$ 33.3	$ 63.3
Idaho Falls, Idaho	54-7	40	4,020-4,500	6,180	None	..	...	DEN	7-5	202.1	246.0
Independence, Kan.	12-0	54	3,300-4,500	....	4-0	3	1.00h	DEN‡	2-1	40.0	51.0
Indiana, Pa.	15-2	..	2,880-3,754	4,850	6-6	3½	3.45d	D	2-2	53.3	65.7
Ironton, Ohio	20-..	40	3,402-4,642	4,848	None	..	...	None	2-2	74.6	93.3
Ironwood, Mich.	18-0	40	3,644-3,884	5,172	2-0	4	1.25h	DE	2-1	63.4	71.8
Janesville, Wis.	40-1	43	4,356-4,860	7,500	8-0	3	1.46h	DEN‡	5-2	194.7	230.1
Jeffersonville, Ind.	17-0	48	3,720-3,720	4,500	None	..	...	None	2-2	60.0	69.9
Johnson City, N. Y.	22-0	40	4,300-4,300	5,900	13-0	3	1.50h	DEN‡	3-2	99.6	109.8
Junction City, Kan.	18-2	48	3,270-3,540	....	None	..	...	None	3-2	66.5	90.4
Kearney, Neb.	17-0	48	3,380-3,420	4,800	3-0	4	...*	D	3-3	42.2	55.3
Kennewick, Wash.	13-0	48	4,185-4,440	....	None	..	...	DEN	3-2	69.0	82.0
Kingsport, Tenn.	44-5	48	3,162-3,948	5,400	4-4	3	60m	N	5-3	145.1	178.1
Kingston, Pa.	18-0	48	2,904-3,514	4,392	9-0	4	4.00d	DE	2-2	67.6	77.5
Kingsville, Tex.	21-1	48	4,100-4,200	6,900	None	..	...	DEN	6-4	76.0	107.8
Kinston, N. C.	37-1	48	3,360-3,600	5,400	8-1	2	60m	DE	4-2	142.0	179.3
Kirkwood, Mo.	35-2	48	4,440-4,680	6,694	11-0	4	75m	DE	7-6	126.7	162.9
La Grange, Ill.	25-0	44	4,520-5,280	7,920	3-0	4	1.25h	None	3-3	115.6	136.7
La Mesa, Calif.	26-1	40	4,884-5,796	....	1-0	4	1.27h	DEN‡	6-5	132.1	161.1
La Porte, Ind.	29-0	44	4,200-4,500	5,460	4-1	3½	75m	D	..-..	121.4	140.4
La Salle, Ill.	14-0	48	3,600-4,236	5,000	4-2	3	50m	DEN	2-2	53.6	60.4
Lake Worth, Fla.	40-3	40	3,360-3,360	6,060	12-0	3	75m	DEN‡	7-..	145.3	175.2
Lakewood tp, N. J.	26-0	40	4,300-4,900	5,900	5-0	4	1.60h	DEN‡	4-2	140.5	161.5
Lamesa, Tex.	15-3	60	3,600-3,660	6,000	1-1	5	1.00h	DEN	3-3	49.2	67.9
Lancaster, Ohio	27-1	48	4,185-4,260	5,820	..-..	..	...	E	3-2	112.6	130.3
Laramie, Wyo.	16-3	44	3,750-4,500	5,400	None	..	...	DE	3-3	65.2	79.3
Las Cruces, N. M.	20-1	48	2,640-3,300	....	5-0	3	50m	DEN‡	6-5	87.8	117.9
Las Vegas, Nev.	146-38	48	4,446-5,400	9,600	12-0	4	150m	DEN	20-13	627.7	1,039.1
Latrobe, Pa.	15-0	48	3,585-4,080	5,100	None	..	...	DEN‡	2-2	58.3	81.0
Lawrence, Kan.	21-0	48	3,075-3,600	6,000	7-2	3	50m	D	4-2	87.7	106.5
Leavenworth, Kan.	19-0	52	3,240-3,420	4,860	None	..	...	DE	3-2	....	....
Leominster, Mass.	32-1	40	3,795-4,125	6,349	None	..	...	DEN‡	5-5	129.3	147.6
Lewistown, Pa.	16-0	48	3,360-3,600	4,200	4-0	4	.75h	DEN‡	2-2	61.4	70.1
Lexington t, Mass.	30-1	41	4,247-4,247	....	11-11	3	90m	None	4-2	146.0	160.8
Lexington, N. C.	27-2	48	3,168-3,960	6,000	6-6	3	60m	None	3-3	92.1	112.3
Lodi, Calif.	30-6	40	4,194-4,980	7,800	None	..	...	DEN‡	7-5	148.4	180.4
Lodi, N. J.	34-0	40	4,000-4,700	....	17-3	5	1.25h	None	2-2	168.2	206.8
Logansport, Ind.	30-1	40	4,020-4,020	5,140	13-0	2	70m	D	5-2	124.6	143.3
Lombard, Ill.	17-3	48‡	4,200-5,020	7,160	2-1	3	50m	DE	3-2	58.7	71.4
Long Beach, N. Y.	50-2	40	4,406-5,507	....	8-1	7	1.40h	DEN‡	10-5	273.3	303.3
Longview, Tex.	40-1	44	3,900-4,080	7,200	9-0	4½	130m	None	6-5	161.8	186.2
Longview, Wash.	26-1	42	4,164-4,488	5,928	None	..	...	DEN	5-4	116.9	136.8
Lynbrook, N. Y.	49-0	40	....-....	8,300	9-8	4	30w	DEN‡	6-4	277.1	310.4
McAlester, Okla.	21-2	48	2,400-2,400	4,200	None	..	...	DEN‡	4-4	53.7	67.9
McComb, Miss.	14-0	48	2,960-2,960	4,500	None	..	...	DEN	2-2	46.2	53.7
Madera, Calif.	23-1	44	3,720-4,116	6,680	None	..	...	DEN‡	6-5	84.6	90.0
Madison, N. J.	26-1	40	4,000-5,200	....	18-3	3½	88m	DE	3-2	146.3	166.6
Mahanoy City, Pa.	6-0	60	2,196-2,196	3,704	None	..	...	D	1-1	20.3	25.5
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	35-0	40	4,805-5,429	7,700	14-2	4¾	7.00d	DEN‡	6-5	156.8	218.6
Manhattan, Kan.	21-4	48	2,880-3,720	4,740	None	..	...	DEN	3-3	66.6	89.2
Mankato, Minn.	28-1	44	3,780-4,260	6,000	5-0	3	.90h	DEN‡	4-3	120.0	145.0
Maple Hgts., Ohio	28-4	44	4,380-5,500	....	8-5	4½	1.53h	DEN	6-4	123.4	184.7
Maplewood, Mo.	24-0	48	4,138-4,356	....	12-0	3½	75m	None	2-2	90.7	109.3
Marblehead t, Mass.	26-0	40	3,614-4,212	....	8-8	3	1.55h	D	2-1	121.1	138.0
Marinette, Wis.	16-..	45	3,360-3,864	4,800	None	..	...	DEN‡	2-2	61.3	77.1
Marshall, Tex.	28-2	48	2,868-3,216	5,040	None	..	...	D	3-3	99.6	133.4
Marshfield, Wis.	19-1	44	3,420-3,912	5,796	8-8	3	1.00h	DEN‡	4-2	76.4	88.8
Martinsville, Va.	31-2	48	3,312-3,552	6,360	5-5	4	1.38h	DE	5-3	115.0	135.5
Massena, N. Y.	31-0	40	4,057-4,420	6,084	4-2	4½	...	DEN	3-2	111.2	128.4

TABLE XIX—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	School Crossing Guards			Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars—Total, Patrol and Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1957 (in thousands)	
					Total No.-Women	Avg. Duty Hours Per Day	Beginning Pay			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Mattoon, Ill.	21-0	48	$3,750-4,140	$5,700	None	. .	$. . .	D	3-3	$ 73.6	$ 89.5
Maywood, Calif. . .	23-0	40	4,680-5,280	. . . .	5-5	4	1.90h	D	5-2	115.5	127.5
Medford, Ore. . . .	38-2	40	3,870-4,680	7,080	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	6-5	131.5	167.7
Menlo Pk., Calif. . .	30-3	40	4,764-5,604	. . . .	6-0	2½	100m	DEN‡	5-4	151.9	188.4
Menominee, Mich. .	13-0	44	3,450-3,750	4,400	None	. .	. . .	DN	2-2	51.4	60.7
Merced, Calif. . . .	31-. .	40	3,978-5,112	7,980	None	. .	. . .	DEN	7-4	141.8	170.9
Mesa, Ariz.	33-1	44	4,050-4,500	8,100	None	. .	. . .	DEN	6-4	119.1	171.7
Mexico, Mo.	14-3	54	2,790-3,780	4,380	None	. .	. . .	DEN	3-3	43.3	53.2
Miami, Okla..	19-0	48	3,005-3,111	5,760	1-1	3	50m	DEN	3-3	46.7	57.0
Middleborough t, Mass.	16-1	44	3,132-3,654	4,698	3-0	2	1.10d	D	2-2	57.1	69.3
Middletown, N. Y. .	37-2	40	4,000-4,999	6,655	10-0	3½	25w	D	3-2	. . . .	. . . .
Midland, Mich. . . .	32-2	44	5,010-5,535	8,500	11-1	4	2.13h	DEN	7-5	182.8	217.1
Midland, Tex. . . .	67-1	48	3,960-4,320	9,120	8-7	4	1.25h	DEN	12-8	275.6	337.6
Midwest City, Okla.	20-0	48	3,560-3,600	. . . .	2-0	3½	80m	DEN	4-4	81.8	91.6
Millcreek tp, Pa. .	17-5	48	3,120-4,020	5,100	None	. .	. . .	DE	5-4	55.3	72.1
Millville, N. J. . . .	20-0	40	3,700-4,250	4,614	9-0	3½	1.25h	DEN	2-2	92.9	106.1
Minot, N. D.	38-. .	48	3,456-3,816	6,996	None	. .	. . .	DEN	4-4	121.2	148.3
Mission, Tex.	10-0	60	2,700-3,000	4,500	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	3-3	25.4	29.5
Missoula, Mont. . .	34-5	40	4,200-4,260	5,556	None	. .	. . .	DEN	4-3	131.4	157.6
Moberly, Mo.	13-0	48	2,760-2,760	4,020	None	. .	. . .	. . .	2-2	37.0	42.0
Modesto, Calif. . . .	58-15	40	4,194-4,980	8,940	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	14-7	251.2	326.6
Monroe, Mich. . . .	33-0	44	4,380-4,780	6,440	10-0	. .	1.55h	DE	4-3	169.2	203.3
Monroe, N. C.	20-0	48	3,060-3,240	5,000	None	. .	. . .	DEN	4-3	60.2	70.9
Monrovia, Calif. . .	37-3	40	4,650-5,520	. . . .	10-0	4	1.20h	DEN	7-4	184.6	207.7
Monterey, Calif. . .	39-5	40	4,398-5,220	8,196	None	. .	. . .	DEN	8-5	182.2	205.8
Morristown, N. J. .	28-0	40	4,050-5,200	6,975	11-1	3	80m	DE	3-2	178.4	203.6
Moscow, Idaho	13-0	44	3,990-4,080	5,340	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	3-2	34.0	44.5
Moundsville, W. Va.	13-4	54	3,615-3,615	4,218	None*	. .	. . .	D	1-1	29.7	34.7
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	31-2	40	4,713-5,122	7,033	5-5	3½	4.00d	D	4-3	166.5	187.9
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	14-0	44	4,302-4,572	5,572	None	. .	. . .	DE	2-2	64.4	82.7
Mt. Rainier, Md. .	10-3	40	3,100-3,600	. . . .	3-3	4	1.00h	DEN	2-2	30.6	34.9
Mt. Vernon, Ill. .	15-0	48	4,013-4,158	4,818	None	. .	. . .	D	2-2	71.3	86.3
Mountain View, Cal.	30-2	40	4,860-5,772	9,384	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	6-4	137.2	165.6
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	22-0	48	2,772-3,228	4,636	4-4	2	40m	DE	3-3	75.3	83.6
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	28-2	40	4,400-4,600	. . . .	17-16	1½	2.50d	D	5-3	133.5	217.1
Nacogdoches, Tex. .	11-0	72	2,700-3,060	4,260	None	. .	. . .	D	2-2	29.9	44.5
Nampa, Idaho	23-0	48	3,600-3,750	5,120	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	5-3	77.2	101.7
Nanticoke, Pa. . . .	16-3	44	2,775-2,775	3,325	5-0	4	50m	None	1-1	39.8	43.9
Napa, Calif.	28-2	40	4,572-5,556	8,436	5-4	5	1.25h	DEN‡	7-5	141.3	178.4
Needham t, Mass. .	35-3	40	4,043-4,455	6,985	16-11	2	121m	DN	7-7	196.3	235.6
Neenah, Wis.	28-3	42	3,864-4,488	6,996	7-7	3	1.40h	DEN	3-3	127.1	152.5
Newark, N. Y.	17-3	40	4,000-4,250	5,500	3-0	4	1.50h	DEN‡	2-2	65.2	75.3
Newport Beach, Cal.	55-7	40	4,590-5,400	8,940	2-0	3½	100m	D	8-8	264.0	328.6
Newton, Kan.	14-1	48	3,600-3,840	5,496	2-0	2	65m	DEN‡	3-2	51.1	65.0
Niles, Mich.	27-2	40	3,825-4,175	6,300	18-1	3	1.15h	DN	5-3	125.2	148.4
N. Adams, Mass. . .	31-2	40	3,400-4,000	5,500	3-0	4	4.00d	DEN	3-3	121.6	139.0
N. Miami, Fla. . . .	47-11	40	3,614-4,446	7,280	13-13	4	1.25h	DEN‡	11-7	195.8	244.8
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	36-1	40	4,260-4,460	5,916	7-7	4	1.40h	DEN	6-5	169.8	190.4
Oak Lawn, Ill. . . .	18-0	48	4,230-5,040	6,600	6-5	5½	1.35h	D	3-3	92.0	111.0
Ocala, Fla.	23-0	48	3,600-4,200	6,500	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	5-4	115.2	157.2
Oceanside, Calif. . .	36-0	43	4,548-5,280	8,484	6-0	4	80m	DEN‡	7-5	173.4	207.1
Oil City, Pa.	23-0	40	3,900-3,900	5,256	8-0	3	40m	D	3-3	98.7	148.7
Okmulgee, Okla. . .	19-1	48	2,832-2,832	5,100	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	5-3	. . . .	. . . .
Olean, N. Y.	35-2	40	3,600-4,560	5,300	8-8	4	1.50h	D	4-3	135.6	148.1
Oneida, N. Y.	19-1	40	3,620-3,930	4,800	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	3-2	. . . .	. . . .
Orange, Calif.	30-0	40	4,320-5,160	8,940	5-1	5½	1.27h	DEN‡	9-5	52.0	79.2
Orangeburg, S. C. .	34-0	48	3,000-3,300	5,400	2-0	3	80m	DE	4-3	106.6	136.5
Oskaloosa, Iowa . . .	11-0	46	3,480-3,720	4,320	None	. .	. . .	None	1-1	40.5	46.4
Oswego, N. Y.	31-1	40	3,700-4,300	5,700	11-3	4	1.00h	DEN‡	4-3	124.6	132.2

Table XIX — Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000: 1958 — Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	School Crossing Guards			Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars—Total, Patrol and Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1957 (in thousands)	
					Total No.-Women	Avg. Duty Hours Per Day	Beginning Pay			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Owatonna, Minn. . .	12-0	45	$3,300-3,480	$	None	. .	$. . .	D	1-1	$ 45.7	$ 56.1
Palestine, Tex. . . .	15-0	48	2,880-3,000	4,200	None	. .	. . .	None	2-2	42.2	55.6
Palm Sprgs., Calif.	43-7	40	4,566-5,472	8,904	6-0	4	1.35h	DEN	9-5	182.5	218.1
Pampa, Tex.	25-4	48	3,825-3,960	5,400	4-0	3½	3.50d	DEN	4-3	87.4	108.8
Paris, Tex.	24-0	48	2,670-2,760	4,853	3-0	4	75m	DE	3-2	76.2	93.7
Park Forest, Ill. . .	21-4	44	4,950-5,640	8,400	9-9	3½	110m	DEN‡	5-4	95.8	115.6
Park Ridge, Ill. . . .	26-2	48	4,350-5,520	8,400	12-3	3	5.00d	D	5-5	137.0	166.2
Parsons, Kan.	19-2	48	3,240-3,480	4,500	None	. .	. . .	DEN	3-3	54.6	67.0
Peekskill, N. Y. . .	35-0	40	3,800-5,000	6,750	11-3	4	1.53h	DEN	3-3	181.2	211.1
Pekin, Ill.	20-0	52	4,380-4,620	5,460	None	. .	. . .	DEN	3-3	90.4	101.0
Pendleton, Ore. . . .	20-3	44	3,864-4,548	5,112	None	. .	. . .	DEN	3-2	75.9	96.6
Pensauken tp, N. J.	34-2	48	3,300-4,300	5,800	15-0	4	1.00h	None	6-. .	133.0	172.0
Petaluma, Calif. . .	18-1	40	4,290-4,920	6,780	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	3-3	94.8	109.7
Phillipsburg, N. J. .	26-0	40	4,080-4,080	5,580	12-8	2½	. . .	D	3-2	128.0	152.9
Phoenixville, Pa. . .	14-0	48	. . . .-4,325	5,225	6-4	4	4.00d	DEN‡	2-2	. . . .	. . . .
Piedmont, Calif. . .	18-0	40	4,200-5,436	7,344	1-0	5	75m	DEN‡	7-6	107.4	126.2
Pittsburg, Calif. . .	24-1	40	4,590-5,460	8,484	4-0	3½	1.25h	DEN‡	6-5	128.0	157.3
Pittsburg, Kan. . . .	23-1	48	3,120-3,300	4,800	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	4-3	74.0	93.7
Pittston, Pa.	22-4	40	3,212-3,212	. . . .	4-0	3	1.00h	DEN‡	1-1	76.4	. . . .
Plattsburgh, N. Y. .	30-0	40	3,623-4,043	5,197	18-0	4	1.00h	DE	3-2	124.9	142.0
Ponca City, Okla. .	33-3	48	3,300-3,900	6,300	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	6-4	127.3	166.6
Pt. Angeles, Wash.	16-0	40	4,080-4,320	6,120	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	3-3	80.5	103.6
Portsmouth, N. H. .	36-1	40	3,950-4,150	6,439	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	3-2	176.3	197.6
Pottstown, Pa. . . .	30-0	48	4,010-4,270	5,200	11-10	3	20w	DEN‡	4-3	131.7	184.6
Pottsville, Pa. . . .	30-1	44	2,844-3,324	4,404	None	. .	. . .	DE	3-3	102.3	125.9
Princeton, N. J. . .	24-0	42	4,200-5,400	. . . .	3-0	3	4.75d	D	3-2	126.9	139.7
Pullman, Wash. . .	. .-. .	. .	3,900-4,440	5,160	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	42.9	49.9
Puyallup, Wash. . .	14-0	44	4,680-4,800	6,360	None	. .	. . .	DE	4-2	69.5	87.0
Rahway, N. J.	51-3	40	4,300-5,000	. . . .	28-12	4½	110m	DEN	8-6	292.8	322.4
Reading t, Mass. . .	27-1	40	3,900-4,680	5,980	8-0	3	5.00d	D	4-2	116.4	135.5
Red Wing, Minn. . .	13-0	48	3,750-4,500	5,100	None	. .	. . .	D	2-2	50.1	62.2
Redding, Calif. . . .	27-0	44	4,320-4,872	7,800	None	. .	. . .	D	4-4	113.1	146.3
Redlands, Calif. . .	43-4	44	4,206-5,112	8,248	3-2	3	1.00h	DEN	9-5	186.3	233.1
Reidsville, N. C. . .	25-2	48	2,700-3,600	5,100	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	4-3	83.6	100.7
Rensselaer, N. Y. .	22-0	40	3,700-3,700	4,800	9-0	2½	20w	None	2-2	87.5	95.9
Renton, Wash.	36-2	40	4,800-5,400	6,900	None	. .	. . .	DE	5-5	158.6	186.2
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	19-2	48	4,098-4,278	5,862	12-0	3	4.00d	DEN	4-4	88.0	104.6
Ridgefield Pk., N. J.	20-3	42	4,650-5,320	. . . .	6-3	4	1.32h	D	4-3	208.3	234.0
River Rouge, Mich.	46-3	40	5,275-5,475	7,600	7-6	2½	25w	None	7-3	242.7	302.3
Robbinsdale, Minn.	8-0	40	4,536-5,220	6,000	None	. .	. . .	DE	2-2	. . . .	. . . .
Rochester, N. H. . .	17-0	44	3,276-3,442	4,836	None	. .	. . .	D	2-2	. . . .	. . . .
Rock Hill, S. C. . .	48-4	48	3,300-3,720	6,180	None	. .	. . .	DEN	7-5	171.6	216.5
Rock Springs, Wyo.	11-0	40	3,600-4,500	5,100	None	. .	. . .	DEN	2-2	61.8	71.0
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	49-1	40	4,300-5,200	7,450	9-0	5	5.50d	DEN‡	10-8	247.0	285.6
Roselle Park, N. J.	19-0	40	4,400-5,300	6,800	10-2	4	5.00d	E	3-2	93.7	108.1
Roseville, Calif. . .	17-0	40	4,092-4,740	6,672	4-0	4	6.48d	DEN‡	4-2	76.4	88.5
Roseville, Mich. . .	46-4	40	4,800-5,500	7,350	3-2	2	2.50d	D	8-7	183.5	231.8
Rutherford, N. J. . .	. .-. .	. .	3,700-5,250	7,600	. .-. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .-. .	165.5	187.0
Saco, Me.	9-0	60	3,328-3,328	4,498	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	1-1	34.5	44.1
St. Augustine, Fla. .	29-0	48	3,292-3,566	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	D	4-3	105.9	129.6
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	56-4	40	4,550-5,350	8,000	11-11	4	1.25h	DE	13-8	317.6	385.9
St. Joseph, Mich. . .	19-1	44	4,142-4,500	7,008	3-1	3	100m	DEN	4-3	103.7	140.9
Salinas, Calif.	44-6	42	4,278-5,136	9,216	1-0	4	1.00h	DEN	9-9	225.1	265.3
Salisbury, N. C. . .	34-2	48	3,480-3,600	5,792	4-4	4	4.94d	EN	6-4	132.7	173.7
San Anselmo, Calif.	15-0	40	4,512-5,496	. . . .	1-0	5½	2.00h	D	4-2	72.9	96.5
San Benito, Tex. . .	8-0	60	2,700-5,100	5,100	None	. .	. . .	DE	3-2	24.8	33.1
San Bruno, Calif. . .	24-5	40	4,512-5,496	8,112	4-0	5	1.75h	DEN‡	4-3	122.8	143.7
San Buenaventura, Cal.	43-0	40	4,452-5,304	8,652	13-0	4½	5.50d	DEN‡	7-6	179.7	236.3
San Carlos, Calif. .	25-4	40	4,716-5,736	8,700	4-4	4	1.80h	DEN‡	6-. .	115.3	145.5

TABLE XIX—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	School Crossing Guards			Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars—Total, Patrol and Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1957 (in thousands)	
					Total No.-Women	Avg. Duty Hours Per Day	Beginning Pay			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
San Fernando, Calif.	30-4	40	$4,836-5,712	$7,980	4-0	5	$1.58h	DEN‡	8-5	$ 143.3	$ 190.0
San Gabriel, Calif.	37-1	40	4,740-5,568	9,384	6-0	5	1.25h	DEN	8-6	191.9	226.6
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	26-0	40	3,918-4,752	7,860	8-0	. .	123m	DEN‡	6-4	113.6	137.5
San Marino, Calif.	26-1	40	4,710-5,676	8,400	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	7-7	149.5	190.2
San Pablo, Calif.	26-1	40	4,572-5,352	7,368	5-5	1	1.00h	DEN‡	5-4	119.7	144.9
San Rafael, Calif.	26-0	40	4,662-5,388	8,100	1-0	4	90m	D	4-3	130.2	130.2
Sanford, Fla.	20-1	48	3,232-3,556	5,462	None	. .	. . .	DE	4-4	68.2	90.8
Sanford t, Maine	13-0	60	3,640-3,640	4,000	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	2-1	57.4	67.1
Sanford, N. C.	17-. .	. .	3,235-3,312	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DE	5-3	. . . .	. . . .
Santa Clara, Calif.	39-. .	40	4,740-5,772	8,940	9-0	5½	1.45h	DEN‡	11-8	224.5	260.1
Santa Cruz, Calif.	42-5	40	4,344-5,124	8,244	10-0	4	1.25h	DEN‡	8-6	221.8	270-3
Santa Maria, Calif.	22-1	40	3,996-4,740	6,672	5-0	4	1.55h	DE	4-3	106.5	129.0
Santa Paula, Calif.	22-4	40	4,056-4,884	6,600	5-3	4½	1.25h	DEN‡	5-3	91.9	121.6
Santa Rosa, Calif.	37-1	40	4,092-5,112	10,200	6-0	7	1.42h	DEN‡	7-6	191.9	222.0
Sapulpa, Okla.	13-0	48	3,300-3,300	4,025	1-0	3½	. . .	DE	2-2	40.4	52.2
Sarasota, Fla.	38-4	48	3,654-3,804	6,665	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	7-5	155.0	192.0
Saratoga Sprgs., Fla.	43-2	40	3,349-3,646	4,880	7-2	4	15w	None	3-2	132.6	162.0
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	27-2	44	3,600-4,305	5,670	None	. .	. . .	DE	3-1	103.5	126.3
Scarsdale, N. Y.	56-8	40	4,600-5,400	7,800	11-3	4	1.95h	DEN	6-4	271.9	317.9
Scottsbluff, Neb.	20-2	48	3,600-3,900	6,000	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	3-3	71.8	99.9
Sedalia, Mo.	35-0	48	2,820-3,180	6,000	None	. .	. . .	DE	4-4	100.5	129.4
Selma, Ala.	34-0	48	2,640-3,300	5,928	None	. .	. . .	D	5-5	116.1	140.8
Shaler tp, Pa.	17-1	48	3,990-4,680	6,360	8-7	3	1.65h	D	4-2	78.7	128.6
Shawnee, Okla.	30-0	48	2,808-2,856	4,500	None	. .	. . .	None	3-2	90.5	110.6
Sheridan, Wyo.	16-0	. .	3,600-4,500	5,200	None	. .	. . .	D	2-2	72.0	84.6
Sherman, Tex.	26-1	48	3,180-3,240	5,328	None	. .	. . .	DEN	5-3	90.4	111.7
Shorewood, Wis.	25-1	42	4,872-5,436	. . . .	6-0	4	95m	DEN	5-3	139.7	167.4
Sidney, Ohio	14-1	48	4,050-4,300	5,500	None	. .	. . .	DE	3-2	55.4	74.5
Sikeston, Mo.	12-0	52	3,270-3,360	4,200	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	2-2	35.1	52.1
Snyder, Tex.	20-2	48	3,660-3,960	5,600	None	. .	. . .	DE	4-4	72.8	91.9
Somerville, N. J.	21-0	42	4,400-5,050	6,500	9-1	4	1.35h	D	3-1	116.6	129.6
S. Euclid, Ohio	27-2	44	4,320-5,250	7,200	15-0	5	1.50h	DEN	8-5	164.5	190.7
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	23-0	42	4,863-5,282	6,894	8-8	3½	1.42h	DEN‡	5-5	116.9	138.7
S. Norfolk, Va.	35-5	. .	3,504-4,104	6,000	5-5	4	1.10h	DEN	7-6	108.7	138.1
S. Orange, N. J.	42-0	42	4,108-5,330	7,800	12-7	7	1.25h	None	5-3	. . . .	. . . .
S. Pasadena, Calif.	28-1	40	4,740-5,568	8,796	8-0	4½	1.35h	DE	4-3	160.9	197.8
S. Portland, Me.	29-1	40	3,003-3,323	4,805	18-13	2	10w	DE	4-3	125.8	162.2
South River, N. J.	20-0	40	4,000-4,850	6,200	15-0	3	4.50d	EN	2-2	99.8	124.1
Springfield, Ore.	20-0	44	3,960-4,920	5,880	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	3-2	88.7	107.0
Springfield tp, Pa. (Delaware Co.)	22-4	48	3,926-4,472	6,100	8-0	4	1.40h	DEN‡	6-4	109.8	149.7
State College, Pa.	15-4	48	3,000-4,000	5,300	4-0	2	2.50d	None	2-2	46.9	53.8
Statesville, N. C.	40-4	48	2,976-3,336	6,840	5-5	3	175m	DEN‡	7-5	122.4	150.4
Staunton, Va.	31-1	48	3,600-3,600	5,620	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	4-2	92.0	120.5
Steelton, Pa.	13-2	48	3,420-3,420	4,380	None	. .	. . .	DEN	2-2	36.9	52.9
Stillwater, Okla.	23-1	48	2,700-3,600	4,440	6-0	2	20m	None	3-3	72.6	79.9
Stoughton t, Mass.	14-1	40	3,796-4,212	5,460	4-4	3	80m	DEN	2-2	.70.1	78.6
Struthers, Ohio	16-1	40	4,490-4,800	5,800	None	. .	. . .	DE	2-2	77.5	90.2
Suffolk, Va.	29-. .	48	3,300-3,480	5,360	9-9	3	85m	DEN	5-3	108.8	132.0
Summit, N. J.	47-0	40	4,400-5,450	. . . .	16-4	3½	2.00h	D	7-6	246.7	270.4
Sumter, S. C.	31-1	48	3,192-3,792	5,760	5-5	2½	40m	DEN‡	6-3	98.8	140.0
Sunbury, Pa.	15-2	40	3,120-3,360	3,600	2-0	2	1.00h	D	1-1	46.9	64.6
Sunnyvale, Calif.	65-7	40	4,980-6,060	. . . .	2-1	5	1.00h	DEN‡	12-8	. . . .	. . . .
Sweetwater, Tex.	22-0	48	3,390-3,600	5,064	None	. .	. . .	DEN	4-3	73.3	93.3
Takoma Park, Md.	20-0	48	3,800-4,640	5,950	6-5	3	78m	DEN‡	. .-. .	84.6	102.2
Terrell, Tex.	11-0	48	2,952-3,312	3,900	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	3-3	20.7	41.2
Thomasville, Ga.	20-1	59	2,964-3,216	4,080	9-9	3	.82h	D	2-1	67.3	93.9
Thomasville, N. C.	24-0	48	2,700-3,120	5,400	None	. .	. . .	None	3-3	83.1	95.3
Traverse City, Mich.	19-0	44	3,600-4,164	5,100	None	. .	. . .	D	3-3	79.2	97.9

TABLE XIX—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	No. Emps. Total, Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief Salary	School Crossing Guards			Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	No. Patrol Cars—Total, Patrol and Traffic	Police Department Expenditures, 1957 (in thousands)	
					Total No.-Women	Avg. Duty Hours Per Day	Beginning Pay			Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Trinidad, Colo. . . .	14-0	48	$3,720-3,720	$ 4,800	1-0	2	$25m	DEN	2-2	$ 53.0	$ 61.1
Troy, Ohio	12-0	48	4,104-4,776	6,456	None	. .	. . .	D	3-1	54.0	64.6
Tulare, Calif.	18-0	48	3,810-4,512	7,356	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	6-3	74.2	87.7
Twin Falls, Idaho . .	24-0	42	3,276-3,936	5,424	None	. .	. . .	DEN	5-5	91.6	118.9
Two Rivers, Wis. .	15-0	45	3,806-4,455	5,400	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	3-3	67.4	70.0
Uniontown, Pa. . . .	42-11	44	3,828-3,828	4,554	. .-. .	. .	. . .	D	2-2	133.0	158.8
Univ. Hgts., Ohio . .	24-1	44	4,260-5,340	7,800	5-0	5	7.00d	DEN	5-3	130.3	156.7
Univ. Pk., Tex. . . .	22-0	48	4,020-4,380	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	8-5	92.3	129.8
Upland, Calif.	18-1	40	4,584-5,604	. . . .	1-0	6	1.00h	DE	5-4	97.2	117.5
Valparaiso, Ind. . .	17-0	48	3,900-3,900	5,200	2-2	4	1.50h	DE	2-2	66.5	77.9
Vernon, Tex.	16-0	48	2,760-2,760	4,680	None	. .	. . .	DEN	3-2	50.5	68.9
Victoria, Tex. . . .	31-2	48	3,360-3,360	5,400	None	. .	. . .	D	5-4	135.3	175.6
Villa Park, Ill. . . .	14-0	48	4,200-4,800	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DEN	2-2	55.9	66.5
Vincennes, Ind. . . .	23-0	48	3,480-3,660	4,830	None	. .	. . .	None	4-2	76.2	89.5
Visalia, Calif.	22-2	44	3,780-4,560	8,196	2-0	3½	70m	DEN‡	5-4	95.2	111.6
Wabash, Ind.	18-. .	48	3,720-4,200	. . . .	5-3	2½	70m	D	2-2	74.5	89.4
Warren, Pa.	18-1	48	3,600-3,960	5,280	None	. .	. . .	DE	2-1	69.6	82.8
Wash. Ct. House, O.	12-0	48	3,861-3,960	4,596	None	. .	. . .	DEN	2-2	47.5	56.1
Watertown, S. D. . .	14-1	. .	3,300-3,780	5,040	None	. .	. . .	D	2-2	28.0	39.5
Watertown, Wis. . .	17-0	43	4,223-4,720	5,713	None	. .	. . .	D	2-2	84.0	92.4
Waterville, Me. . . .	20-0	48	3,068-3,432	. . . .	6-6	2½	1.00h	None	1-1	68.1	79.4
Watervliet, N. Y. . .	25-0	40	3,600-3,600	. . . .	10-0	4	.90h	None	1-1	94.4	98.9
Watsonville, Calif. .	26-0	40	4,092-4,968	7,344	9-0	3	1.00h	DEN‡	5-3	123.6	149.1
Waukesha, Wis. . . .	48-2	48	4,620-4,980	7,500	16-1	4	1.25h	DE	7-3	213.4	247.5
Wayne, Mich.	26-1	40	5,024-5,482	9,054	None	. .	. . .	DE	5-3	142.9	161.2
Waynesboro, Pa. . .	10-0	. .	3,578-3,578	4,284	None	. .	. . .	DE	2-2	35.8	54.4
Webster Groves, Mo.	27-5	48	3,648-4,344	5,856	13-0	4	75m	DEN	6-5	115.6	137.7
Weirton, W. Va. . .	28-1	40	4,200-4,662	5,670	5-5	3½	100m	None	4-. .	128.0	147.5
Wenatchee, Wash. .	27-5	48	4,200-4,500	6,000	None	. .	. . .	DEN	4-3	109.4	144.0
W. Springfield t, Mass.	45-1	40	3,432-4,264	6,500	13-0	3½	20w	DEN	5-3	202.2	226.9
W. Univ. Place, Tex.	12-1	44	4,200-4,200	6,480	None	. .	. . .	DEN	3-3	45.0	69.4
Westerly t, R. I. . .	20-0	40	3,200-4,100	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	DE	4-3	83.7	101.0
Westport t, Conn. .	38-2	40	4,000-4,900	6,700	8-4	2	2.00h	DEN‡	11-8	164.9	219.3
White Settlement, Tex.	10-1	48	3,283-3,283	. . . .	None	. .	. . .	D	2-2	46.9	54.0
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	26-3	42	4,968-5,448	7,284	8-0	4½	6.20d	DEN	5-5	150.2	168.3
Willimantic, Conn. .	26-8	48	4,160-4,160	5,460	8-0	5	1.00h	DEN‡	2-1	108.3	122.1
Wilmette, Ill.	30-4	44	4,800-5,400	9,000	5-1	4	130m	DEN	6-5	142.7	162.0
Wilson, N. C.	36-0	48	3,024-3,984	5,640	. .-. .*	. .	. . .	D	5-4	149.0	173.0
Winchester, Va. . . .	24-1	40	2,940-3,600	5,100	3-3	2	50m	DEN‡	2-2	80.6	96.8
Windsor t, Conn. . .	17-3	40	4,120-4,920	6,700	6-3	4	5.00d	DEN‡	3-3	84.0	107.1
Winnetka, Ill.	22-2	44	4,350-5,340	9,300	2-0	4	1.50h	DEN	6-5	111.3	133.6
Wis. Rapids, Wis. .	22-0	41	4,431-4,655	6,064	5-5	4	1.25h	DEN‡	2-2	99.6	110.2
Woburn, Mass. . . .	36-1	. .	4,500-4,500	6,000	10-0	4	5.00d	D	3-1	168.2	178.5
Wood River, Ill. . .	10-1	48	4,560-4,680	5,472	None	. .	. . .	DEN‡	2-2	44.3	51.0
Woodbury, N. J. . .	23-0	42	4,000-4,600	6,000	6-1	3½	1.35h	D	2-2	76.9	92.4
Woodland, Calif. . .	19-1	44	4,176-4,908	6,672	None	. .	. . .	DE	3-3	81.3	106.1
Xenia, Ohio	21-0	44	3,900-4,475	5,630	None	. .	. . .	DE	2-2	86.1	106.0
Yeadon, Pa.	15-1	48	4,240-4,240	5,225	None	. .	. . .	DE	3-2	. . . .	. . . .
Ypsilanti, Mich. . .	37-2	40	4,245-4,740	6,600	6-1	4	1.25h	D	6-4	166.5	198.7

ATHOL, MASSACHUSETTS: School crossing guard duty done by school janitors and paid by school department. No further information was supplied.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA: Reduced to a 44-hour work week; however, lack of personnel requires policemen to work a 48-hour week.

HANOVER, PENNSYLVANIA: Use 77 volunteers (67 women) who average two hours a day on duty and receive no compensation; uniforms supplied by local service clubs.

KEARNEY, NEBRASKA: School guards paid by school board; no figure given.

MOUNDSVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA: School crossing guard duty is handled by three parking meter checkers who average one and one-half hours a day.

RENO, NEVADA: Has 20 women school crossing guards who serve on a voluntary basis.

WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA: Eleven off-duty officers are used as school-crossing guards and are paid $2 an hour for an average of two hours of work a day.

Sources of Information: Police

Sources of Statistics: Police

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ACADEMY FOR SCIENTIFIC INTERROGATION (Academy Lectures on Lie Detection: Volume I). Edited by V. A. Leonard. Charles C Thomas, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Illinois. 1957. 112pp. $3.75.

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Traffic Administration

Developments in 1957

By Ray Ashworth

Director, Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, and the Traffic Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police

MOTOR vehicle registrations in 1957 soared to 67.2 million, a gain of approximately 2,000,000 over 1956. The number of motor vehicles in use today represents a virtual doubling of the pre-World War II peak reached in 1941. Included in the current total are more than 56,000,000 cars and nearly 11,000,000 trucks and buses. These vehicles in the aggregate accounted for an estimated 640 billion miles of travel in 1957.

The traffic death spiral that threatened to set a new all-time high in 1956 took a downward turn in 1957, with a saving of 800 to 1,000 lives over the 1956 toll of 39,628. Injuries totalled 1,350,000 in 1957 and economic losses resulting from traffic accidents hit $1.9 billion. Despite a rise of 4 per cent in travel mileage, the number of deaths per 100 million vehicle miles dropped from 6.3 in 1956 to 5.9 in 1957.

Public Officials Traffic Safety Conference. To accelerate the nationwide attack on traffic accidents, the President's Committee for Traffic Safety convened a conference of federal, state, and local officials in Washington, D. C., on December 9-10, 1957. The 400 participating officials from every part of the country drafted a program pinpointing urgent priorities for official action. They also defined areas of activity particularly needing public support.

A major recommendation called for coordinating committees of local and state officials to develop traffic safety programs with the support of citizen groups. Other important recommendations urged: tightened driver license requirements; stepped-up improvement of highways with modern design standards, especially control of access; improvement in the collection and processing of accident records; immediate enactment of uniform vehicle laws and ordinances, with state enabling legislation to permit cities to adopt the Model Traffic Ordinance "by reference"; and expanded research into the real causes of accidents and congestion.

"Back the Attack." The "Back the Attack on Traffic Accidents" campaign, begun as an emergency project in late 1956, was extended through 1957 and 1958. Around this theme, traffic safety efforts of the National Safety Council and cooperating organizations represented in the Council's Traffic and Transportation Conference are centered.

In 1957, all 48 states and more than 1,200 cities reported on their 1956 traffic safety and management programs in the Annual Inventory of Traffic

Safety Activities. The National Safety Council prepared a written analysis for each participating city and state.

High School Driver Education. Five more states—Illinois, Connecticut, North Carolina, Utah, and Oregon—in 1957 joined the list of states providing financial aid to local high schools offering accredited courses in driver education to eligible students. Twelve states now have such legislation.

The impact of this additional state aid doubtless was reflected in the increase of 200,000 in the number of students receiving classroom instruction in driving during the 1956-57 school year. This, according to the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, sponsor of the National High School Driver Education Awards, brought the total of enrollees above the million mark for the first time. However, slightly less than 365,000 students received complete courses embracing both classroom and behind-the-wheel instruction. At present approximately 27 per cent of the nation's 20,000 public high schools offer the minimum standard in driver education.

Traffic Court Activities. Initial reports indicate that 1957 will show a further increase in the traffic case load, which has now been set at more than 23 million for 1956. Approximately 5 million of these were heard in court and another 3,800,000 represented moving violations which were processed through traffic violations bureaus. The balance of the cases represented parking, standing, and nonmoving violations.

The Traffic Court Program of the American Bar Association, in cooperation with the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University, presented a series of regional traffic court conferences during 1957 at the law schools of the University of California, Yale University, Fordham University, University of Tennessee, and Northwestern University. State-wide traffic court conferences were held in 1957 at the law schools of the state universities of Illinois, Texas, Florida, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Arkansas, and Ohio.

The ABA Traffic Court Program produced four traffic court training films: *The Traffic Problem*, *Procedure in the Traffic Courtroom*, *Corrective Penalization*, and *Court Business Administration.*

A project to develop model rules governing procedure in traffic court cases was completed by the National Conference of Commissioners on State Laws at the special request of the ABA Traffic Court Program. These now constitute a minimum set of rules which all local courts will be able to adopt. They are being distributed to judges in all cities over 10,000 in population and are available to any other interested cities.

Training and Field Service. In 1957 the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University and the Traffic Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, with the cooperation of a number of other organizations and regional training centers, provided training for 1,896 key traffic personnel. These represented the police, courts, armed services, women's and parents' organizations, motor vehicle departments, motor vehicle fleets, traffic engineering departments, and public education and information media.

The Traffic Institute and the IACP Traffic Division, in cooperation with the American Bar Association and the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, gave direct field assistance in the areas of police traffic supervision, traffic engineering administration, traffic court and violations bureau operation, and motor vehicle administration. Among jurisdictions which received this service, in varying degrees, in 1957 were Madison, Wisconsin; Tampa, Florida; Rio de Janerio, Brazil; Wisconsin State Patrol; Denver; Philadelphia; St. Louis; and Ames, Iowa.

Highway Safety Research. In accordance with the directive in the 1956 Federal-Aid Highway Act, the United States Department of Commerce through the Bureau of Public Roads has under way a many-sided study of highway safety. Initial research is being directed to accident causes, the human factor, and the economic and social dimensions of the accident problem. Currently in about a dozen states, highway administrators and police and motor vehicle officials are cooperating in special research on the speed factor. Engineering aspects in which the federal government logically has a role with respect to highway safety also will be targets for intensive investigation.

The research into accident causes is centered in the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University, which is carrying out the work with joint funds from the Bureau of Public Roads, the Public Health Service, and the Automotive Safety Foundation. This three-year project seeks to uncover underlying causes as differentiated from mere circumstantial factors. A mobile team consisting of a physician, psychologist, and engineer will conduct on-the-spot investigations and interviews, much as qualified professional teams investigate aircraft accidents.

Interindustry Activities. New car dealers provided 10,694 automobiles, on a loan basis, to the nation's high schools for use in practice driving instruction. Dealers provided 1,441 more cars during the 1956-57 school term than the previous year. The increase made it possible for 745 additional schools to offer a complete course in driver education, including both classroom and practice driving instruction.

The annual National Vehicle Safety Check, sponsored by the Inter-Industry Highway Safety Committee and *Look* Magazine, safety-checked more than 2,000,000 vehicles for 10 items affecting safe driving condition. Voluntary safety-checks were conducted in more than 1,300 city and county programs as well as in dealer service departments.

Traffic Legislation. A considerable amount of progressive traffic safety legislation was enacted by the 44 states holding regular legislative sessions in 1957. Among the notable accomplishments were the broad revamping of motor vehicle laws by the states of Wisconsin and Illinois to bring them into substantial conformity with the Uniform Vehicle Code; adoption of the Code's rules of the road in New York state; and enactment of uniform certificate of title laws in Connecticut and South Carolina.

In Florida, a bill establishing a state model traffic ordinance was enacted, with authorization for incorporated municipalities of the state to adopt any of its provisions "by reference"—thus obviating the substantial cost entailed by cities in publishing changes in their traffic ordinances.

Nebraska, Nevada, and South Dakota each passed a bill creating an independent motor vehicle department, as recommended in the Code. Fifteen states increased the size of their highway patrols; six states enacted or revised laws relating to the use of chemical tests for intoxication; several states authorized the use of electronic or mechanical speed measuring devices and the admission of such evidence in speeding cases. The trend in motor vehicle speed laws passed during the year was adoption of maximum specific speed limits, as contrasted with "prima facie" or "reasonable and prudent" limits.

Minnesota has embarked on an across-the-board study of long-range legislative needs in the official areas of motor vehicle ownership and use. It is the first state to undertake a comprehensive appraisal of requirements, designed to keep abreast of the accelerated growth of highway traffic which is expected as a result of the nation's multi-billion dollar highway program.

Urban Transportation. After more than three years work by some 160 experts, the National Committee on Urban Transportation has brought out its pioneering *Guide* for use by municipal administrators, planners, and engineers in comprehensive transportation planning (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

Aim of the new publication, entitled *Better Transportation for Your City*, is twofold: to help communities and metropolitan areas develop safe and efficient traffic facilities, and to encourage more effective coordination of transport planning and city planning.

Traffic Safety Awards. Top honors in the nation for outstanding traffic safety performance in 1956, on the basis of the National Safety Council's Annual Inventory of Traffic Safety Activities, went to the state of Virginia and to the cities of Detroit and East Lansing, Michigan. Receiving awards of merit were Baker (Oregon), Chicago, East Cleveland, Lubbock (Texas), and Rocky River (Ohio).

Eleven states and 115 cities were honored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police for police traffic supervision activity in 1956.

Grand Awards in the American Automobile Association's annual Pedestrian Protection Contest went to Connecticut, Detroit, and Statesville (North Carolina). Also cited were Cincinnati, Washington (D. C.), Rochester (New York), Tulsa, Roanoke (Virginia), and Pontiac (Michigan).

American Bar Association Traffic Court Awards went to St. Louis, Denver, Miami (Florida), Glendale (California), Miami Beach, Appleton (Wisconsin), and Sumter (South Carolina).

Recipient of the first annual Paul Gray Hoffman Award was Dr. Herbert J. Stack, internationally known safety educator, recently retired as director of New York University's Center for Safety Education.

Professional Organizations. Principal organizations representing the various segments of the traffic safety field include: the Institute of Traffic Engineers, the National Education Association, the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, the American Bar Association, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Representing the automotive and related industries are the Automotive Safety Foundation and the Inter-Industry Highway Safety Committee.

Municipal Parking Lots

A TOTAL of 751 out of 1,109 reporting cities over 10,000 own and operate one or more municipal off-street parking lots according to data gathered for the Year Book late in 1957. The 751 cities operating parking lots in 1957 made up almost 68 per cent of the reporting cities, while in 1956 this figure was 65 per cent. These cities operate a total of 3,160 city-owned lots—an average of 4.2 lots per city—which provided 323,232 parking spaces. Table XX lists the 751 cities with parking lots and shows for each the number of city-owned lots and parking spaces, the number of lots which charge for parking, and the number of lots which were established in 1957.

Parking Spaces Available. Fifty-one cities—15 less than in 1956—established municipal off-street parking lots for the first time in 1957, while 303 other cities—the same as in 1956—added lots to those already in service from prior years. The total of 3,160 city-owned lots compares to the 1956 figure of 2,872. The median number of city-owned parking spaces among the 751 cities that reported was 300 (see Table 1). The median for 1956 was 250.

Parking Charges. Of the 751 cities that operated parking lots in 1957, 746 reported their practices in parking lot charges. Of these 746 cities, 328 had charges on all lots, 213 had some lots that charged and some with free parking, and 210 cities indicated they allowed free parking on all lots. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000 accounted for most of the free parking with 160 cities reporting free parking on all lots.

TABLE 1

CITY-OWNED PARKING LOTS AND SPACES: 1957

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Total Number of Cities							
		With Parking Lots	Charge—All Lots	Free—All Lots	Some Charge, Some Free	Estab. Lots First Time, 1957	Opening More Lots, 1957	Median Number City-Owned Spaces	Total Number City-Owned Lots
Over 250,000	41	21	14	2	5	1	7	520	105
100,000 to 250,000	67	38	29	3	6	1	18	450	159
50,000 to 100,000	119	86	63	8	15	4	41	544	531
25,000 to 50,000	271	194	97	37	60	10	92	355	903
10,000 to 25,000	611	412	125	160	127	35	145	228	1,462
All cities over 10,000	1,109	751	328	210	213	51	303	300	3,160

TABLE XX

MUNICIPAL PARKING LOTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957

This table includes 751 cities over 10,000 population that reported operating one or more off-street parking lots in 1957. Data were secured in late 1957 from city police chiefs. The first three columns show the number of off-street parking lots owned by the city, the number of lots with parking charges, and the number of new lots put into operation during 1957. The last column shows the total number of parking spaces available within all city-owned lots. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

City	Number of City-Owned Lots			No. City Owned Spaces
	Total	With Charge	Established 1957	
Over 500,000				
Detroit, Mich.	14	14	3	4,375
Los Angeles, Calif.	4	4	2	475
Baltimore, Md.	2	2	1	430
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	1	0	515
Cleveland, Ohio	1	1	1	3,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	25	25	4	2,125
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	1	. .	400
St. Louis, Mo.	2	2	0	. . . .
Washington, D. C.	3	0	0	1,266
250,000 to 500,000				
Akron, Ohio	2	2	0	525
Columbus, Ohio	3	0	0	150
Denver, Colo.	3	3	0	325
Indianapolis, Ind.	3	3	0	170
Jersey City, N. J.	3	3	2	225
Long Beach, Calif.	8	1	0	2,990
Memphis, Tenn.	1	1	0	1,100
Oakland, Calif.	7	1	0	1,505
Rochester, N. Y.	13	13	2	984
St. Paul, Minn.	4	1	0	3,000
San Diego, Calif.	1	1	0	193
Toledo, Ohio	4	4	1	310
100,000 to 250,000				
Albany, N. Y.	3	2	1	. . . .
Berkeley, Calif.	3	3	0	359
Bridgeport, Conn.	5	5	0	1,100
Cambridge, Mass.	8	8	2	361
Dayton, Ohio	4	3	0	197
Elizabeth, N. J.	6	5	0	575
Erie, Pa.	9	9	2	1,100
Fall River, Mass.	4	4	2	347
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1	1	0	257
Fresno, Calif.	3	3	0	360
Gary, Ind.	3	3	1	650
Grand Rapids, Mich.	4	4	2	319
Hartford, Conn.	1	1	0	97
Jacksonville, Fla.	1	1	0	1,800
Kansas City, Kan.	9	0	0	1,102
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	0	0	30
Miami, Fla.	11	9	2	1,151
Nashville, Tenn.	2	2	0	159
New Haven, Conn.	3	3	3	. . . .
Norfolk, Va.	5	4	1	749
Paterson, N. J.	7	7	3	. . . .
Peoria, Ill.	3	3	0	730
Phoenix, Ariz.	1	1	0	50
Providence, R. I.	1	1	0	334
Reading, Pa.	6	6	1	519
Richmond, Va.	1	1	0	27
Rockford, Ill.	3	3	0	399
Sacramento, Calif.	4	4	0	1,603
San Jose, Calif.	4	4	0	2,000
Shreveport, La.	12	0	3	3,000
Somerville, Mass.	3	3	2	180
Springfield, Mass.	1	1	0	92
Trenton, N. J.	3	3	1	730
Utica, N. Y.	3	3	2	570
Waterbury, Conn.	4	4	1	638
Wichita, Kan.	2	1	1	. . . .
Worcester, Mass.	10	10	4	741
Yonkers, N. Y.	5	5	1	500
50,000 to 100,000				
Alameda, Calif.	3	3	0	222
Alexandria, Va.	1	1	0	47
Alhambra, Calif.	19	19	2	. . . .
Asheville, N. C.	17	14	3	1,350
Augusta, Ga.	1	1	0	90
Aurora, Ill.	6	3	1	350
Bay City, Mich.	3	3	1	477
Bayonne, N. J.	3	3	0	. . . .
Bethlehem, Pa.	5	4	0	350
Binghamton, N. Y.	3	3	0	247
Brockton, Mass.	7	3	0	1,800
Brookline t, Mass.	1	1	0	159
Burbank, Calif.	8	8	0	532
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	7	7	1	603
Charleston, S. C.	2	2	0	235
Charleston, W. Va.	4	4	1	400
Chester, Pa.	4	4	1	823
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	6	6	0	405
Clifton, N. J.	3	0	0	125
Compton, Calif.	1	0	0	100
Covington, Ky.	3	3	3	280
Davenport, Ia.	7	7	1	1,192
Dearborn, Mich.	7	7	0	2,095
Decatur, Ill.	3	3	2	772
Dubuque, Ia.	7	7	5	515
Durham, N. C.	1	1	1	325
East Chicago, Ind.	2	2	0	100
East Orange, N. J.	7	7	1	737
Evanston, Ill.	18	14	1	1,400
Glendale, Calif.	13	13	1	889
Green Bay, Wis.	5	5	0	524

TABLE XX—MUNICIPAL PARKING LOTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	Number of City-Owned Lots			No. City Owned Spaces
	Total	With Charge	Established 1957	
50,000 to 100,000—continued				
Greensboro, N. C.	7	7	0	763
Hamilton, Ohio.	9	9	0	393
Hampton, Va.	9	3	2	9,000
Inglewood, Calif.	9	2	2	857
Jackson, Mich.	7	7	1	970
Joliet, Ill.	12	8	0	312
Kalamazoo, Mich.	8	8	1	862
Kenosha, Wis.	2	2	0	148
Lakewood, Ohio	6	6	1	500
Lancaster, Pa.	4	4	1	61
Lansing, Mich.	14	13	1	773
Lawrence, Mass.	3	0	2	700
Lexington, Ky.	1	1	0	76
Lima, Ohio	1	1	0	105
Lorain, Ohio	12	10	0	632
Lowell, Mass.	6	5	2	1,653
Madison, Wis.	8	8	2	2,275
Malden, Mass.	8	8	0	1,028
Manchester, N. H.	5	5	0	859
Medford, Mass.	3	3	0	....
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	8	8	0	530
Muncie, Ind.	2	2	0	110
New Britain, Conn.	7	7	3	2,000
New Rochelle, N. Y.	12	12	0	1,469
Newton, Mass.	12	1	1	1,050
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	8	8	6	1,079
Oak Park, Ill.	9	9	2	517
Ogden, Utah	1	0	0	204
Orlando, Fla.	4	4	1	645
Pittsfield, Mass.	3	3	1	500
Pontiac, Mich.	9	9	2	950
Pueblo, Colo.	3	0	0	200
Quincy, Mass.	4	4	0	1,279
Racine, Wis.	9	9	2	974
Riverside, Calif.	16	16	3	911
Saginaw, Mich.	14	14	3	556
St. Joseph, Mo.	3	3	1	504
St. Petersburg, Fla.	4	3	1	710
San Mateo, Calif.	8	0	0	610
Santa Ana, Calif.	1	1	0	56
Santa Monica, Calif.	3	3	1	348
Schenectady, N. Y.	5	5	1	650
Sioux City, Iowa	4	0	1	1,172
Sioux Falls, S. D.	9	7	0	1,080
Springfield, Mo.	4	4	1	346
Stamford, Conn.	8	8	2	1,007
Stockton, Calif.	17	0	11	206
Topeka, Kan.	2	2	0	529
Union City, N. J.	1	1	1	80
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	5	5	0	400
Waterloo, Iowa	11	11	0	600
Wichita Falls, Tex.	1	1	0	52
Winston-Salem, N. C.	2	2	0	170
Woonsocket, R. I.	5	2	0	700
York, Pa.	6	6	1	636
25,000 to 50,000				
Abilene, Tex.	2	2	0	154
Alliance, Ohio	4	4	1	175
Alton, Ill.	4	1	0	400
Amsterdam, N. Y.	2	2	0	148
Anaheim, Calif.	10	0	1	445
Ann Arbor, Michigan.	8	8	0	1,054
Anniston, Ala.	2	0	0	600
Appleton, Wis.	8	4	2	1,100
Arcadia, Calif.	2	0	2	112
Arlington t, Mass.	1	0	0	275
Athens, Ga.	1	1	1	....
Bakersfield, Calif.	9	7	5	782
Bangor, Me.	8	3	1	809
Barberton, Ohio.	3	0	1	114
Battle Creek, Mich.	11	11	1	1,551
Belleville, Ill.	3	3	0	220
Belmont t, Mass.	2	2	0	157
Beloit, Wis.	5	3	1	845
Bessemer, Ala.	1	0	0	75
Beverly, Mass.	2	0	1	300
Beverly Hills, Calif.	12	12	2	700
Billings, Mont.	8	8	0	539
Bloomington, Ill.	1	1	0	65
Bloomington, Ind.	3	3	1	149
Bristol, Conn.	4	3	1	350
Burlington, Iowa	8	1	1	600
Burlington, Vt.	5	5	1	274
Butte, Mont.	2	2	0	100
Champaign, Ill.	8	8	1	740
Charlottesville, Va.	6	5	1	475
Cheyenne, Wyo.	4	4	0	165
Chula Vista, Calif.	4	4	1	130
Clinton, Iowa	3	0	0	950
Columbia, Mo.	5	2	..	200
Concord, N. H.	4	3	0	280
Council Bluffs, Iowa	7	6	0	315
Culver City, Calif.	2	1	1	470
Danville, Ill.	8	8	2	1,500
Danville, Va.	3	3	1	350
Daytona Beach, Fla.	5	1	1	....
East Cleveland, Ohio	2	2	1	145
Easton, Pa.	1	1	0	105
Eau Claire, Wis.	5	5	0	1,168
Elgin, Ill.	6	6	5	500
Elkhart, Ind.	6	4	1	343
Elmhurst, Ill.	11	5	0	722
Elyria, Ohio	4	4	0	615
Fairfield t, Conn.	3	1	0	....
Fairmont, W. Va.	1	1	0	500
Fargo, N. D.	3	2	0	275
Fayetteville, N. C.	4	3	1	330
Ferndale, Mich.	13	10	0	778
Fitchburg, Mass.	6	6	4	490
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	4	4	1	730
Fort Dodge, Iowa	4	3	0	484
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	7	4	0	1,150
Framingham t, Mass.	4	2	..	840
Fullerton, Calif.	7	0	1	287
Gainesville, Fla.	2	2	1	150
Galesburg, Ill.	5	5	4	460
Gloucester, Mass.	4	3	1	650
Grand Forks, N. D.	6	6	4	500

TABLE XX—MUNICIPAL PARKING LOTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	Number of City-Owned Lots			No. City Owned Spaces
	Total	With Charge	Established 1957	
25,000 to 50,000—continued				
Great Falls, Mont.	8	8	1	387
Greenwich t, Conn.	10	5	1	450
Hackensack, N. J.	5	5	1	1,160
Hagerstown, Md.	2	2	1	275
Haverford tp, Pa.	1	1	1	55
Haverhill, Mass.	8	4	0	493
Hayward, Calif.	5	5	1	360
Hempstead, N. Y.	14	5	0	....
High Point, N. C.	1	1	0	50
Highland Park, Mich.	2	2	0	406
Hutchinson, Kan.	4	2	0	200
Independence, Mo.	2	2	1	300
Iowa City, Iowa	6	6	0	571
Ithaca, N. Y.	5	5	1	269
Jackson, Tenn.	2	0	0	600
Jamestown, N. Y.	6	6	2	350
Key West, Fla.	1	1	1	....
Kingston, N. Y.	2	2	0	193
Kokomo, Ind.	3	2	3	400
La Crosse, Wis.	14	11	1	969
Lafayette, Ind.	7	5	0	300
Lakeland, Fla.	5	4	1	288
Laurel, Miss.	1	0	0	750
Lebanon, Pa.	4	4	1	132
Lincoln Park, Mich.	3	2	1	700
Linden, N. J.	2	0	0	100
Lockport, N. Y.	3	3	0	287
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	5	5	0	344
Lynchburg, Va.	1	1	0	55
Lynwood, Calif.	3	0	1	183
Manchester t, Conn.	4	1	0	200
Manhattan Beach, Cal.	1	0	1	50
Manitowoc, Wis.	4	0	1	690
Maplewood tp, N. J.	5	0	1	422
Marion, Ind.	1	1	0	32
Marion, Ohio	1	1	0	90
Mason City, Iowa	5	0	0	827
Melrose, Mass.	8	8	1	430
Meriden, Conn.	4	4	1	400
Miami Beach, Fla.	21	21	2	3,860
Middletown, Conn.	4	3	2	182
Middletown, Ohio	3	3	0	300
Milford t, Conn.	3	0	0	500
Mishawaka, Ind.	5	3	2	110
Moline, Ill.	7	7	1	680
Montclair, N. J.	15	15	3	1,480
Montebello, Calif.	1	0	1	40
Muskegon, Mich.	3	3	0	552
Nashua, N. H.	4	4	0	285
National City, Calif.	2	0	0	56
New Castle, Pa.	1	1	1	25
New Kensington, Pa.	6	6	2	600
New London, Conn.	2	2	0	288
Newburgh, N. Y.	8	8	1	890
Newport, Ky.	2	2	0	80
Newport, R. I.	2	2	2	700
Newport News, Va.	10	7	1	....
Norman, Okla.	1	1	0	30
North Bergen tp, N. J.	1	0	0	35
Northampton, Mass.	3	2	0	550
Norwalk, Conn.	10	2	0	821
Norwich, Conn.	5	5	1	....
Norwood, Ohio	3	3	1	252
Nutley, N. J.	2	1	1	200
Ontario, Calif.	3	3	0	200
Orange, N. J.	2	2	0	475
Oshkosh, Wis.	4	1	0	600
Ottumwa, Iowa	4	3	1	900
Oxnard, Calif.	8	0	3	290
Palo Alto, Calif.	17	10	0	1,101
Parkersburg, W. Va.	2	2	1	150
Perth Amboy, N. J.	4	4	0	466
Petersburg, Va.	8	5	0	468
Plainfield, N. J.	7	7	1	904
Pocatello, Idaho	2	0	0	414
Pomona, Calif.	13	13	2	934
Port Huron, Mich.	11	5	1	1,128
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	6	6	1	650
Provo, Utah	1	1	0	40
Quincy, Ill.	1	1	1	120
Rapid City, S. D.	3	2	0	160
Redondo Beach, Calif.	6	4	1	426
Redwood City, Calif.	6	4	0	854
Revere, Mass.	1	0	0	....
Richmond, Ind.	3	3	1	172
Rochester, Minn.	5	3	0	1,500
Rock Island, Ill.	4	4	1	....
Rocky Mount, N. C.	2	2	0	....
Rome, N. Y.	2	1	0	130
Royal Oak, Mich.	8	7	1	1,313
St. Cloud, Minn.	4	3	1	431
Salem, Mass.	9	2	2	695
Salem, Oregon	3	0	0	75
Salina, Kan.	5	5	1	....
San Leandro, Calif.	1	0	0	50
Sandusky, Ohio	6	2	2	475
Shaker Hgts., Ohio	2	0	0	500
Sharon, Pa.	10	10	1	841
Sheboygan, Wis.	2	2	1	140
Skokie, Ill.	2	2	0	150
S. San Francisco, Cal.	5	0	0	500
Spartansburg, S. C.	3	3	1	607
Steubenville, Ohio	2	2	1	195
Stratford t, Conn.	16	0	2	815
Superior, Wis.	4	1	1	390
Taunton, Mass.	5	5	0	700
Temple, Tex.	1	1	0	278
Torrance, Calif.	7	0	2	250
Torrington, Conn.	1	1	0	78
Union tp, N. J.	7	2	1	1,200
University City, Mo.	2	0	1	300
Vallejo, Calif.	6	3	0	....
Waltham, Mass.	2	..	1	150
Warren, Ohio	1	1	1	110
Warwick, R. I.	1	0	0	100
Warwick, Va.	2	0	0	50
Washington, Pa.	4	4	1	175
Watertown t, Mass.	3	3	0	166
Watertown, N. Y.	2	2	0	250

TABLE XX—MUNICIPAL PARKING LOTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	Number of City-Owned Lots			No. City Owned Spaces
	Total	With Charge	Established 1957	
25,000 to 50,000—continued				
Waukegan, Ill.	5	5	5	440
Wausau, Wis.	4	4	0	550
Wauwatosa, Wis.	1	0	0	110
W. Hartford t, Conn.	5	0	0	592
W. New York, N. J.	2	2	1	400
West Orange, N. J.	4	4	1	185
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	1	0	0	125
Weymouth t, Mass.	3	0	0	700
Whittier, Calif.	7	7	0	650
White Plains, N. Y.	19	19	1	2,455
Wilmington, N. C.	3	3	0	178
Winona, Minn.	2	2	0	300
Wyandotte, Mich.	6	6	..	....
10,000 to 25,000				
Aberdeen, S. D.	6	3	1	650
Adrian, Mich.	4	4	1	310
Aiken, S. C.	2	0	0	105
Albany, Calif.	3	0	2	....
Albany, Ore.	1	1	0	85
Albert Lea, Minn.	4	0	0	310
Albion, Mich.	4	0	0	200
Alice, Tex.	4	0	0	200
Allen Park, Mich.	4	0	0	2,000
Alpena, Mich.	4	3	1	450
Ames, Iowa	7	4	3	643
Annapolis, Md.	4	4	0	350
Arkansas City, Kan.	5	0	3	1,900
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	7	6	1	500
Asbury Park, N. J.	5	4	1	586
Ashland, Ohio	3	0	1	....
Ashland, Wis.	1	0	0	30
Ashtabula, Ohio	5	5	0	490
Atchison, Kan.	5	1	1	385
Athol t, Mass.	1	0	0	200
Attleboro, Mass.	3	1	0	475
Auburn, Ala.	2	0	0	170
Auburn, Me.	5	5	5	600
Augusta, Me.	4	0	0	300
Austin, Minn.	6	2	0	379
Barre, Vt.	3	0	..	....
Bath, Me.	2	2	1	165
Beacon, N. Y.	1	1	0	50
Beaver Dam, Wis.	4	3	0	400
Bemidji, Minn.	1	0	0	75
Bend, Ore.	4	2	0	177
Benton Harbor, Mich.	10	5	0	1,012
Berea, Ohio	4	2	1	800
Bergenfield, N. J.	4	0	4	305
Berkley, Mich.	3	3	0	500
Berwick, Pa.	1	1	1	62
Birmingham, Mich.	4	4	3	525
Bluefield, W. Va.	6	6	0	200
Boone, Iowa	6	0	2	241
Borger, Tex.	1	1	1	52
Bozeman, Mont.	9	2	0	475
Bradenton, Fla.	3	3	0	433
Bradford, Pa.	2	2	1	100
Brattleboro t, Vt.	5	0	1	675
Brawley, Calif.	2	2	0	72
Bristol, Pa.	1	0	0	500
Bristol, Va.	1	0	0	70
Brookfield, Ill.	1	0	0	90
Brownwood, Tex.	1	1	0	50
Brunswick t, Me.	1	1	0	60
Burlingame, Calif.	13	..	0	831
Burlington, N. J.	2	2	0	325
Burlington, N. C.	5	2	3	362
Butler, Pa.	6	6	4	350
Cadillac, Mich.	4	2	1	195
Cambridge, Md.	2	2	1	736
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	2	0	1	400
Carlisle, Pa.	3	2	2	300
Carnegie, Pa.	4	0	2	150
Carthage, Mo.	3	0	0	420
Central Falls, R. I.	2	0	0	300
Chambersburg, Pa.	7	2	1	500
Chanute, Kan.	2	0	1	100
Charles City, Iowa	1	0	0	178
Chicago Hgts., Ill.	9	1	2	....
Chico, Calif.	3	2	1	145
Chillicothe, Ohio	2	1	0	200
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	3	2	1	320
Clarksdale, Miss.	2	1	2	50
Clearwater, Fla.	4	3	2	413
Clinton t, Mass.	1	0	0	60
Coatesville, Pa.	2	2	2	540
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	1	..	0	584
Coffeyville, Kan.	4	0	4	300
Collingswood, N. J.	2	0	2	267
Colton, Calif.	3	2	1	154
Concord, Calif.	4	0	1	150
Concord, N. C.	1	0	0	300
Connersville, Ind.	1	0	0	100
Coral Gables, Fla.	11	11	1	650
Corapolis, Pa.	1	1	0	34
Corning, N. Y.	5	5	1	250
Corona, Calif.	4	..	1	198
Cortland, N. Y.	2	2	0	125
Corvallis, Ore.	6	1	5	400
Coshocton, Ohio	2	0	0	90
Cranford tp, N. J.	5	0	0	425
Cudahy, Wis.	3	1	2	355
Danvers t, Mass.	3	2	2	110
De Kalb, Ill.	2	2	0	135
Defiance, Ohio	3	0	2	150
Delano, Calif.	3	0	2	137
Delaware tp, N. J.	1	0	0	50
Delaware, Ohio	2	2	0	....
Dodge City, Kan.	1	0	0	120
Dormont, Pa.	1	1	0	50
Dover, N. J.	6	6	5	500
Dumont, N. J.	3	0	2	352
Duncan, Okla.	2	2	0	170
East Detroit, Mich.	1	1	0	166
East Lansing, Mich.	5	5	0	411
East Moline, Ill.	1	1	0	44
East Point, Ga.	1	1	1	50
El Cajon, Calif.	2	0	..	300

TABLE XX—MUNICIPAL PARKING LOTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1957—Continued

City	Number of City-Owned Lots: Total	Number of City-Owned Lots: With Charge	Number of City-Owned Lots: Established 1957	No. City Owned Spaces
10,000 to 25,000—continued				
El Centro, Calif. . .	11	. .	2	384
El Dorado, Kan. . .	1	0	1	139
El Segundo, Calif. .	5	0	2	214
Elizabethton, Tenn.	1	1	0	70
Ellwood City, Pa. .	2	2	2	80
Elmwood Park, Ill.	1	1	1	85
Emporia, Kan. . . .	5	4	0	402
Endicott, N. Y. . . .	1	1	0	41
Englewood, Colo. .	1	0	0	500
Englewood, N. J. . .	4	4	4	171
Escanaba, Mich. . .	3	1	0	100
Fair Lawn, N. J. . .	1	0	0	175
Farrell, Pa.	5	2	3	. . . .
Fayetteville, Ark. .	1	1	0	. . . .
Ferguson, Mo. . . .	1	0	0	75
Findlay, Ohio	6	5	1	410
Floral Park, N. Y.	4	1	0	346
Florence, S. C. . . .	1	0	0	70
Ft. Collins, Colo. .	1	0	0	175
Fort Lee, N. J. . . .	1	0	0	100
Ft. Madison, Iowa . .	1	0	0	150
Fort Myers, Fla. .	3	3	2	550
Ft. Pierce, Fla. . .	2	1	0	200
Frankfort, Ind. . . .	1	1	0	130
Frankfort, Ky. . . .	1	1	0	300
Frederick, Md. . . .	3	3	0	221
Fredericksburg, Va.	3	0	1	300
Freeport, Ill.	2	2	0	78
Freeport, N. Y. . .	17	7	3	2,100
Fremont, Ohio . . .	3	3	0	133
Fulton, Mo.	1	0	1	100
Gainesville, Ga. . .	1	1	. .	50
Gainesville, Tex. .	2	2	0	112
Garden City, Kan. .	2	0	0	150
Garden City, N. Y.	16	0	3	3,558
Gardena, Calif. . . .	2	0	0	27
Gardner, Mass. . .	4	0	1	480
Gastonia, N. C. . . .	3	2	0	300
Glen Ellyn, Ill. . . .	4	0	0	600
Glens Falls, N. Y. .	1	1	0	100
Glenview, Ill.	1	0	1	120
Gloucester City, N. J.	1	0	1	300
Gloversville, N. Y. .	5	2	1	850
Grand Island, Neb. .	3	2	0	400
Gr. Junction, Colo.	2	2	1	98
Greeley, Colo. . . .	5	2	2	. . . .
Greenville, N. C. .	4	2	0	178
Griffin, Ga.	2	1	0	125
Grosse Pte. Woods, Mich.	3	3	3	70
Hanford, Calif. . . .	4	4	0	133
Hanover, Pa.	1	0	0	75
Harlingen, Tex. . .	2	2	0	66
Harrisonburg, Va. .	2	2	0	340
Harvey, Ill.	6	4	1	300
Hastings, Neb. . . .	4	0	0	350
Hawthorne, N. J. . .	4	0	1	300
Hazel Park, Mich. .	1	0	0	50
Helena, Mont.	2	1	1	129
Hermosa Beach, Cal.	2	1	1	60
Hibbing, Minn.	2	1	0	80
Highland Park, Ill. .	7	5	3	650
Hillside tp, N. J. . . .	1	0	0	100
Hingham t, Mass. .	1	0	0	500
Holland, Mich.	7	4	0	425
Hollywood, Fla. . . .	8	5	2	938
Hopewell, Va.	1	0	0	183
Hornell, N. Y.	1	1	0	77
Huron, S. D.	4	2	0	190
Hyattsville, Md. . . .	2	2	0	397
Idaho Falls, Idaho .	3	2	2	165
Independence, Kan. .	1	0	0	88
Inkster, Mich.	1	1	0	200
Ironwood, Mich. . . .	3	2	1	. . . .
Janesville, Wis. . . .	8	7	4	658
Johnson City, N. Y. .	1	1	0	57
Junction City, Kan. .	5	3	3	248
Kenmore, N. Y. . . .	2	2	0	175
Kingsport, Tenn. . . .	5	2	0	784
Kinston, N. C.	4	4	3	135
Kirkwood, Mo.	6	2	0	225
La Grange, Ill.	10	8	0	470
La Mesa, Calif. . . .	2	1	0	42
La Porte, Ind.	1	1	0	60
Lake Worth, Fla. .	1	1	0	34
Lakewood tp, N. J. .	3	0	2	200
Lansdowne, Pa. . . .	1	1	0	58
Laramie, Wyo.	1	1	1	35
Las Vegas, Nev. . . .	7	7	0	475
Latrobe, Pa.	2	2	2	228
Lawrence, Kan. . . .	4	0	2	250
Leavenworth, Kan. .	5	2	1	450
Leominster, Mass. .	3	2	2	350
Lewistown, Pa.	1	0	0	292
Lexington t, Mass. .	3	0	1	351
Lodi, Calif.	8	0	0	317
Lodi, N. J.	1	0	0	100
Logansport, Ind. . . .	6	6	2	300
Lombard, Ill.	4	2	0	500
Long Beach, N. Y. .	4	1	1	700
Lynbrook, N. Y. . . .	16	0	0	1,436
McAllen, Tex.	3	2	1	125
Madera, Calif.	2	0	1	150
Madison, N. J.	3	0	0	400
Mamaroneck, N. Y. .	4	0	0	700
Manhattan, Kan. . . .	3	2	1	285
Mankato, Minn.	4	3	1	366
Marietta, Ohio	3	3	0	197
Marinette, Wis. . . .	5	1	1	300
Marion, Ill.	4	4	4	300
Marquette, Mich. .	4	2	0	200
Marshalltown, Iowa .	6	2	2	178
Marshfield, Wis. . . .	7	1	2	350
Martinsburg, W. Va.	1	1	1	40
Martinsville, Va. .	2	2	0	198
Massena, N. Y.	2	2	0	300
Mattoon, Ill.	2	1	0	85
Meadville, Pa.	1	0	0	90
Menlo Park, Calif. .	3	0	0	584
Menominee, Mich. .	4	0	0	220

Table XX — Municipal Parking Lots in Cities over 10,000: 1957 — Continued

City	Number of City-Owned Lots			No. City Owned Spaces
	Total	With Charge	Established 1957	
10,000 to 25,000—continued				
Merced, Calif.	5	5	1	277
Mesa, Ariz.	1	0	0	66
Mexico, Mo.	3	0	0	261
Miami, Okla.	5	0	0	500
Middleborough t, Mass.	3	0	0	800
Middletown, N. Y.	5	5	1	340
Midland, Mich.	4	2	1	704
Millville, N. J.	4	0	0	500
Milton t, Mass.	2	0	0	50
Mineola, N. Y.	10	2	3	800
Minot, N. D.	2	1	1	....
Missoula, Mont.	1	0	0	100
Modesto, Calif.	13	9	3	775
Monessen, Pa.	6	4	0	299
Monmouth, Ill.	5	2	0	300
Monroe, Mich.	7	1	0	780
Monterey, Calif.	6	5	0	800
Morristown, N. J.	12	10	5	1,200
Moscow, Idaho	2	0	0	100
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	4	4	0	616
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	8	6	0	450
Mt. Vernon, Ill.	2	0	2	150
Mt. Vernon, Ohio	1	1	0	48
Mt. View, Calif.	1	1	0	67
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	2	2	2	273
Muscatine, Iowa	2	0	0	512
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	2	2	0	157
Nacogdoches, Tex.	1	0	0	100
Nanticoke, Pa.	1	0	0	100
Napa, Calif.	2	2	1	250
Needham t, Mass.	2	0	0	300
Neenah, Wis.	11	1	0	400
New Castle, Ind.	6	1	0	474
New Philadelphia, Ohio	2	2	0	87
Newark, N. Y.	2	0	0	90
Newport Beach, Calif.	7	4	0	1,500
Niles, Mich.	8	6	2	311
North Adams, Mass.	3	2	0	500
North Miami, Fla.	4	3	1	350
North Platte, Neb.	1	0	0	150
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	2	0	1	200
Northbridge t, Mass.	1	0	1	300
Norwood t, Mass.	3	0	1	400
Ocala, Fla.	5	3	1	300
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	2	2	0	150
Oil City, Pa.	6	5	0	300
Olean, N. Y.	2	0	0	600
Olympia, Wash.	1	1	1	....
Oneida, N. Y.	2	2	1	150
Orange, Calif.	6	0	2	258
Orangeburg, S. C.	4	0	1	375
Oskaloosa, Iowa	2	0	0	....
Oswego, N. Y.	3	0	0	250
Owatonna, Minn.	4	2	1	350
Owosso, Mich.	5	1	0	600
Painesville, Ohio	3	3	0	221
Palm Springs, Calif.	2	2	2	68
Pampa, Tex.	1	0	0	75
Paris, Tex.	1	0	0	450
Park Forest, Ill.	1	0	0	60
Park Ridge, Ill.	5	2	1	465
Parsons, Kan.	1	0	1	150
Peekskill, N. Y.	4	4	1	500
Pekin, Ill.	3	3	2	72
Pendleton, Ore.	3	2	2	150
Petaluma, Calif.	4	4	2	166
Phillipsburg, N. J.	2	0	2	75
Phoenixville, Pa.	3	3	1	259
Piedmont, Calif.	1	0	0	30
Piqua, Ohio	4	0	0	125
Pittsburg, Calif.	2	0	1	53
Pittsburg, Kan.	1	0	0	....
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	1	1	0	150
Plymouth t, Mass.	2	1	0	350
Ponca City, Okla.	2	0	0	150
Port Angeles, Wash.	3	0	0	120
Portsmouth, N. H.	6	4	0	384
Pottstown, Pa.	1	1	0	57
Princeton, N. J.	7	6	2	285
Rahway, N. J.	4	4	0	201
Reading t, Mass.	2	0	0	80
Red Bank, N. J.	5	4	2	600
Red Wing, Minn.	1	0	1	200
Redding, Calif.	5	5	1	233
Redlands, Calif.	3	3	1	91
Reidsville, N. C.	3	0	0	225
Renton, Wash.	2	2	1	52
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	3	0	2	50
Ridgewood, N. J.	2	2	0	150
River Rouge, Mich.	5	5	0	192
Rock Hill, S. C.	5	3	1	500
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	19	7	1	2,360
Rocky River, Ohio	3	0	1	300
Roselle Park, N. J.	2	0	0	200
Roseville, Calif.	2	0	1	228
Rutland, Vt.	2	2	0	249
Rye, N. Y.	10	5	1	918
St. Joseph, Mich.	6	6	3	278
Salem, Ohio	1	1	0	28
Salinas, Calif.	9	0	3	719
San Anselmo, Calif.	6	0	1	278
San Buenaventura, Cal.	34	0	1	4,112
San Carlos, Calif.	2	0	0	400
San Fernando, Calif.	7	7	0	397
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	5	3	0	322
San Rafael, Calif.	2	1	1	....
Sanford, Fla.	1	0	0	234
Santa Clara, Calif.	1	0	0	50
Santa Cruz, Calif.	3	3	3	385
Santa Paula, Calif.	7	0	1	356
Santa Rosa, Calif.	5	5	0	579
Sapulpa, Okla.	1	0	0	100
Sarasota, Fla.	4	4	2	369
Saratoga Sprgs., N. Y.	2	0	0	300
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	6	1	1	308
Sayreville, N. J.	3	0	0	450
Scarsdale, N. Y.	5	4	0	249
Scottsbluff, Neb.	2	1	2	....
Sedalia, Mo.	2	2	0	70

Table XX — Municipal Parking Lots in Cities over 10,000: 1957 — Continued

City	Number of City-Owned Lots			No. City Owned Spaces
	Total	With Charge	Established 1957	
10,000 to 25,000 —continued				
Shelby, N. C.	1	1	0	72
Sherman, Tex.	4	2	1	250
Somerville, N. J.	5	3	0	1,000
S. Euclid, Ohio	1	0	0	75
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	4	0	1	150
South Orange, N. J.	3	3	0	202
Southbridge t, Mass.	3	0	0	175
Springfield, Ore.	4	0	0	150
Springfield tp, Delaware Co., Pa.	1	0	.	....
Statesville, N. C.	6	5	1	1,700
Staunton, Va.	2	2	0	420
Stillwater, Okla.	4	0	0	100
Stoneham t, Mass.	2	0	2	100
Stoughton t, Mass.	2	0	1	200
Streator, Ill.	1	1	1	48
Suffolk, Va.	2	2	0	200
Summit, N. J.	7	7	0	750
Sumter, S. C.	4	4	0	346
Sunnyvale, Calif.	8	8	1	652
Swampscott t, Mass.	1	0	1	75
Sweetwater, Tex.	1	0	0	75
Swissvale, Pa.	2	2	2	....
Thomasville, N. C.	4	2	0	200
Tiffin, Ohio	3	3	0	153
Traverse City, Mich.	7	7	0	585
Trinidad, Colo.	2	0	0	30
Tulare, Calif.	5	0	0	204
Turtle Creek, Pa.	2	2	2	125
Two Rivers, Wis.	7	0	1	262
Uniontown, Pa.	4	3	0	475
Valdosta, Ga.	1	1	0	90
Valparaiso, Ind.	5	5	3	164
Victoria, Tex.	1	1	0	100
Vincennes, Ind.	1	1	1	150
Virginia, Minn.	2	1	1	150
Visalia, Calif.	10	0	1	488
Wabash, Ind.	4	2	0	173
Wakefield t, Mass.	4	0	0	390
Warren, Pa.	2	2	1	60
Watertown, S. D.	2	1	1	50
Watertown, Wis.	5	4	2	150
Waterville, Me.	2	2	0	300
Waukesha, Wis.	9	0	1	1,040
Waxahachie, Tex.	1	0	0	70
Wayne, Mich.	9	8	4	620
Waynesboro, Pa.	3	0	0	1,500
Waynesboro, Va.	4	0	0	438
Weehawken tp, N. J.	2	2	.	50
Weirton, W. Va.	1	1	1	15
Wellesley t, Mass.	5	3	0	400
West Warwick t, R. I.	4	0	0	300
Westbrook, Me.	1	0	0	200
Westerly t, R. I.	2	0	0	300
Westport t, Conn.	4	0	0	1,407
Wheaton, Ill.	1	0	0	60
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	2	1	0	125
Willimantic, Conn.	1	1	.	185
Wilmette, Ill.	7	1	4	383
Wilson, N. C.	1	1	0	234
Winchester, Va.	2	1	0	120
Windsor t, Conn.	3	0	1	20
Winfield, Kan.	4	0	1	200
Winnetka, Ill.	7	0	0	781
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	3	0	1	75
Woburn, Mass.	2	0	0	200
Wood River, Ill.	3	0	2	120
Woodbury, N. J.	2	1	1	300
Woodland, Calif.	1	1	0	39
Xenia, Ohio	5	5	0	360
Ypsilanti, Mich.	4	2	0	378

Regulation of Curb Loading Zones

Table XXI presents information on curb loading zones in 791 cities over 10,000 population, representing 72 per cent of the 1,104 reporting cities. All reporting cities over 250,000 population authorize curb loading zones in the central business district (see Table 1) as well as 74 per cent of the cities between 25,000 to 50,000 and 63 per cent of the cities between 10,000 to 25,000.

Very few of these cities make any charge for loading zones. Only 28 cities over 10,000 population charge an initial fee which may cover the cost of the application, installation, and maintenance or cover advance payment of an annual fee. Forty cities charge an annual fee which ranges from $2 to $100. Table 1, however, does not include 23 cities which indicated that they charge for curb loading zones but failed to supply further information, and 20 cities which have charges based upon something other than flat annual fees.

Ninety-two out of the 791 cities require vehicles using the loading zones to have tags, stickers, or other special means of identification. Many cities, however, limit loading zones only to vehicles with commercial license plates.

A total of 151 cities, or 19 per cent of those reporting, allow curb loading zones even if off-street or alley loading facilities are available. Sixty-five per cent of the cities over 500,000 and 48 per cent of the cities from 250,000 to 500,000 allow such duplication.

Time Limit for Zone Use. Table 1 shows that 347 cities, 44 per cent, place time limits on the use of curb loading zones. Sixty-one per cent of the cities of 50,000 to 100,000 and 57 per cent of the cities of 250,000 to 500,000 have time limits. Less than half of the cities under 50,000 place definite time restrictions other than time to load and unload—43 per cent of the cities of 25,000 to 50,000 and 38 per cent of the cities of 10,000 to 25,000.

Table 2 shows that the most popular time limits are 15, 20, 30, or 60

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF CITIES REGULATING CURB LOADING ZONES

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Authorizing Loading Zones	Charging Fee		Requiring Identification	Allows Unrestricted Zones	Time Limit Zone Use	Maximum Length For Zone
			Initial	Annual				
Over 500,000	17	17	6	6	0	11	9	6
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	3	3	1	11	13	8
100,000 to 250,000	67	63	5	2	11	15	33	38
50,000 to 100,000	120	104	1	2	15	19	63	66
25,000 to 50,000.	271	200	8	12	25	29	85	160
10,000 to 25,000.	606	384	5	15	40	66	144	303
All cities over 10,000 . . .	1,104	791	28	40	92	151	347	581

minutes with 91 per cent of the 769 reporting cities using one of these time limits. A total of 140 cities, or 18 per cent of those reporting, prefer a time limit range of 21 to 30 minutes, followed by 104 cities using the range of 1 to 15 minutes, and 95 cities having a range of 16 to 20 minutes. Only eight cities allow time limits of more than 30 minutes. Another 422 cities, 55 per cent of the total reporting, do not place any specific time restrictions on the use of loading zones. Cities over 50,000 tend to be more generous in the time limits with nearly a third preferring the range of 21 to 30 minutes. Cities under 50,000 restrict their time limits to under 30 minutes. On the other hand, more cities under 50,000 have no time restrictions than the other population group—56 per cent of the cities of 25,000 to 50,000 and 61 per cent of the cities of 10,000 to 25,000.

Median Maximum Lengths of Curb Loading Zones. The median maximum length of a curb loading zone is 30 feet (see Table 2). Cities over 500,000 and from 25,000 to 50,000 have a median of 30 feet, while cities of 50,000 to 250,000 have a median of 40 feet. Cities of 25,000 or less have a median of 25 feet. It should be noted, however, that the median given, especially in regard to cities under 50,000, is affected slightly because some of the figures used in its computation pertained to diagonal or angle parking.

TABLE 2

TIME LIMITS AND MEDIAN LENGTH OF CURB LOADING ZONES

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Number of Cities[1] By Time Limits (in minutes)					Median Length (in feet)
		No Limit	1-15	16-20	21-30	31-60	
Over 500,000	17	8	1- 1	3- 3	5- 5	0-0	30
250,000 to 500,000	23	10	3- 3	3- 3	7- 7	0-0	33
100,000 to 250,000	59	26	5- 5	7- 7	20- 20	1-0	40
50,000 to 100,000	103	40	14-10	14-14	33- 33	2-2	40
25,000 to 50,000.......	195	110	26-22	23-23	34- 34	2-1	30
10,000 to 25,000.......	372	228	55-41	45-45	41- 39	3[2]-1	25
All cities over 10,000 ...	769	422	104-82	95-95	140-138	8-4	30

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[1] The figure to the left of the dash includes the total number of cities within the given range; the figure to the right of the dash includes only the number of cities at the top of the range (15, 20, 30, or 60 minutes).

[2] Not included is Concord, California, which allows 120 minutes for parking.

TABLE XXI

CURB LOADING ZONES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958

This table includes 791 cities over 10,000 population that provide authorized loading zones along the street curb in the central business district. Fee — Initial, Annual: includes initial charge for curb loading zone and yearly, recurring fee; "Y" indicates that city does charge for loading zones but failed to indicate the amount. ID Required — Unrestricted Zones: To the left, "N" indicates no identification is needed by vehicle using loading zone; "Y" that such vehicles must have identification, marking, or sign to use zone. Cities that require vehicles only to have commercial plates were coded "N." To the right, "Y" indicates that merchants are allowed to have curb loading zones even if they have off-street or alley loading facilities; "N" means that they are not allowed to have such zones. For cities that provided a designated loading area which may be used by all merchants regardless of personal loading facilities, the code letter "N" was used. Time Limit: Time limit (in minutes) that an authorized vehicle may remain in a loading zone. "None" indicates no time limit or that vehicle may remain only to load or unload. Maximum Length: Maximum length (in feet) for a curb loading zone. No designation is made as to whether the figure pertains to parallel or diagonal parking. "None" indicates that there is no uniform maximum length. Superior numerals (^{1}) and asterisks (*) refer to notes at end of table. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

City	Fee—Initial, Annual	ID Required-Unrestricted Zones	Time Limit (in minutes)	Max. Length (in Feet)
Over 500,000				
Chicago, Ill.	$15-10	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Detroit, Mich.	NONE	N-N	NONE	NONE
Los Angeles, Calif.	NONE	N-Y	20	NONE
Philadelphia, Pa.	NONE	N-Y	20	NONE
Baltimore, Md.	NONE	N-N	NONE	30
Boston, Mass.	0-40*	N-Y	NONE	NONE
Buffalo, N. Y.	2-2	N-Y	NONE	25
Cincinnati, Ohio	NONE	N-Y	30	NONE
Cleveland, Ohio	NONE	N-Y	30	. . . .
Houston, Tex.	NONE	N-N	30	NONE
Milwaukee, Wis.	25-25*	N-N	NONE	60
Minneapolis, Minn.	70-15*	N-Y	NONE	20
New Orleans, La.	25-15	N-Y	20	NONE
Pittsburgh, Pa.	NONE	N-Y	30	100
St. Louis, Mo.	Y	N-Y	10	NONE
San Francisco, Calif.	NONE	N-Y	30	NONE
Washington, D. C.	NONE	N-N	NONE	30
250,000 to 500,000				
Akron, Ohio	NONE	N-Y	15	40
Atlanta, Ga.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	NONE
Birmingham, Ala.	NONE	N-N	NONE	30
Columbus, Ohio	10-15*	N-N	NONE	NONE
Dallas, Tex.	0-. .*	N-N	15	NONE
Denver, Colo.	NONE	N-Y	30	25
Fort Worth, Tex.	0-4	N-N	15	NONE
Indianapolis, Ind.	0-. .*	N-N	30	. . . .
Jersey City, N. J.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	NONE
Kansas City, Mo.	10-. .*	N-N	NONE	NONE
Long Beach, Calif.	NONE	N-Y	20	35
Louisville, Ky.	0-. .*	Y-Y	30	NONE
Memphis, Tenn.	0-80	N-Y	NONE	75
Newark, N. J.	NONE	N-N	NONE	50
Oakland, Calif.	NONE	N-N	30	. . . .
Omaha, Neb.	0-. .*	N-N	30	NONE
Portland, Ore.	NONE	N-Y	20	NONE
Rochester, N. Y.	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .*
St. Paul, Minn.	NONE	N-N	NONE	22
San Antonio, Tex.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	NONE
San Diego, Calif.	7-0	N-Y	20	NONE
Seattle, Wash.	NONE	N-Y	30	NONE
Toledo, Ohio	NONE	N-N	30	24
100,000 to 250,000				
Albany, N. Y.	NONE	N-N	NONE	12
Allentown, Pa.	NONE	N-Y	20	30
Austin, Tex.	NONE	N-N	30	. . . .
Baton Rouge, La.	NONE	Y-Y	NONE	50
Berkeley, Calif.	NONE	N-Y	20	120
Bridgeport, Conn.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	200
Camden, N. J.	8-0	N-Y	NONE	. . . .
Canton, Ohio	NONE	N-N	30	22
Charlotte, N. C.	NONE	N-N	15	20
Chattanooga, Tenn.	NONE	N-N	30	40
Corpus Christi, Tex.	NONE	N-N	30	45
Dayton, Ohio	NONE	N-N	15	. . . .
Des Moines, Iowa	NONE	N-. .	40	50
Duluth, Minn.	Y	N-N	NONE	NONE
El Paso, Tex.	NONE	N-Y	30	. . . .
Elizabeth, N. J.	NONE	N-N	NONE	40
Erie, Pa.	NONE	N-N	NONE	NONE
Evansville, Ind.	NONE	Y-N	30	25
Fall River, Mass.	NONE	N-N	30	NONE
Flint, Mich.	25-0	Y-N	30	50
Fort Wayne, Ind.	NONE	N-N	. . . .	150
Fresno, Calif.	NONE	N-N	30	44
Grand Rapids, Mich.	12-0	N-N	NONE	30
Hartford, Conn.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	. . . .
Jacksonville, Fla.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	. . . .
Kansas City, Kan.	NONE	Y-N	NONE	30
Knoxville, Tenn.	0-10	N-N	15	50
Little Rock, Ark.	0-. .*	N-N	30	44
Miami, Fla.	NONE	Y-N	30	NONE

TABLE XXI—CURB LOADING ZONES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Fee—Initial, Annual	ID Required-Unrestricted Zones	Time Limit (in minutes)	Max. Length (in Feet)
100,000 to 250,000—continued				
Mobile, Ala.	NONE	Y-Y	NONE	300
Montgomery, Ala.	NONE	N-Y	30	22
Nashville, Tenn.	50-30	N-Y	30	NONE
New Haven, Conn.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	100
Norfolk, Va.	6-0	Y-N	30	50
Oklahoma City, Okla.	NONE	Y-N	30	60
Pasadena, Calif.	NONE	N-N	20	NONE
Paterson, N. J.	NONE	N-N	NONE	....
Peoria, Ill.	0-. .*	N-N	30	23
Phoenix, Ariz.	NONE	Y-N	20	30
Providence, R. I.	NONE	N-N	NONE	30
Reading, Pa.	NONE	N-..	NONE	50
Richmond, Va.	NONE	N-N	NONE	NONE
Sacramento, Calif.	NONE	N-N	30	46
Salt Lake City, Utah	NONE	Y-N	....	60
San Jose, Calif.	NONE	N-Y	20	NONE
Savannah, Ga.	NONE	N-N	NONE	....
Scranton, Pa.	NONE	N-N	NONE	15
Shreveport, La.	NONE	N-N	30	42
South Bend, Ind.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	....
Spokane, Wash.	NONE	Y-N	15	....
Springfield, Mass.	NONE	N-N	30	40
Syracuse, N. Y.	NONE	N-N	NONE	25
Tacoma, Wash.	NONE	N-N	20	....
Tampa, Fla.	NONE	N-N	30	25
Trenton, N. J.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	NONE
Tulsa, Okla.	NONE	N-N	15	30
Utica, N. Y.	NONE	N-N	20	30
Waterbury, Conn.	NONE	N-N	NONE	NONE
Wichita, Kan.	NONE	N-Y	....	....
Wilmington, Del.	NONE	..-..	....	....
Worcester, Mass.	NONE	N-N	NONE	30
Yonkers, N. Y.	NONE	N-N	NONE	NONE
Youngstown, Ohio	NONE	N-N	NONE	....
50,000 to 100,000				
Alameda, Calif.	NONE	N-N	NONE	44
Albuquerque, N. M.	0-25	N-N	30	50
Alexandria, Va.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	....
Alhambra, Calif.	NONE	N-N	20	35
Altoona, Pa.	NONE	N-N	20	60
Amarillo, Tex.	NONE	N-N	15	30
Asheville, N. C.	....	Y-N	30	NONE
Atlantic City, N. J.	NONE	N-Y	20	16
Augusta, Ga.	NONE	Y-N	30	30
Bay City, Mich.	NONE	N-N	NONE	NONE
Bayonne, N. J.	NONE	N-..	....	....
Beaumont, Tex.	NONE	N-Y	30	30
Binghamton, N. Y.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	....
Burbank, Calif.	Y	N-Y	20	NONE
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	NONE	N-N	NONE	22
Charleston, S. C.	NONE	Y-N	20	40
Charleston, W. Va.	NONE	N-N	NONE	NONE
Chester, Pa.	NONE	N-N	NONE	NONE
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	NONE	N-N	NONE	30
Clifton, N. J.	NONE	N-N	NONE	40
Columbia, S. C.	NONE	N-Y	15	16
Columbus, Ga.	NONE	Y-N	15	....
Compton, Calif.	NONE	N-N	20	....
Covington, Ky.	NONE	N-Y	30	NONE
Cranston, R. I.	NONE	N-N	NONE	75
Davenport, Ia.	NONE	N-N	30	22
Decatur, Ill.	NONE	N-N	30	25
Durham, N. C.	NONE	N-N	NONE	....
East Chicago, Ind.	NONE	N-N	10	....
East Orange, N. J.	NONE	N-N	15	40
East St. Louis, Ill.	NONE	N-N	15	25
Evanston, Ill.	NONE	N-N	30	35
Fort Smith, Ark.	NONE	Y-N	30	20
Gadsden, Ala.	NONE	N-N	NONE	62
Glendale, Calif.	NONE	Y-N	20	24
Green Bay, Wis.	NONE	N-N	NONE	32
Greensboro, N. C.	NONE	N-N	NONE	....
Greenville, S. C.	NONE	..-Y	30	NONE
Hamilton, Ohio	NONE	N-N	30	NONE
Hampton, Va.	NONE	N-N	NONE	60
Hoboken, N. J.	NONE	N-N	NONE	75
Huntington, W. Va.	NONE	N-N	NONE	....
Inglewood, Calif.	NONE	N-Y	20	40
Jackson, Mich.	0-..*	N-N	30	20
Jackson, Miss.	NONE	Y-N	30	35
Joliet, Ill.	NONE	N-N	NONE	45
Kalamazoo, Mich.	NONE	N-N	30	50
Kenosha, Wis.	NONE	N-N	NONE	50
Lancaster, Pa.	NONE	N-N	NONE	....
Lawrence, Mass.	NONE	N-Y	30	50
Lexington, Ky.	NONE	Y-N	30	....
Lima, Ohio	NONE	N-Y	30	NONE
Lincoln, Neb.	NONE	N-N	30	45
Lorain, Ohio	NONE	N-N	20	30
Lowell, Mass.	NONE	N-N	30	NONE
Lubbock, Tex.	0-. .*	N-N	30	NONE
Macon, Ga.	NONE	N-N	60	22
Madison, Wis.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	30
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	NONE	N-N	30	55
Muncie, Ind.	NONE	N-N	30	40
New Britain, Conn.	NONE	N-N	NONE	40
New Rochelle, N. Y.	NONE	N-N	NONE	....
Newton, Mass.	NONE	N-N	NONE	....
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	NONE	..-..	NONE	....
Ogden, Utah	NONE	Y-N	15	20*
Orlando, Fla.	10-10	Y-N	30	40
Passaic, N. J.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	60
Pittsfield, Mass.	NONE	N-N	NONE	NONE
Pontiac, Mich.	NONE	N-N	NONE	40
Portland, Me.	NONE	N-Y	15	NONE
Portsmouth, Va.	NONE	N-..	20	60
Pueblo, Colo.	NONE	N-N	15	NONE
Quincy, Mass.	NONE	N-N	NONE	NONE
Racine, Wis.	0-. .*	N-Y	NONE	NONE
Raleigh, N. C.	NONE	N-N	60	44
Riverside, Calif.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	50
Roanoke, Va.	NONE	N-N	NONE	25
Saginaw, Mich.	NONE	N-N	30	....
St. Joseph, Mo.	Y	N-N	NONE	NONE
St. Petersburg, Fla.	NONE	N-N	15	22
San Angelo, Tex.	NONE	N-N	30	15
San Bernardino, Cal.	NONE	N-..	NONE	....
Santa Ana, Calif.	NONE	N-N	5	22

TABLE XXI—CURB LOADING ZONES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Fee—Initial, Annual	ID Required-Unrestricted Zones	Time Limit (in minutes)	Max. Length (in Feet)
50,000 to 100,000—continued				
Santa Monica, Calif.	NONE	N-Y	20	22
Schenectady, N. Y.	NONE	N-N	30	60
Sioux City, Iowa .	NONE	N-N	12	22
Sioux Falls, S. D.	NONE	Y-N	20	23
South Gate, Calif.	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Springfield, Mo. .	NONE	Y-N	30	. . . .
Springfield, Ohio .	NONE	Y-N	20	40
Stamford, Conn. . .	NONE	N-N	NONE	80
Stockton, Calif. . .	NONE	N-N	30	50
Topeka, Kan. . . .	NONE	N-N	30	. . . .
Troy, N. Y.	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Union City, N. J. .	NONE	N-..	NONE	50
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	NONE	N-N	30	30
Waco, Tex.	NONE	N-N	30	50
Waterloo, Iowa . .	NONE	Y-Y	20	50
Wheeling, W. Va.	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Wichita Falls, Tex.	NONE	..-N	15	21
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	NONE	Y-N	30	70
Winston-Salem, N. C.	NONE	N-Y	30	300
Woonsocket, R. I.	NONE	N-N	NONE	66
York, Pa.	NONE	N-N	15	60
25,000 to 50,000				
Abilene, Tex. . . .	NONE	N-N	NONE	40
Abington tp, Pa. .	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Albany, Ga.	NONE	N-N	NONE	22
Alexandria, La. .	NONE	N-Y	NONE	. . . .
Aliquippa, Pa. . .	NONE	N-N	NONE	NONE
Alliance, Ohio . .	NONE	Y-N	NONE	NONE
Alton, Ill.	0-. .*	N-N	NONE	25
Amsterdam, N. Y.	NONE	N-N	NONE	30
Anaheim, Calif. .	NONE	N-N	20	24
Anderson, Ind. . .	NONE	N-N	30	30
Ann Arbor, Mich.	NONE	N-N	15	40
Anniston, Ala. . .	NONE	N-Y	NONE	65
Arcadia, Calif. . .	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Arlington t, Mass.	NONE	N-N	30	44
Ashland, Ky. . . .	NONE	Y-N	10	25
Athens, Ga.	NONE	Y-N	NONE	22
Auburn, N. Y. . . .	NONE	N-N	NONE	20
Bakersfield, Calif.	NONE	N-Y	20	22
Bangor, Me.	NONE	N-N	NONE	40
Battle Creek, Mich.	NONE	N-N	30	100
Bellingham, Wash.	35-35	N-N	30	22
Beloit, Wis.	NONE	N-N	NONE	30
Bessemer, Ala. .	NONE	Y-N	NONE	. . . .
Beverly, Mass. . .	NONE	N-..	5	40
Beverly Hills, Calif.	NONE	Y-N	20	22
Billings, Mont. . .	0-. .*	N-Y	30	44
Bloomington, Ill. .	NONE	N-N	NONE	NONE
Bloomington, Ind.	NONE	Y-N	30	30
Bremerton, Wash.	NONE	N-N	30	30
Bristol, Conn. . .	NONE	N-N	NONE	60
Burlington, Iowa .	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Burlington, Vt. . .	NONE	N-N	NONE	40
Butte, Mont.	0-60	Y-N	NONE	20
Charlottesville, Va.	NONE	N-Y	15	45
Cheyenne, Wyo. .	. .-. .[1]	N-N	15	30
Chula Vista, Calif.	NONE	Y-N	20	NONE
Clarksburg, W. Va.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	35
Clinton, Iowa . . .	NONE	N-N	NONE	20
Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	NONE	N-N	30	9
Columbia, Mo. . . .	NONE	N-N	NONE	22
Council Bluffs, Iowa	0-100	N-N	30	44
Culver City, Calif.	NONE	N-Y	20	. . . .*
Cumberland, Md.	NONE	N-N	15	22
Danville, Va. . . .	NONE	N-Y	NONE	300
Daytona Beach, Fla.	NONE	N-N	15	24
East Hartford t, Conn.	NONE	N-N	NONE	20
Easton, Pa.	NONE	N-N	30	40
Eau Claire, Wis. .	NONE	N-N	NONE	60
Elgin, Ill.	NONE	N-N	30	70
Elkhart, Ind. . . .	NONE	Y-N	15	30
Elmira, N. Y. . . .	NONE	N-N	NONE	75
Elyria, Ohio	NONE	N-N	NONE	40
Enid, Okla.	NONE	N-N	30	22
Eugene, Ore. . . .	. .-. .[1]	N-N	24	22
Everett, Wash. . .	NONE	N-N	NONE	10
Fairmont, W. Va.	NONE	N-N	NONE	30
Fargo, N. D. . . .	NONE	N-N	NONE	22
Fayetteville, N. C.	NONE	N-N	45	30
Fitchburg, Mass.	NONE	N-N	30	50
Fond du Lac, Wis.	. .-. .[1]	Y-Y	NONE	35
Fort Dodge, Iowa	NONE	N-N	NONE	22
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Framingham t, Mass.	NONE	N-N	NONE	65
Fullerton, Calif. .	NONE	N-N	20	. . . .
Gainesville, Fla. .	NONE	..-N	30	44
Galesburg, Ill. . .	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Garfield, N. J. . .	NONE	N-N	NONE	50
Gloucester, Mass.	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Granite City, Ill. .	NONE	Y-Y	15	. . . .
Great Falls, Mont.	0-60*	N-N	NONE	48
Greenville, Miss.	NONE	N-Y	30	30
Hackensack, N. J.	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Hagerstown, Md. .	NONE	N-N	20	24
Hattiesburg, Miss.	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Hayward, Calif. .	NONE	N-N	20	. . . .
Hazleton, Pa. . . .	NONE	N-N	15	65
Hempstead, N. Y.	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
High Point, N. C.	NONE	N-N	NONE	90
Highland Park, Mich.	10-5	N-N	30	30
Hot Springs, Ark.	NONE	N-N	10	25
Independence, Mo.	NONE	N-N	NONE	25
Ithaca, N. Y. . . .	NONE	N-N	15	44
Jackson, Tenn. . .	5-60	Y-Y	NONE	21
Johnson City, Tenn.	Y	N-N	15	30
Kearny, N. J. . . .	NONE	N-N	NONE	75
Key West, Fla. . .	NONE	Y-N	15	16
Kingston, N. Y. . .	NONE	N-N	NONE	90
Kokomo, Ind. . . .	NONE	N-N	15	25
La Crosse, Wis. .	NONE	N-Y	NONE	44
La Grange, Ga. . .	NONE	Y-N	15	30
Lafayette, Ind.	NONE	N-N	30	21
Lafayette, La. . .	NONE	..-N	NONE	22
Lake Charles, La.	NONE	N-N	20	60
Lakeland, Fla. . .	NONE	N-N	30	30
Laurel, Miss. . . .	NONE	N-Y	15	18
Lawton, Okla. . . .	NONE	Y-N	NONE	. . . .

TABLE XXI—CURB LOADING ZONES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Fee—Initial, Annual	ID Required-Unrestricted Zones	Time Limit (in minutes)	Max. Length (in Feet)
25,000 to 50,000—continued				
Lebanon, Pa.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	30
Lewiston, Me.	NONE	N-N	30	44
Lincoln Park, Mich.	NONE	N-N	....	60
Lockport, N. Y.	50-50	N-N	NONE	18
Lynchburg, Va.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	24
Lynwood, Calif.	NONE	N-N	NONE	....
Manhattan Beach, Cal.	NONE	Y-N	30	20
Manitowoc, Wis.	NONE	N-N	NONE	40
Mansfield, Ohio	NONE	N-N	20	60
Marion, Ind.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	10
Marion, Ohio	NONE	N-N	15	10
Massillon, Ohio	NONE	N-Y	NONE	15
Meriden, Conn.	NONE	N-Y	....	75
Meridian, Miss.	NONE	N-Y	30	22
Miami Beach, Fla.	NONE	N-N	20	100
Michigan City, Ind.	NONE	N-N	30	....
Middletown, Ohio	NONE	N-N	20	35
Milford t, Conn.	NONE	N-N	NONE	50
Monroe, La.	NONE	N-N	....	....
Montclair, N. J.	NONE	N-N	NONE	100
Montebello, Calif.	NONE	N-N	20	80
Monterey Pk., Calif.	NONE	Y-N	NONE	....*
Morgantown, W. Va.	..-..[1]	N-N	NONE	20
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	NONE	N-N	NONE	22
Muskegon, Mich.	NONE	N-N	30	50
Muskogee, Okla.	NONE	N-N	NONE	32
New Castle, Pa.	NONE	N-N	NONE	30
New Kensington, Pa.	NONE	N-N	10	44
New London, Conn.	NONE	N-N	NONE	60
Newport, R. I.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	40
Newport News, Va.	15-0	Y-N	NONE	25
Norman, Okla.	NONE	N-N	30	22
N. Bergen tp, N. J.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	50*
N. Little Rock, Ark.	NONE	..-N	....	....
Northampton, Mass.	NONE	N-N	15	100
Norwich, Conn.	NONE	N-N	NONE	25
Norwood, Ohio	NONE	N-N	NONE	60
Odessa, Tex.	0-72	N-N	NONE	24
Orange, N. J.	NONE	N-N	15	35
Oshkosh, Wis.	Y	N-N	NONE	22
Ottumwa, Iowa	NONE	N-N	NONE	....
Owensboro, Ky.	NONE	Y-..	NONE	40
Paducah, Ky.	NONE	Y-N	NONE	30
Palo Alto, Calif.	8-96	N-Y	20	22
Parkersburg, W. Va.	NONE	N-N	NONE	60
Penn tp, Pa.	NONE	N-N	60	25
Pensacola, Fla.	NONE	N-N	30	44
Perth Amboy, N. J.	NONE	N-N	NONE	75
Petersburg, Va.	NONE	N-N	30	44
Pine Bluff, Ark.	NONE	N-N	NONE	15
Plainfield, N. J.	NONE	N-N	20	40
Pocatello, Idaho	NONE	N-N	NONE	48
Pomona, Calif.	NONE	N-N	20	....
Portsmouth, Ohio	15-3	N-N	NONE	30
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	NONE	N-N	NONE	65
Provo, Utah	NONE	N-N	30	22
Quincy, Ill.	0-60	N-N	....	22
Rapid City, S. D.	NONE	N-N	30	12
Redondo Beach, Cal.	NONE	N-N	20	45
Redwood City, Calif.	NONE	N-N	20	NONE
Reno, Nev.	NONE	N-N	NONE	30
Revere, Mass.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	NONE
Rochester, Minn.	NONE	N-N	NONE	NONE
Rocky Mount, N. C.	NONE	..-N	NONE	50
Rome, Ga.	NONE	N-N	NONE	20
Rome, N. Y.	NONE	N-N	30	30
Roswell, N. M.	NONE	N-N	15	20
Royal Oak, Mich.	NONE	N-N	NONE	20
Salem, Mass.	NONE	N-Y	30	60
Salem, Ore.	NONE	Y-N	NONE	NONE
Salina, Kan.	NONE	Y-Y	15	22*
Sandusky, Ohio	0-100	N-N	NONE	NONE
Santa Barbara, Calif.	5-5	N-Y	20	30
Santa Fe, N. M.	NONE	Y-N	NONE	15
Shaker Hgts., Ohio	NONE	N-N	15	30
Sharon, Pa.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	60
Spartanburg, S. C.	NONE	N-N	30	50
Steubenville, Ohio	NONE	N-N	NONE	88
Tallahassee, Fla.	NONE	N-N	15	44
Taunton, Mass.	NONE	N-N	30	NONE
Temple, Tex.	NONE	Y-N	NONE	NONE
Torrance, Calif.	NONE	N-N	20	20
Tucson, Ariz.	NONE	N-N	30	30
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	NONE	N-N	NONE	....
Tyler, Tex.	NONE	N-N	NONE	45
Union tp, N. J.	NONE	N-N	NONE	50
Vallejo, Calif.	NONE	N-N	20	36
Vancouver, Wash.	NONE	N-N	NONE	30
Vicksburg, Miss.	NONE	N-N	NONE	40
Warren, Ohio	NONE	N-N	NONE	63
Wausau, Wis.	NONE	N-N	NONE	44
Wauwatosa, Wis.	NONE	N-N	NONE	NONE
West Covina, Calif.	NONE	N-N	20	....
West Hartford t, Conn.	NONE	Y-N	NONE	25
West New York, N. J.	NONE	N-N	NONE	NONE
West Orange, N. J.	NONE	N-N	NONE	45
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	NONE	N-Y	15	25
Weymouth t, Mass.	NONE	N-N	NONE	12
Whittier, Calif.	NONE	N-N	20	25
White Plains, N. Y.	NONE	N-N	NONE	....
Williamsport, Pa.	NONE	N-N	NONE	....
Wilmington, N. C.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	40
Winona, Minn.	NONE	N-N	NONE	20
Zanesville, Ohio	NONE	Y-N	NONE	50
10,000 to 25,000				
Aberdeen, S. D.	NONE	N-N	NONE	22
Ada, Okla.	0-25	N-N	5	22
Aiken, S. C.	NONE	N-N	20	22
Albany, Calif.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	20
Albany, Ore.	Y	N-N	NONE	22
Albert Lea, Minn.	NONE	N-N	30	25
Albion, Mich.	NONE	N-N	NONE	18
Alice, Tex.	NONE	N-N	NONE	20
Alpena, Mich.	NONE	N-N	NONE	40
Americus, Ga.	NONE	N-N	NONE	24
Antioch, Calif.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	18
Ardmore, Okla.	NONE	Y-N	NONE	40
Arkansas City, Kan.	NONE	Y-Y	NONE	15

Table XXI—Curb Loading Zones in Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Fee—Initial, Annual	ID Required-Unrestricted Zones	Time Limit (in minutes)	Max. Length (in Feet)
10,000 to 25,000—continued				
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	NONE	N-N	15	22
Ashland, Ohio	NONE	N-N	NONE	NONE
Ashland, Wis.	NONE	Y-Y	15	10
Astoria, Ore.	0-. .*	N-N	NONE	23
Auburn, Me.	NONE	Y-N	40	50
Augusta, Me.	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Aurora, Colo.	NONE	N-Y	30	. . . .
Austin, Minn.	60	N-N	NONE	22
Azusa, Calif.	NONE	N-N	20	. . . .*
Bartlesville, Okla.	NONE	Y-N	15	26
Bastrop, La.	NONE	N-N	NONE	24
Bath, Me.	NONE	N-N	30	30
Baytown, Tex.	NONE	N-N	15	32
Beatrice, Neb.	NONE	N-Y	20	50
Bedford, Ind.	0-25	N-N	NONE	22
Bell, Calif.	NONE	N-N	20	30
Bellefontaine, Ohio	NONE	N-N	NONE	66
Bend, Ore.	NONE	N-N	NONE	22
Benton Harbor, Mich.	NONE	N-N	. . . .	22
Berea, Ohio	NONE	N-N	15	50
Bergenfield, N. J.	NONE	N-N	NONE	50
Berkley, Mich.	NONE	N-N	NONE	20
Berwick, Pa.	NONE	N-N	NONE	44
Big Spring, Tex.	NONE	N-N	NONE	10
Birmingham, Mich.	NONE	N-N	NONE	NONE
Bluefield, W. Va.	NONE	N-Y	30	100
Boulder, Colo.	NONE	N-N	NONE	22
Bowling Green, Ky.	NONE	N-N	NONE	12
Bozeman, Mont.	NONE	Y-N	NONE	22
Bradenton, Fla.	NONE	Y-N	15	44
Brattleboro t, Vt.	NONE	N-N	15	60
Brawley, Calif.	NONE	N-Y	20	24
Bristol, Va.	NONE	N-N	30	30
Brookfield, Ill.	NONE	N-N	NONE	25
Brunswick, Ga.	NONE	Y-N	NONE	20
Brunswick t, Me.	NONE	N-N	NONE	22
Bryan, Tex.	NONE	N-N	. . . .	. . . .
Burlingame, Calif.	NONE	N-N	30	30
Burlington, N. C.	NONE	N-..	30	46
Butler, Pa.	NONE	..-N	NONE	45
Cadillac, Mich.	NONE	N-N	15	NONE
Cambridge, Md.	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Cambridge, Ohio	NONE	N-N	20	. . . .
Canton, Ill.	NONE	N-N	NONE	25
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	NONE	N-N	. . . .	30
Carlsbad, N. M.	0-13	N-N	15	20
Casper, Wyo.	NONE	N-N	15	28
Centralia, Ill.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	. . . .
Chambersburg, Pa.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	22
Chanute, Kan.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	15
Charles City, Iowa	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Chickasha, Okla.	0-1*	N-N	30	21
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	NONE	N-N	NONE	30
Clarksdale, Miss.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	25
Clearwater, Fla.	NONE	Y-N	30	25
Cleburne, Tex.	NONE	N-N	30	22
Clovis, N. M.	NONE	N-Y	15	20
Coatesville, Pa.	Y	N-Y	NONE	16
Coeur d' Alene, Idaho	NONE	N-N	30	22
Coffeyville, Kan.	NONE	Y-N	15	. . . .
Collingswood, N. J.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	75
Colton, Calif.	NONE	N-Y	20	150
Columbia, Pa.	NONE	Y-N	. . . .	. . . .
Concord, Calif.	NONE	N-N	120	. . . .
Concord, N. C.	NONE	N-N	15	NONE
Connersville, Ind.	NONE	N-N	15	50
Corona, Calif.	NONE	N-N	NONE	NONE
Coronado, Calif.	NONE	N-N	20	40
Corsicana, Tex.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	. . . .
Cortland, N. Y.	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Corvallis, Ore.	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Coshocton, Ohio	NONE	N-N	NONE	18
Daly City, Calif.	NONE	N-N	NONE	NONE
Decatur, Ala.	NONE	Y-N	NONE	22
Del Rio, Tex.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	NONE
Delano, Calif.	NONE	N-N	NONE	32
Delaware tp, N. J.	NONE	N-Y	. . . .	. . . .
Delaware, Ohio	NONE	N-N	NONE	45
Denison, Tex.	NONE	Y-N	NONE	8
Denton, Tex.	0-15	N-Y	NONE	22
Dodge City, Kan.	NONE	N-N	10	30
Dothan, Ala.	NONE	N-..	NONE	. . . .
Du Bois, Pa.	NONE	N-N	NONE	60
E. Lansing, Mich.	NONE	N-N	30	60
East Point, Ga.	NONE	N-N	NONE	25
Edinburg, Tex.	NONE	N-N	NONE	20
El Cajon, Calif.	NONE	N-N	NONE	40
El Centro, Calif.	NONE	N-N	NONE	22
El Cerrito, Calif.	NONE	N-Y	30	40
El Dorado, Kan.	NONE	N-N	NONE	22
El Segundo, Calif.	NONE	N-Y	20	. . . .*
Elizabeth City, N. C.	NONE	N-N	NONE	50
Elizabethton, Tenn.	NONE	N-N	15	30
Endicott, N. Y.	NONE	N-N	NONE	70
Englewood, Colo.	NONE	Y-Y	NONE	30
Eureka, Calif.	NONE	N-N	NONE	21
Fayetteville, Ark.	Y	N-..	12	. . . .
Findlay, Ohio	NONE	N-N	NONE	38
Floral Park, N. Y.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	60
Florence, S. C.	NONE	N-N	30	22
Ft. Collins, Colo.	NONE	Y-N	60	12
Ft. Madison, Iowa	NONE	N-N	NONE	21
Fort Myers, Fla.	NONE	N-N	15	44
Fort Pierce, Fla.	NONE	N-N	NONE	24
Fort Thomas, Ky.	NONE	N-..	. . . .	. . . .
Frankfort, Ky.	NONE	Y-Y	10	25
Frederick, Md.	Y	N-Y	20	20
Fredericksburg, Va.	NONE	N-N	NONE	25
Freeport, Ill.	0-. .*	N-N	NONE	NONE
Freeport, N. Y.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	30
Fremont, Ohio	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Gainesville, Tex.	NONE	N-N	NONE	22
Gardena, Calif.	NONE	N-N	20	. . . .
Gardner, Mass.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	22
Gastonia, N. C.	NONE	N-N	NONE	25
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	NONE	N-N	30	30
Gloversville, N. Y.	NONE	N-N	NONE	55
Goldsboro, N. C.	NONE	N-N	15	20
Gr. Island, Neb.	Y	N-N	20	18

TABLE XXI—CURB LOADING ZONES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Fee—Initial, Annual	ID Required-Unrestricted Zones	Time Limit (in minutes)	Max. Length (in Feet)
10,000 to 25,000—continued				
Grand Junction, Colo.	NONE	N-N	15	18
Grand Prairie, Tex.	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Great Bend, Kan.	NONE	N-N	15	16
Greeley, Colo.	NONE	N-N	NONE	11
Greenville, N. C.	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Greenville, Tex.	NONE	N-N	15	48
Greenwood, S. C.	NONE	N-Y	30	20
Griffin, Ga.	NONE	N-N	NONE	NONE
Grosse Pte. Pk., Mich.	0-50	N-N	NONE	25
Guthrie, Okla.	NONE	N-N	NONE	18
Hanford, Calif.	NONE	N-Y	20	NONE
Harrisonburg, Va.	NONE	N-N	15	100
Hastings, Neb.	NONE	N-N	30	20
Hawthorne, Calif.	..-0*	N-N	NONE	30
Helena, Mont.	NONE	N-N	NONE	22
Henderson, N. C.	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Hermosa Beach, Cal.	NONE	Y-N	20	100
Hialeah, Fla.	NONE	N-N	NONE	25
Hickory, N. C.	NONE	N-N	15	21
Highland Pk., Ill.	NONE	N-N	30	25
Highland Pk., Tex.	NONE	N-Y	. . . .	NONE
Hillside tp, N. J.	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .*
Hobbs, N. M.	NONE	N-N	NONE	15
Holland, Mich.	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Hollywood, Fla.	Y[1]	Y-N	12	44
Homewood, Ala.	NONE	N-N	NONE	22
Hornell, N. Y.	NONE	N-N	NONE	145
Houma, La.	Y	N-N	NONE	30
Hyattsville, Md.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	50
Idaho Falls, Idaho	Y	N-N	30	24
Independence, Kan.	NONE	N-N	NONE	12
Indiana, Pa.	0-96	N-Y	NONE	25
Inkster, Mich.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	20
Janesville, Wis.	NONE	N-N	NONE	30
Jeffersonville, Ind.	Y	N-N	NONE	15
Kennewick, Wash.	NONE	N-N	NONE	30
Kingsport, Tenn.	NONE	N-N	NONE	60
Kingsville, Tex.	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Kinston, N. C.	NONE	Y-N	NONE	45
Kirkwood, Mo.	NONE	N-N	15	35
La Mesa, Calif.	NONE	N-N	15	17
Lake Worth, Fla.	NONE	Y-Y	NONE	. . . .
Lamesa, Tex.	NONE	N-N	NONE	12
Lancaster, Ohio	0-. .*	N-N	NONE	44
Laramie, Wyo.	NONE	Y-N	NONE	30
Las Cruces, N. M.	NONE	N-N	NONE	22
Las Vegas, Nev.	NONE	N-N	20	23
Leavenworth, Kan.	NONE	N-N	NONE	24
Leominster, Mass.	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Lodi, Calif.	NONE	N-Y	20	NONE
Lodi, N. J.	NONE	N-N	NONE	35
Logansport, Ind.	NONE	N-N	NONE	33L
Longview, Tex.	NONE	N-N	NONE	12
Lynbrook, N. Y.	NONE	N-N	NONE	60
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	NONE	N-N	NONE	60
McAlester, Okla.	0-15	N-N	NONE	. . . .
McComb, Miss.	NONE	N-N	10	25
Madera, Calif.	NONE	N-N	20	. . . .
Madison, N. J.	NONE	N-N	NONE	30
Manhattan, Kan.	NONE	N-N	NONE	23
Mankato, Minn.	0-40	N-N	NONE	22
Maple Heights, Ohio	NONE	N-N	NONE	30
Marietta, Ohio	NONE	N-N	NONE	30
Marinette, Wis.	NONE	N-N	30	50
Marion, Ill.	Y	N-N	NONE	25
Marquette, Mich.	NONE	N-N	NONE	50
Marshall, Tex.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	. . . .
Marshalltown, Iowa	0-58	N-N	NONE	22
Martinsburg, W. Va.	NONE	Y-N	NONE	24
Martinsville, Va.	NONE	N-N	NONE	45
Maywood, Calif.	NONE	Y-Y	20	20
Medford, Ore.	NONE	N-N	NONE	NONE
Menlo Park, Calif.	NONE	N-..	NONE	. . . .
Merced, Calif.	NONE	N-N	30	. . . .
Mexico, Mo.	NONE	N-N	15	40
Middletown, N. Y.	NONE	N-N	NONE	90
Midland, Mich.	10-0	N-N	NONE	60
Midland, Tex.	NONE	N-N	30	44
Midwest City, Okla.	NONE	N-N	15	. . . .
Mineola, N. Y.	NONE	N-N	NONE	50
Mission, Tex.	NONE	N-N	NONE	45
Missoula, Mont.	0-60	N-Y	NONE	22
Mitchell, S. D.	NONE	N-N	60	40
Modesto, Calif.	NONE	N-N	20	50
Monessen, Pa.	NONE	N-N	NONE	40
Monmouth, Ill.	NONE	N-N	NONE	30
Monrovia, Calif.	NONE	N-N	20	. . . .
Monterey, Calif.	NONE	N-N	NONE	44
Morristown, N. J.	Y	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Morristown, Tenn.	NONE	N-N	NONE	50
Moscow, Idaho	NONE	N-N	10	25
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	NONE	N-N	NONE	24
Mt. Rainier, Md.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	40
Mt. Vernon, Ill.	NONE	N-N	NONE	NONE
Mt. View, Calif.	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	0-13	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Muscatine, Iowa	NONE	N-N	NONE	60
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	NONE	N-N	NONE	30
Nacogdoches, Tex.	NONE	N-N	NONE	40
Nanticoke, Pa.	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Napa, Calif.	NONE	N-N	20	40
Natchez, Miss.	NONE	N-N	15	30
Needham t, Mass.	NONE	N-N	NONE	25
New Castle, Ind.	NONE	N-N	15	35
Newport Beach, Cal.	NONE	Y-N	20	22
North Adams, Mass.	NONE	N-N	15	40
North Miami, Fla.	NONE	N-N	NONE	40
North Platte, Neb.	NONE	N-N	NONE	16
Norwood t, Mass.	NONE	N-..	. . . .	. . . .
Oak Lawn, Ill.	NONE	N-N	NONE	NONE
Ocala, Fla.	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Oceanside, Calif.	NONE	N-N	20	30
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	35
Oil City, Pa.	NONE	N-N	NONE	45
Okmulgee, Okla.	NONE	N-N	NONE	12
Olympia, Wash.	NONE	Y-N	15	30
Oneida, N. Y.	NONE	N-N	NONE	40
Orange, Calif.	NONE	N-N	20	20
Orange, Tex.	NONE	N-N	NONE	40

TABLE XXI—CURB LOADING ZONES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Fee—Initial, Annual	ID Required-Unrestricted Zones	Time Limit (in minutes)	Max. Length (in Feet)
10,000 to 25,000—continued				
Orangeburg, S. C.	NONE	N-N	NONE	60
Oskaloosa, Iowa	NONE	N-Y	NONE	. . . .
Owatonna, Minn.	Y	Y-N	NONE	40
Owosso, Mich.	NONE	N-N	30	20
Painesville, Ohio	NONE	Y-N	NONE	30
Palestine, Tex.	0-20	N-N	NONE	30
Palm Sprgs., Calif.	NONE	Y-N	20	. . . .
Pampa, Tex.	NONE	N-N	30	16
Paris, Tex.	NONE	N-Y	15	25
Parsons, Kan.	NONE	Y-N	. . . .	26
Peekskill, N. Y.	NONE	N-N	30	45
Pendleton, Ore.	NONE	N-N	30	25
Petaluma, Calif.	NONE	N-Y	20	45
Phoenixville, Pa.	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Piedmont, Calif.	NONE	N-..	20	40
Pittsburg, Calif.	0-8	Y-Y	NONE	22
Pittston, Pa.	NONE	N-N	NONE	25
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	NONE	N-N	NONE	NONE
Plymouth t, Mass.	NONE	N-..	30	. . . .
Plymouth, Pa.	NONE	N-Y	30	. . . .
Ponca City, Okla.	NONE	N-N	5	24
Port Angeles, Wash.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	30
Pottsville, Pa.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	25
Princeton, N. J.	NONE	Y-N	20	50
Puyallup, Wash.	NONE	N-N	20	22
Rahway, N. J.	NONE	N-N	15	30
Red Bank, N. J.	NONE	N-N	NONE	150
Red Wing, Minn.	NONE	N-N	15	25
Redding, Calif.	NONE	N-Y	12	22
Redlands, Calif.	15-0	N-N	20	18
Reidsville, N. C.	NONE	N-N	NONE	40
Renton, Wash.	NONE	N-N	15	30
Ridgefield Pk., N. J.	NONE	N-N	NONE	45
Ridgewood, N. J.	NONE	N-N	NONE	40
River Forest, Ill.	NONE	N-N	NONE	75
Rochester, N. H.	NONE	N-N	10	18
Rock Hill, S. C.	NONE	N-N	30	42
Rock Springs, Wyo.	NONE	N-N	NONE	12
Rockville Centre, N.Y.	NONE	N-N	NONE	40
Rocky River, Ohio	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Roselle Park, N. J.	NONE	N-N	NONE	50
Roseville, Calif.	NONE	N-N	NONE	NONE
Roseville, Mich.	NONE	N-N	NONE	50
St. Augustine, Fla.	NONE	N-N	NONE	22
Salisbury, N. C.	NONE	N-N	15	50
San Anselmo, Calif.	NONE	N-N	20	30
San Buenaventura, Cal.	NONE	N-Y	20	20
San Fernando, Calif.	NONE	N-N	15	60
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	NONE	N-N	30	200
San Pablo, Calif.	NONE	N-N	NONE	60
San Rafael, Calif.	NONE	N-..	. . . .	. . . .
Sanford, Fla.	NONE	N-N	NONE	22
Sanford, N. C.	NONE	N-N	NONE	40
Santa Clara, Calif.	NONE	N-N	20	26
Santa Cruz, Calif.	NONE	N-Y	20	22
Santa Paula, Calif.	NONE	N-N	20	30
Santa Rosa, Calif.	NONE	N-N	24	20
Sapulpa, Okla.	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Sarasota, Fla.	NONE	N-N	NONE	25
Saratoga Sprgs., N.Y.	NONE	N-N	10	8
Saugus t, Mass.	NONE	N-Y	15	18
Scarsdale, N. Y.	NONE	N-N	NONE	NONE
Scottsbluff, Neb.	NONE	N-N	30	25
Sedalia, Mo.	NONE	N-Y	20	35
Selma, Ala.	NONE	N-N	NONE	22
Shelby, N. C.	NONE	N-Y	30	40
Sheridan, Wyo.	NONE	Y-Y	NONE	22
Sherman, Tex.	NONE	N-N	5	36
Sikeston, Mo.	NONE	Y-N	NONE	. . . .
Snyder, Tex.	NONE	N-N	NONE	20
Somerville, N. J.	NONE	N-N	NONE	30
S. Charleston, W. Va.	NONE	N-N	NONE	NONE
South Euclid, Ohio	Y	N-N	NONE	20
South Norfolk, Va.	NONE	N-N	NONE	16
S. Pasadena, Calif.	NONE	Y-N	20	NONE
Springfield, Ore.	NONE	N-Y	24	24
State College, Pa.	NONE	N-N	10	60
Staunton, Va.	NONE	N-Y	30	NONE
Stillwater, Okla.	NONE	N-N	NONE	16
Stoneham t, Mass.	Y	N-Y	20	20
Struthers, Ohio	NONE	N-N	NONE	30
Suffolk, Va.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	35
Summit, N. J.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	21
Sunnyvale, Calif.	NONE	N-N	20	50
Sweetwater, Tex.	NONE	N-N	NONE	17
Swissvale, Pa.	NONE	N-N	30	15
Takoma Park, Mo.	Y	N-N	NONE	NONE
Terrell, Tex.	NONE	N-N	NONE	10
Thomasville, N. C.	NONE	Y-N	NONE	30
Tiffin, Ohio	Y	N-N	30	44
Traverse City, Mich.	NONE	N-N	NONE	25
Trinidad, Colo.	NONE	Y-N	15	36
Tulare, Calif.	NONE	N-N	30	. . . .
Twin Falls, Idaho	NONE	N-N	20	18
Two Rivers, Wis.	NONE	N-Y	30	22
Uniontown, Pa.	NONE	N-N	NONE	50
Upland, Calif.	NONE	N-N	NONE	22
Valdosta, Ga.	NONE	N-N	NONE	23
Vernon, Tex.	0-90	Y-Y	NONE	. . . .
Victoria, Tex.	NONE	N-N	NONE	55
Villa Park, Ill.	NONE	N-N	NONE	15
Vincennes, Ind.	NONE	N-N	NONE	44
Virginia, Minn.	NONE	N-N	20	66
Visalia, Calif.	NONE	N-N	20	NONE
Wabash, Ind.	. .-. .[1]	Y-N	20	22
Walla Walla, Wash.	NONE	Y-N	30	20
Warren, Pa.	NONE	N-N	NONE	44
Wash. Ct. House, O.	25-10	N-N	NONE	20
Watertown t, Conn.	NONE	N-N	NONE	. . . .
Waterville, Me.	NONE	N-N	10	35
Watsonville, Calif.	NONE	N-N	NONE	18
Waukesha, Wis.	NONE	N-N	NONE	35
Waxahachie, Tex.	36-72	N-N	NONE	22
Waycross, Ga.	NONE	N-N	30	18
Wayne, Mich.	NONE	N-N	NONE	30
Waynesboro, Va.	NONE	N-N	NONE	30
Weehawken tp, N. J.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	10
Weirton, W. Va.	NONE	N-Y	. . . .	20
Wenatchee, Wash.	NONE	N-N	15	44

TABLE XXI—CURB LOADING ZONES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City	Fee—Initial, Annual	ID Required-Unrestricted Zones	Time Limit (in minutes)	Max. Length (in Feet)
10,000 to 25,000—continued				
West Monroe, La.	NONE	Y-N	NONE	NONE
Westbrook, Me.	NONE	N-N	15	16
Westerly t, R. I.	NONE	N-N	NONE	45
Westport t, Conn.	NONE	N-N	NONE	150
Wheaton, Ill.	NONE	N-N	15	....
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	25
Willimantic, Conn.	NONE	N-N	NONE	50
Wilson, N. C.	NONE	N-N	NONE	45
Winchester, Va.	NONE	N-N	NONE	28
Windsor t, Conn.	NONE	N-Y	NONE	....
Winfield, Kan.	Y	N-N	20	20
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	NONE	N-N	NONE	48
Woodland, Calif.	NONE	N-N	20	....
Ypsilanti, Mich.	NONE	N-N	NONE	22

[1] Metered curb loading zones with charge of one cent to five cents for 12 to 20 minutes of parking.

ALTON, ILLINOIS: Annual charge of $10 per foot.

ASTORIA, OREGON: Annual charge of $5 plus 50 cents per foot.

AZUSA, CALIFORNIA: Maximum length is one-third the length of the block.

BILLINGS, MONTANA: Some loading zones have annual charge of $4 per foot.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS: $2 per foot with minimum of $40.

CHICKASHA, OKLAHOMA: Annual charge of $1 per foot.

COLUMBUS, OHIO: Additional annual charge of $1 per foot over 25 feet.

CULVER CITY, CALIFORNIA: Maximum length is one-half the total curb length in one block.

DALLAS, TEXAS: Annual charge of $1 per foot.

EL SEGUNDO, CALIFORNIA: Maximum length is one-half the total length of any block.

FREEPORT, ILLINOIS: Annual charge of $5 per foot.

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA: Annual charge applies to hotels only.

HAWTHORNE, CALIFORNIA: Initial application fee of $1 per foot.

HILLSIDE, NEW JERSEY: Maximum length is up to one block.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA: Annual charge of $5 per foot.

JACKSON, MICHIGAN: Annual charge of $20 for a loading zone in an unmetered area and $50 in a metered area.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI: $10 deposit can be applied to the fee and $1.50 to $4.50 per foot depending upon time of day that the loading zone is used.

LANCASTER, OHIO: Annual charge of $75 in a metered zone and $25 in unmetered zones.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS: Annual charge of $2 per foot.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: Annual charge of $4 per foot.

LUBBOCK, TEXAS: Annual charge of $1 per foot in unmetered areas and $2 per foot in metered areas.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN: Annual charge of $50 if loading zone is longer than 30 feet.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA: Fee of $134 for loading zones in central city.

MONTEREY PARK, CALIFORNIA: Maximum length is no more than one-half the total curb space in the block.

NORTH BERGEN, NEW JERSEY: Parallel parking, 50 feet; diagonal, 18 feet.

OGDEN, UTAH: For diagonal parking the maximum curb length is nine feet, six inches.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA: Minimum annual charge of $3 per foot.

PEORIA, ILLINOIS: Monthly charge of $15.

RACINE, WISCONSIN: Annual charge of $1 per foot.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK: Maximum length of curb loading zone is length of premise.

SALINAS, KANSAS: Diagonal parking 18 feet; parallel 22 feet.

Sources of Information: Traffic

Sources of Statistics: Traffic

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--Traffic Safety. Monthly. Contains list of reporting cities showing number of fatalities in each for current year to date and for past year.

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AMERICAN STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STREET AND HIGHWAY LIGHTING. Approved American Standards Association, 1953. Illuminating Engineering Society, 51 Madison Avenue, New York 10. 50 cents.

ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS: INSTITUTE OF TRAFFIC ENGINEERS. Institute of Traffic Engineers, 2029 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

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Parks and Recreation

Developments in 1957

By Arthur Williams

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THE recreation and park movement registered additional gains in 1957 with more cities establishing programs, higher budgets, new bond issues and referendum tax issues, better qualified leaders, and improved programs. However, several basic problems still continued to be of concern. New areas are not being acquired in the fringe areas of urban centers although they are rapidly being built up; pressures are still being exerted to take parks and recreation areas for highways, schools, and other unrelated purposes. The supply of trained leadership is still inadequate, and current financing, though increasing, still lags behind the amounts needed for reasonably adequate areas, facilities, and services.

The overcrowding of local areas and facilities has accelerated a trend to charge nonresidents for use or to bar them at times of heaviest use. In general, there have been no other significant changes in the policies or practices in fees or charges.

The desegregation of public recreation facilities and services still presents a mixed picture. Desegregation in recreation in general followed the geographical pattern in the field of education. Some cities have desegregated, many are marking time, some are disposing of certain recreation areas and facilities, others are acquiring new areas and facilities for segregated use.

Defense. The armed forces of the country have continued to establish more installations with smaller complements of men. The prospect is that this trend will be continued if not accelerated. The President in his January, 1958, State of the Union Message to the Congress stated, "We must protect and disperse our striking forces and increase their readiness for instant reaction. This means more base facilities and stand-by crews." This policy of the military means that more communities will have installations in or near them but that the number of servicemen and their families will be relatively small thus permitting communities to readily absorb them into their normal community activities. The large number of airmen who are married and have their families with them is making many air bases more and more like civilian communities. To meet this broader recreation need, the Air Force is employing professional, civilian recreation administrators as base recreation managers.

Legislation. California passed legislation to establish a state-wide outdoor recreation plan with an initial appropriation of $50,000 for preliminary work; a law concerning the multiple use of all public waters, including recreation use; and a law authorizing cities and counties to issue revenue bonds for golf courses. Delaware passed a law permitting its three counties to petition their levy courts for permission to organize "suburban park communities." New York authorized and appropriated funds for grants-in-aid to local governments for recreation for older people.

Pennsylvania amended its extension education law to limit state aid for recreation to in-school youth. Tennessee authorized four major cities to establish local metropolitan governments subject to referendum vote. West Virginia authorized Kanawha County to establish a county park and recreation commission. Wisconsin broadened its county recreation law to permit any county to provide county recreation services and employ full-time recreation directors.

Organization. New municipal year-round recreation programs continue to be organized. All but a very few of the new departments have either an official or advisory board or commission. New official boards outnumbered the advisory boards nearly two to one. Consolidation of separate park and recreation departments continues, particularly in the Middle West. Every large city in Texas but one has a combined park and recreation department. The Jacksonville, Florida, Recreation Board appointed a junior recreation board to assist with recreation center activities. Membership is composed of high school students. Mounting concern was shown for the need for developing effective organization plans for meeting the complex problems presented by the growth of metropolitan areas.

Personnel. Recreation departments continue to have serious difficulty recruiting and holding competent people. The heavy competition for students from the scientific fields is making it increasingly difficult to attract young people to professional schools for recreation. Enrollment in professional recreation training centers is not keeping pace with the increasing demand. The recreation profession anticipates a need for approximately 30,000 new and additional workers in the next decade. At the present rate of production, the training schools will graduate approximately 5,000 professional recreation students.

Salaries for park and recreation executives continue to improve but schedules are still low for positions in the lower grades. Turnover is serious in satff positions below the top administrative and supervisory level. The quality and professional competency of recreation p rsonnel continues to improve.

Some 65 colleges and universities are still reporting recreation curricula, but the number of graduates has not increased. On-the-job training appears to be expanding including special institutes at national and district levels. The second National Institute in Recreation Administration held in 1957 at the National Recreation Congress in Long Beach, California, closed its registration with 100 executives. The 12-hour, two-day institute dealt with the theme "Organizational Teamwork and Creative Leadership." Plans are under way for the third National Institute to be held at the National Recreation Congress in the fall of 1958 dealing with the subject "Communications and Public Relations."

Another new training opportunity got under way in 1957 with 13 interns assigned to well-organized recreation departments. Those finishing the 12-months internship in such cities as Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Oakland, California, have remained to supplement local staffs.

The manual, *Personnel Standards in Community Recreation Leadership*, underwent its most comprehensive revision, and the new volume was published in 1957. This 61-page publication carries comprehensive job analysis material on some 27 different positions common to the municipal recreation departments, including that of superintendent of parks and recreation. Reviews of this revised edition have been carried in many governmental journals, and the suggested standards, including salaries, are being used extensively by municipal officials (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

Planning. Long-range park and recreation planning continued to be popular in 1957. More and more cities are developing and using continuing planning methods for the acquisition and development of areas and facilities and for program expansion. Among the cities starting or completing community-wide surveys and long-range plans last year were Phoenix and Maricopa County, Arizona; Savannah, Georgia; Spartanburg and Spartanburg County and Greenville and Greenville County, South Carolina; Fort Lauderdale, Florida; Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee; Alexandria and Fairfax County, Virginia; Wellington, Kansas; Indianapolis, including Marion County, Indiana; Springfield, Missouri; St. Clair Shores, Michigan; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Wilmington, Delaware; Yuma and Tucson-Pima County, Arizona.

The National Recreation Association made a state-wide survey of recreation for the state of Pennsylvania. The National Park Service made a study of out-of-city parks and recreation areas serving cities of 50,000 and over. An encouraging number of new cities started in 1957 local procedures for carrying forward long-range plans for the acquisition and development of new areas and the expansion of services.

Program. The interest in recreation for older people received increasing attention, particularly in regard to broadening activity programs and in establishing special centers. More teen-age centers were opened and special attention given to the over-all recreation needs of youth. National interest in the President's youth fitness program is reflected in this increased concern for youth. A relatively new and rapidly growing interest is evident in the development of recreation services for handicapped and mentally retarded children.

Increased activity in providing more recreation for women and girls is evidenced by the fact that the number of requests for special leaders for these activities has far outstripped the supply. Activities for the preschool child are also growing. Boating and aquatics, winter sports, family outings and camping are increasing in popularity. Reports indicate a general improvement in the quality of program services.

Areas and Facilities. The alienation of parks and recreation areas for unrelated uses continues to be a matter of major importance. During the latter part of 1957 there were encouraging signs of general public concern. The June, 1957, issue of *Recreation* devoted to this problem received considerable national attention. The series of articles in *Fortune* and the special article in *The Red Book* for June, 1957, and the stress placed on the need for preserving open spaces at the symposium on "The New Highways: Challenge to the Metropolitan Region" sponsored by the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, are indications of the interest developing in the acquisition and preservation of adequate open spaces in our land-use programs.

The Delaware Court of Chancery ruled on January 9, 1958, that the city of Wilmington could not sell part of a public park to the board of education for use as a school site. The opinion stated, "I am satisfied that the city has held the lands here involved in trust for more than 50 years, that the public right to use these lands for health and recreation may not be limited short of legislative action, and the fact that the Tatnall deed was without restriction is immaterial."

Among the new facilities built in 1957, swimming pools were still among the leaders. Many new recreation buildings were also constructed. Reports indicate also a steady growth in interest in artificial ice skating rinks. Special teen-age centers were built in some cities. There was a considerable growth in public interest in the use of large water areas.

Finance. Many bond issues were approved for parks and recreation in 1957. New swimming pools were provided for in nearly 50 cities, recreation buildings in 24, general park and recreation area and facility development in 19, and the acquisition and development of new areas in 26. These bond issues were approved in cities of all sizes.

Twenty-two cities in seven states passed special recreation tax referendum proposals. Fourteen of these cities are in Kansas, Michigan and Ohio. There were general budget increases for recreation throughout the country. A number of these were for substantial amounts.

Professional Organizations. The National Recreation Association (8 West 8 Street, New York 11) provided field service to nearly 700 communities which included personal consultation on current problems, surveys and plans, and training institutes. It also assisted state government agencies with their recreation problems. More than 5,500 communities throughout the country were helped through correspondence and consultation at headquarters. The Association co-sponsored the National Recreation Congress held at Long Beach, California, attended by 1,790 recreation leaders from 46 states, which gave special consideration to recreation developments and problems. The Association's International Recreation Service handled requests from 212 communities in 49 foreign countries.

The American Recreation Society (1129 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.), with sections such as hospital, rural, industrial, state and armed forces recreation, fostered the interest of the recreation profession in cooperation with affiliated state and district societies. It conducts an annual membership meeting, co-sponsored the 1957 National Recreation Congress and provides a bulletin service to members.

The American Institute of Park Executives (Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia) conducts an annual conference at which park and recreation problems are discussed, conducts in-service training institutes, publishes *Parks and Recreation*, and issues periodic bulletins to members.

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Schools and Education

Developments in 1957

By Harlan L. Hagman

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FOR American public school systems, 1957 provided in increasing measure the major problems familiar to school administrators during the years since World War II. Local school systems, limited in tax resources, turned more and more to state governments for relief and looked to the federal government also as state resources seemed likely to be insufficient to finance programs of assistance in school operation and building construction. The search for means toward adequate financing of schools, as in every recent year, was impelled by the basic conditions of increased school enrollment, insufficient school housing (particularly in urban and suburban areas), and the shortage of teachers—with competition for available teachers driving higher both teacher salaries and accompanying fringe benefits.

School enrollments increased at all levels though elementary schools felt some relief from having consummated sizable building programs in past years. The secondary schools in 1957 were in some cities just beginning to feel the heavy pressure of enlarged school attendance. Though important steps were taken toward securing economies in school construction, the increasing enrollments at secondary school levels caused school administrators and boards of education to face the developing need for junior high and senior high school buildings at higher unit costs than those encountered in building elementary schools.

The supply of teachers increased in 1957 but not at the rate required to provide adequately prepared teachers for the growing numbers of children in school. By early 1958 it appeared to some observers that the nation's economic downturn might result in former teachers returning to teaching as industrial and business opportunities became less available and as unemployment in other fields became more widespread.

After some years of debate about federal aid to education, it seemed that 1957 would mark the entrance of the federal government into the financing on a wide base of the construction of buildings for school purposes. Both major political parties in public statements affirmed their belief in the need for additional school facilities and President Eisenhower called upon Congress to enact legislation authorizing the federal government to assist the states to meet costs of needed school buildings. But with each political party blaming the other, with the president's being charged with failure to support strongly enough his proposal to Congress, and with an amendment affronting many members of Congress from southern states, the bill to provide federal funds for school building purposes was defeated.

Entirely out of proportion to their significance in the nation's educational undertaking, two developments attracted nation-wide and world-wide attention. The first was a strange series of actions taken at Little Rock, Arkansas, where a high school, beginning a cautious and gradual program of desegregation by arranging the admission of a handful of Negro students into the hitherto all-white student body, found itself caught in a contest of authorities.

In swift succession came the intervention with national guard troops by the governor of the state to prevent the scheduled admission of Negro students, the unprecedented meeting of the governor with the President of the United States with conflicting and confusing reports of the tenor of the conference, the assignment of federal troops to the high school for the purpose of ensuring the carrying out of a federal court order directing desegregation, the placing of the national guard of the state under federal command, and a fruitless conference of southern governors seeking to end the contretemps. As 1957 drew to an end, nine Negro students under the observation of troops under federal command were in attendance at the high school but with the Little Rock situation still at uneasy stalemate.

The second development which crowded more important concerns from the front pages of education was a widespread furore about the alleged failure of American schools to prepare the nation in science to meet the challenge of Russian scientific accomplishments. Charges were made that American school systems were not producing enough scientists, that many high schools (admittedly small ones) offered few if any courses in the sciences, that the present generation of students sought easy courses and avoided the tough road of hard scholarship, and that modern education was soft with respect to providing the rigorous preparation requisite to developing scientists of the first rank.

Some educators pointed out that the failure, to the extent that one did exist in the nation's failing to be first to launch an earth satellite, was not so much in numbers of scientists educated in schools and colleges as in the inadequate use made of the scientific personnel and other resources. Suggestions were made that the schools and colleges engage in "crash" programs toward increasing the number of well-trained physicists and mathematicians, that school systems increase the number of science courses available and that efforts be made to increase enrollments in those courses, that schools emphasize rigorous selection of the able students whose educational programs would be strengthened and intensified, and that scholarship programs in science and mathematics encourage the able high school graduates to major in college programs in those areas. By some people, federal scholarships were advocated and as the year ended it appeared that 1958 would see legislative consideration of such scholarships.

Enrollments. The population of the United States continued to grow in 1957 at the rate of one person every 12 seconds. The increase in population over a two-year period closing at mid-1955 was 3.8 per cent for the nation. In the same period, the increase in numbers of school-age children was nearly 8 per cent.

In 1957, the nation's school enrollments jumped by more than 1,500,000 reaching 30,670,000 in the elementary grades from kindergarten through eight and nearly 8,500,000 in grades nine through twelve. It is significant that while the elementary schools enrollment increased by 3.3 per cent, the secondary schools experienced a growth of 7.6 per cent, or more than double the rate of increase from 1956 to 1957. Though the problem of providing program and facilities for a greatly increased elementary school population remained still a pressing one, it became more and more clear that the pressure was also and very greatly upon the secondary schools to expand programs and facilities.

In part, the increase in secondary school enrollment could be accounted for by the increased holding power of the high school. In 1957, 83 of every 100 youth between the ages of 14 and 17 were enrolled in school. Ten years earlier, 74 of every 100 youth of that age range were in school.

Colleges and universities found increasing enrollments cause for both satisfaction and concern. Nearly 3,500,000 students strained existing classroom and dormitory facilities. The teacher shortage, heretofore largely a problem of elementary and secondary schools, was becoming a serious problem at the college level. Administrators found a short supply of trained personnel in the face of a growing need. One study showed that in the increase of 206,000 students in colleges in 1957 over the year preceding, the number of men students enrolled full-time rose 1.5 per cent and the number of full-time women students rose 5.2 per cent.

Teacher supply. School systems continued to meet needs for teachers by employing persons with less than the preparation desired. However, the effect of some years of emphasizing teacher shortages was seen in the increased numbers of beginning teachers available through teacher preparing institutions. The shortage of qualified teachers was variously estimated but with 135,000 suggested by many observers. Though the minimum requirements for teacher certificates vary from state to state, some satisfaction was given educators by figures indicating that the ratio of emergency certificates to total teaching positions dropped to one in 15 as against one in seven 10 years earlier.

Though all but one state stipulate the bachelor's degree as requisite for high school teaching and 37 states (an increase of 16 in the past six years) stipulate the bachelor's degree as a requirement for a regular certificate in elementary school teaching, 4 per cent of new high school teachers and 22 per cent of new elementary school teachers began teaching in 1957 without having completed a college degree program. Sixty per cent of the teachers granted emergency certificates in 1957 had not completed four years of college work, but it is significant that as large a proportion of emergency teachers as 40 per cent were holders of degrees and presumably were close to meeting requirements for regular certificates.

Among the country's many small school districts, beginning teachers (and those employed before 1957 by such districts) commonly had less preparation than their counterparts in larger districts. One review showed that in school districts with less than 300 pupils enrolled, only 29 per cent of the beginning teachers held bachelor's degrees.

Teacher salaries rose again during 1957 with much of the gain applied

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toward the salaries of beginning teachers. The national average salary for classroom teachers became $4,350 with the median salary for beginning teachers $3,600. In urban centers and in wide areas of the Northeast, Far West, and upper Middle West, beginning salaries for teachers holding college degrees but having no teaching experience moved to $4,300-$4,500 for a new high.

One study showed that in real income teachers have been moving slightly ahead of the cost of living during the past eight years. Real income in that period moved up 3 per cent each year, but when the many years of lag in salary enhancement are added to the most recent period of eight years it is indicated that teachers had an annual improvement of real income of only 1.5 per cent for the 20 years ending in 1957.

A factor in teacher supply just beginning to be appreciated at the end of 1957 was the economic downturn in the nation during the year. Areas of the country where industry and business were suffering found some former teachers seeking employment in schools once again either because of their own unemployment in other occupations or, in the case of married women, because of the need to bolster sagging family income. Urban school districts found substitute teachers more readily available and found many older former teachers preparing to teach again.

School finance. About $12 billion was spent in 1957 for public elementary and secondary schools. Local property taxes continued to provide the largest part of the financial support for schools but with the states increasing their share of school support and the federal government maintaining the position it has held for some years. Local support accounted for nearly 56 per cent of school revenues; state support accounted for nearly 40 per cent; federal support accounted for the remainder.

School building construction continued at a high rate during 1957 with, however, many urban and suburban school districts finding that construction was lagging behind the continued rise in school enrollments. Against a 1939 index of 100, school buildings in 1957 hit 227.2 in costs, and continued rises were expected. The American Association of School Administrators showed that the cost of building schools had risen less than the cost of other structures and that sound economies were being made through the use of new materials and simplification of design. Part of the rise in cost of new school construction lay in the rising interest rates on school bond issues. In 1957, interest rates averaged 4.14 per cent to mark the highest point in 28 years.

As the year progressed, taxpayer resistance to new bond issues and tax increases seemed to develop in all parts of the country despite the admitted need for new buildings and for a greater financial base for school operation. It was estimated that 840,000 school children were on half-day or other limited programs. The decline in voter support for bond issues was reflected by the 68.2 per cent of proposals approved in November against a last-quarter record of 85.4 per cent approval in 1956. In dollar value, 85 per cent of bond proposals were carried against 93.2 per cent in 1956.

Although the Congress in 1957 failed to support an administration-sponsored proposal to give federal assistance in the construction of school buildings, the federal government provided $459 millions for various school and college programs with more than one-third of that amount for the construction and operation of schools in federally impacted areas. The national school lunch program was supported by $100 million in federal funds with 57,546 schools participating.

Legislation. State legislatures were in session in 1957 in 45 states with only Virginia, Kentucky, and Mississippi not having legislatures in regular or special session. State legislatures faced somewhat common problems with respect to schools and the principal result was to raise the amount of state appropriations for schools. Reflecting the growing pressures upon higher education, many states provided additional funds to raise salaries of teaching staffs in state colleges and universities and some states provided for new dormitories and instructional buildings.

Twenty-five states modified laws respecting teacher retirement and provided, in the main, increased benefits for survivors, changes in the amount of participation, and closer coordination of existing retirement systems within the states or with the federal social security system.

Minimum salary proposals were acted upon in many legislatures with the result that Arkansas established a $2,700 minimum; California, $4,200; Oregon, $3,700; Delaware, $3,600; Florida, $4,000; Illinois, $3,400; Massachusetts, $3,300; New Jersey, $3,800; Texas, $3,204; and Maine, $3,000-$4,000.

Florida and Oregon passed legislation in the interest of educational television. Illinois set up a $10 million revolving fund to help needy school districts to build school buildings. North Dakota established two years of college preparation as minimum for teacher certificates in 1960. South Dakota took authority for school district reorganization from the state department of public instruction and gave it to the county boards of education.

Professional Organization. The American Association of School Administrators (1201 16 Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.) in 1957 held its 83rd annual convention at Atlantic City with the highest attendance recorded since the conventions began—21,400 with all 48 states represented; through its committee for the advancement of school administration released its report *Studies in School Administration;* published its 35th yearbook, *The Superintendent as Instructional Leader;* and published other bulletins and pamphlets in service to American school administrators and boards of education.

Sources of Information: Education

Sources of Statistics: Education

National Education Association. The Research Division makes a biennial salary survey of salaries paid to school employees and salary schedules in city-school systems. The division also conducts an annual study of teacher supply and demand. Other topics are treated from time to time.

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NATION'S SCHOOLS. 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11. $4.

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Public Libraries

Developments in 1957

By Eleanor A. Ferguson

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WITHOUT doubt, one of the most important developments in the recent history of the public library was the passage by the United States Congress of the Library Services Act in June, 1956. The effects of this piece of legislation underlay nearly all the major developments of 1957 and will do so for years to come. The Act provided funds for a five-year period to be matched by the various states and territories, enabling them to extend library services in rural areas either with inadequate service or none at all. About 21,000,000 persons in the country are without any libraries, and many more are without sufficient service.

Each state, through its state library extension agency, was required to submit its plan for the use of the money; each state's share was a basic allotment of $40,000 plus an additional amount related to the rural population of the state. Its per capita income in relation to that of the United States determined the amount of its matching funds. "Rural areas" were defined in the Act as "not including any incorporated or unincorporated town with a population of over 10,000." The appropriation for the first full year of operation of the program was $5,000,000, which was $2,500,000 less than authorized in the original bill.

By the end of 1957, 45 states and three territories were participating under the Library Services Act. They had appropriated $7,081,807, and their cities and counties another $2,917,395. Of the federal funds, $4,550,561 was actually spent. The total for the program was thus $14,549,663, and while this was by no means all new money for public libraries, it still constituted a great stimulus to library service the country over.

For municipal libraries, the Act provided assistance both direct and indirect. Limited though it is to rural areas with less than 10,000 people, some 65 per cent of the libraries in the country serve populations of less than 5,000, so that a very large group can benefit directly. Many larger libraries will find that the development of their neighboring libraries will lessen the pressure of interlibrary loans and requests for help from residents of unserved areas. Nearly all state library extension agencies have been strengthened as a result of the Act, and will be able to exercise stronger leadership in their states. Finally, the passage of the Act constitutes a recognition by the federal government of its joint responsibility with the state and the local community for providing every citizen with the means to make himself a well-informed member of a democratic society.

A second event of 1956 which had great influence on library development in 1957 was the approval by the American Library Association of its new public library standards, published under the title of *Public Library Service.* The chief feature of these standards was the recognition of the need for greater resources of books and personnel than the small community could provide for itself and the resultant recommendation that libraries band together in systems to make available to their readers the resources of all. The added impetus to state-wide planning by the Library Services Act, coinciding with the statement of these standards, and their widespread discussion at state library association meetings, workshops, and institutes, led to the consideration of all sorts of cooperative ventures, among the most significant being the development of regional libraries covering larger areas than the county or the city.

A third development extending back for some years but reaching a new high in 1957 was the growth of interest in their libraries by groups of citizens. One outstanding example was the co-sponsorship by the National Book Committee and the American Library Association of National Library Week, planned for March, 1958. Another was "Operation Library," a project of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, which began when a Jaycee became interested in the plight of his library in West Memphis, Arkansas, and persuaded his fellow Jaycees to undertake the seemingly impossible task of getting an increased tax levy.

In 1956, "Operation Library" was adopted as a national project, and a year later, it was accepted unanimously as an international project at the international convention in Tokyo. Municipal libraries have benefited from all sorts of Jaycee assistance, ranging from help with financing new buildings to beautifying the library grounds and the provision of needed equipment.

State Legislation. The Library Services Act channeled federal funds to the states through legally established state extension agencies. The need to qualify for federal funds led to studies of the legal basis of these agencies and to a considerable mass of legislation to strengthen and broaden their powers. Utah, which had never had a state library, established one with authorization to act as the library extension agency of the state. A library extension service within the department of library and archives of Arizona, authorized in 1949, but never provided with funds, received an appropriation which enabled it to begin operations in April, 1957. Legislation broadening or clarifying the powers of state libraries was passed in California, Kansas, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

The recommendation of *Public Library Service* that libraries combine to give better service was implemented in a number of acts of state legislatures. New Jersey authorized "two or more municipalities in any county to join together or with a county in establishing federations of libraries to provide cooperative library services." California and Connecticut now permit local libraries to contract with each other or with the state agency to provide service, while Nebraska and North Dakota both encourage contracts for library service between various types of governmental bodies.

Two states passed legislation making grants-in-aid to local communities for their libraries. In Oregon, $154,078 was appropriated, and in Minnesota an amount equal to federal funds available to the state. In both cases many earlier attempts to secure state aid had failed.

Adult Education. The prime goal of public libraries has always been service to the individual; to this in recent years has been added a concern for the educational needs of adult groups in the community. Built on the foundation of the American Heritage discussions and a nationwide survey of the adult education activities in public libraries, the Library-Community Project of the ALA was developed as an adult education activity finances by a grant from the Fund for Adult Education. In its first three years of operation, the Project developed intensive programs in six states —Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

A pilot library in each state studied itself and its community as a base for a long-term program in adult education. Simultaneously the special adult education concerns of other libraries in these states have been met by workshops, publications, and self-study procedures. Consultants from the national staff of the Project have worked with 18 other state library agencies, four regional library associations, and eight state library associations in developing training opportunities for librarians and trustees in adult education.

The development in recent years of educational film and television have led many libraries to use them to accomplish their aim of building a well-informed citizenry. At first these experiments were confined to large cities where libraries had the necessary funds and facilities. The Free Library of Philadelphis and the Detroit Public Library are outstanding examples. The growing importance of the audio-visual media have led many smaller libraries into exploring a wide variety of cooperative plans to provide information to their communities by these means. Film cooperatives, where films are purchased jointly and rotated among the member libraries, have become fairly numerous. Other libraries have joined in arranging for a weekly television period, taking turns in planning and producing the program.

Experiment in Processing. A group of independent libraries in southwestern Missouri set up a corporation to supply centralized purchasing and cataloging for all. Each library continued to select its own books, which were delivered to the corporation staff for complete preparation for loan. A grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc. financed the purchase of equipment for the experiment, located in the Springfield (Missouri) public library.

New Library Buildings. Library buildings were opened in Coolidge and Tempe, Arizona; Darien, Connecticut; Barrington, Carbondale, Park Ridge, and Winnetka, Illinois; New Orleans, Louisiana; Wayne, Michigan; Rolling Fork, Mississippi; Hillside, New Jersey; Artesia, New Mexico; Mount Morris, New York; and Vancouver, British Columbia. New buildings housed two county libraries in Jackson County (Merriam), Kansas, and Kern County (Bakersfield), California. A number of cities added branch libraries, among them Long Beach and Los Angeles, California; Chicago; Detroit; Omaha; Brooklyn and Queens Borough, New York; and Hamilton and Toledo, Ohio.

Professional Organization. The American Library Association, (50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11) founded in 1876, has a membership of 20,000 libraries, librarians, library trustees, and other friends of libraries. Its operations are carried on by a headquarters staff of about 100 and some 1,000 members of the Association serve on the council and on boards and committees.

At the annual conference held in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1957, the reorganization of the Association was completed. Its 12 divisions, each responsible for a clearly-defined type of library or library activity, are headed by the council, a body of representatives elected by the divisions, by state chapters, and from the Association at large. A proposal to move the headquarters to Washington, D. C. was defeated by a membership vote of more than two to one.

The program of the Association concerned itself with recruiting capable librarians through a person-to-person plan; with preparation for National Library Week, a joint effort with the National Book Council, to take place in March, 1958; with a variety of programs financed by foundation grants, such as direction of the University of Ankara Institute of Librarianship, an ALA International Relations Office, intellectual freedom, and strengthening of liberal arts college libraries; and with numerous programs carried on by divisions and committees.

Sources of Information: Libraries

Sources of Statistics: Libraries

U. S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Once in four years this office collects and publishes annual statistics on all types of public libraries, including county and regional libraries. The last general collection was made in 1950 for the fiscal year which ended during the period July 1, 1949 to July 30, 1950. The Office also collects and publishes annually much more selected statistical information from libraries in cities with 100,000 population or over.

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LIBRARY QUARTERLY. (Quarterly). The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. $6.

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WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER (Irregularly 12 times a year). American Library Association (Washington Office), Hotel Congressional, 300 New Jersey Avenue, S. E., Washington 3. $5.

WILSON LIBRARY BULLETIN. (Monthly, September to June). The H. W. Wilson Company, 950 University Avenue, New York 52. $3.

Municipal Law and Courts

City Legal Problems in 1957

By Charles S. Rhyne

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THIS article will review briefly some of the major developments in the municipal law field during the year 1957. Among the topics receiving major attention of the public and officials were: obscene publications, registration of criminals, curfew ordinances, urban renewal, airports, and taxation. These subjects will be reviewed in the order named.

Obscene Publications.[1] A federal statute (18 USC 1461) provides that obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy, or indecent material is nonmailable, and that whoever knowingly deposits such material for mailing or delivery is criminally punishable. A 1957 decision by the United States Supreme Court[2] involved a conviction in a prosecution in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York for violation of that statute. In a second case[3] before the Supreme Court the defendant was convicted, in a prosecution in the municipal court of Beverly Hills Judicial District, of violating a California statute[4] which prohibited the lewd keeping for sale of obscene and indecent books, and writing, composing and publishing an obscene advertisement of them. These cases were consolidated for joint consideration by the Supreme Court and the dispositive question as to both, squarely presented to the Court for the first time, was whether obscenity is utterance within the area of protected speech and press. No issue was presented in either case concerning the obscenity of the material involved. In both cases the convictions were affirmed. In an opinion by Justice *Brennan*, speaking for five members of the court, obscenity was held not to be within the area of constitutionally protected speech or press, and, hence, the statutes respectively were held not to violate the free speech guaranty of the First and Fourteenth Amendments.

The statutes were also upheld as against the claims of unconstitutional vagueness. Obscene material was described by the Court as "material which deals with sex in a manner appealing to prurient interest.[5] The Court adopted a standard for obscenity based on the test of whether to the average person, when contemporary community standards are applied, the dominant theme of the material taken as a whole appeals to prurient interest. The Court felt that the statutes involved, applied according to the proper standard for judging obscenity, do not offend constitutional safeguards against convictions based upon protected material or fail to give adequate notice of what is prohibited.

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[1] See the 1955 *Municipal Year Book*, pp. 478-479, for discussion of cases on censorship of movies.

[2] *Roth* v. *United States*, 354 U.S. 476, 77 S. Ct. 1304, 1 L. ed. 1498 (1957).

[3] *Alberts* v. *United States*, 354 U.S. 476, 77 S. Ct. 1304, 1 L. ed. 1498 (1957).

[4] West's *Cal. Penal Code Ann.*, 1955, Sec. 311.

[5] 354 U.S. 488. See note 2, *supra*.

On the same date, the United States Supreme Court rendered a decision in the *Kingsley Books*[6] case on a question of great significance in this constitutionally important area of the law. The case involved a New York statute, dealing with obscene literature, which authorized the chief executive or legal officer of a municipality to bring an action for an injunction to prevent the sale or distribution of obscene written and printed matter. In a proceeding under this statute by the corporation counsel of New York City to enjoin the distribution of certain booklets, the trial court found the booklets clearly obscene—"dirt for dirt's sake"—and enjoined their further distribution and ordered their destruction. The decree was affirmed in the New York Court of Appeals.[7] Justice *Frankfurter*, speaking for five members of the Court, affirmed the judgment. Commenting on the statutory authorization of an injunction, *pendente lite*, the court said:[8] "It is a brake on the temptation to exploit a filthy business offered by the limited hazards of piecemeal prosecutions, sale by sale, of a publication already condemned as obscene."

An interesting observation at this point is that when the same court struck down a New York Ordinance on possessing obscene literature in the *Winters*[9] case, Justice *Frankfurter* dissented, calling attention to the fact that the decision of the majority of the Court: "in invalidating legislation having the support of almost half of the states of the union rests essentially on abstract notions about 'indefiniteness.' Only such abstract notions would reject the judgment of the states that they have outlawed what they had a right to outlaw, in an effort to curb crimes of lust and violence, and that they have not done it so recklessly as to occasion real hazard that other publications will thereby be inhibited, or also be subjected to prosecution."[10]

Then, criticizing the statement of the majority the Justice said:[11] "But to say that these magazines have nothing of any possible value to society is only half the truth. This merely denies them goodness. It disregards their mischief. The essence of the court's decision is that it gives publications which have 'nothing of any possible value to society' constitutional protection but denies to the States the power to prevent the grave evils to which in their rational judgment, such publications give rise."

Thus the observations in Justice *Frankfurter's* dissenting opinion in the *Winters* case appear to find support in the *Roth*, *Alberts*, and *Kingsley Books* decisions.

[6] *Kingsley Books, Inc.* v. *Peter Campbell Brown, Corporation Counsel of the City of New York*, 354 U.S. 436, 77 S. Ct. 1325, 1 L. ed. 2d 1469 (1957).

[7] 1 N.Y. (2d) 177, 134 N.E. (2d) 461.

[8] 354 U.S. 440. See note 6, *supra*.

[9] *People* v. *Winters*, 333 U.S. 507, 68 S. Ct. 665, 92 L. ed. 840 (1948).

[10] *Ibid*, at 333 U.S. 526.

[11] *Ibid*, at 333 U.S. 528.

It should be noted that in the *Kingsley Books* case, the sole question before the court was the constitutionality of the statute providing for prior restraint, the appellants having taken a direct appeal on that ground. The finding of the trial court that the booklets were obscene was not challenged on the appeal. Therefore, the Supreme Court could not apply the test and standard of obscenity set forth in the *Roth* and *Alberts* cases.

In contrast to the *Roth*, *Alberts* and *Kingsley Books* decisions, however, the Supreme Court's decision of February 25, 1957, in the *Butler* [12] case, should be noted. The Court reversed a decision of the Recorder's Court of Detroit, Michigan, and held that a 100-year old Michigan statute drafted to protect children from obscenity by making it a crime to sell books containing obscene language, was unconstitutional. But in *Butler* the Court was not convinced that the legislation was reasonably restricted to the evil which it purported to deal with. The incidence of the law, it felt, was to reduce the adult population of Michigan to reading what is fit for children and warned that to do this was "to burn the house to roast the pig."[13]

Registration of Criminals. The United States Supreme Court held in the *Lambert*[14] case that a Los Angeles criminal registration ordinance making it unlawful for convicted felons to remain in the city for more than five days without registering with the police violates due process when applied without proof that the defendant knew, or probably knew, of his duty to register. Upon analysis of the majority opinion it would appear that the Court did not strike down the Los Angeles ordinance as being beyond the police power of the municipality. Rather, the Court decided that *actual* knowledge of the duty to register or *proof of the probability* of such knowledge and subsequent failure to comply are necessary to support a conviction under the ordinance.

Curfew Ordinances. Early in the year, on February 8, 1957, the significant *Alves*[15] decision in California struck down the curfew ordinance of the city of Chico. The defendant was charged with violating section 702 of the California Welfare and Institutions Code by contributing to the delinquency of a minor in that he caused the minor to violate the curfew ordinance. The ordinance provided for curfew regulation by prohibiting minors under 17 years of age from being in public places between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. except when accompanied by parent or guardian or where his presence is required in a legitimate calling. Persons aiding or abetting minors in the violation of the ordinance also fell within the ban of the ordinance. The defendant claimed that the ordinance was unconstitutional in that it unreasonably interfered with personal rights.

Prior to the *Alves* case, the only appellate decisions on curfew ordinances were the *McCarver*[16] and *Walton*[17] cases, both of which were cited in the *Alves* case. In the *McCarver* case the ordinance was declared invalid as too restrictive. The *Walton* case, on the other hand, has been re-

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[12] *Butler* v. *Michigan*, 352 U.S. 380, 77 S. Ct. 524, 1 L. ed. 412 (1957).

[13] *Ibid*, at 352 U.S. 383.

[14] *Lambert* v. *People of State of California*, 78 S. Ct. 240 (1957).

[15] *Alves* v. *Justice Court*, 148 ACA 441, 306 P. (2d) 601 (C.D.C.A.).

[16] *Ex Parte McCarver*, 39 Tex. Cr. 448, 46 S.W. 936, 73 Am. St. Rep. 947, 42 L.R.A. 587.

[17] *People* v. *Walton*, 70 C.A. 2d Supp. 862, 161 P. (2d) 498 (1945).

lied on by proponents of curfew ordinances as a decision upholding the validity of such ordinances. In the *Alves* case the Court did not overrule the *Walton* case but merely interpreted the particular ordinance before it as being of the restrictive type condemned in the *McCarver* case. The Court deemed laudatory the intent to provide better control of juveniles in the late hours of the night, but it found that in the accomplishment of that purpose the ordinance completely prohibited all minors from going to or coming from, or being at lawful and innocent activities.

Urban Renewal. Several recent cases advance the cause of urban renewal by giving strong affirmation to the principle frequently enunciated in prior decisions that a court will not retry a redevelopment agency's finding that an area is blighted. In a California[18] case, the plaintiff-landowner sought to enjoin the operation of a redevelopment plan, contending that neither his land nor the bulk of the property in the area deemed blighted was substandard. The court, in sustaining the dismissal of his complaint declined to interfere with the action of the agency unless it exceeds its legislative powers or its judgment or discretion is being fraudulently or corruptly exercised.

The earlier *Worcester*[19] case recognized that urban redevelopment is not simply a matter of removing admittedly substandard dwellings and substituting new ones. There, the plaintiff argued that his property, located on the outskirts of the project was in a separable area where slum or blight conditions did not prevail. In affirming a dismissal of his bill, the court expressed the need for relating the new development to the adjacent parts of the municipality and over-all planning so as to give every chance of success to the statutory plan to rebuild and rehabilitate the substandard area. At the same time, the court was careful to point out that in discussing specific evidence of blight it was not reviewing the housing authority's findings.

In an interesting decision[20] arising in Nashville, Tennessee, a three-judge district court refused to interfere with a housing authority's redevelopment plan despite a strong showing by plaintiff that excluding his property from the project area would not interfere with the over-all plan of redevelopment. As a matter of fact, plaintiff's building, a movie theater, was neither structurally unsound nor unsightly. Moreover, other commercial buildings in the project area were spared.

The court refused to modify the authority's determination to eliminate plaintiff's building in the course of creating a light commercial development (such redeveloped area to include, interestingly enough, stores and theaters) because, it reasoned, the authority must be free to approach the problem of the blighted parts of the community on an area, rather than on a structure-by-structure basis. The court held immaterial the fact that some particular structure within such area may be safe, sound, and well kept. Further indicating the support which the court was willing to give an urban renewal plan is the noteworthy fact that the plaintiff had made good faith offers both to the local agency and to the Housing and Home Finance Agency to remodel his theater to conform to the redevelopment plan.

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[18] *Babcock* v. *Community Redevelopment Authority*, 306 P. (2d) 513 (Second Appellate District, Calif., Jan. 28, 1957).

[19] *Worcester Knitting Realty Co.* v. *Worcester Housing Authority*, 138 N.E. (2d) 356 (Mass., Nov. 19, 1956).

[20] *Starr et al.* v. *Nashville Housing Authority et al.*, 145 F. Supp. 498 (M.D. Tenn., Oct. 8, 1957), aff'd 354 U.S. 916 (1957).

Airports. In March, 1957, the time during which the village of Cedarhurst, New York, had to seek United States Supreme Court review of the second circuit's decision in the nationally known *Cedarhurst*[21] case expired. And thus the long and involved struggle between local and federal jurisdiction over air traffic control in interstate and foreign commerce has been finally resolved in favor of uniform regulation by the federal government.

In 1952 Cedarhurst, which is located about 4,000 feet from the easterly boundary of New York International Airport and 9,200 feet from the end of one of its principal runways, enacted an ordinance prohibiting flights over its boundaries at altitudes under 1,000 feet. In June, 1955, the federal district court rendered an extensive opinion declaring the ordinance unconstitutional.[22] Its holding was based squarely on the fact that Congress had preempted the field of air traffic regulation to the exclusion of conflicting action by states and their political subdivisions.

In 1956, the court of appeals[23] unanimously affirmed the holding below. In so ruling the court relied on the United States Supreme Court's decision in the equally famous *Causby*[24] case. There, a chicken farmer was held entitled to receive damages from the federal government for a "taking" of his property caused by continuous flights of formations of military aircraft over his land at such low altitudes and in such great numbers and frequency as to destroy the beneficial use of the property. The Supreme Court, in *Causby*, ruled however that flights over private land do not constitute a "taking" unless they are so low and so frequent as to be a direct and immediate interference with the enjoyment and use of the land. The court of appeals in the *Cedarhurst* case failed to find evidence that the flights over the village constituted a "taking" arising out of nuisance and trespass.

There are two recent cases of significance dealing with alleged low-flying aircraft—one in favor of a municipal airport and the other in favor of the United States. In the *Attman*[25] case, several property owners brought an action against the city of Los Angeles claiming that the city was maintaining a continuing nuisance at its airport by reason of the manner in which jet aircraft landed at and took off from the airport. In spite of the fact that the court found that the alleged jet operations constituted a continuing nuisance at the airport, it nevertheless held that plaintiffs had failed to prove that the airport operator was liable therefore.

The Attman ruling was based upon the result in the earlier *Meloy*[26] case in California. That prior decision held that a landlord is not liable for a nuisance created by its tenants unless the nuisance existed at the time of the letting or where the leased premises, at the time of the letting, are in such condition that their use by the lessee would necessarily result in the creation of a nuisance.

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[21] *Allegheny Airlines et al.* v. *Village of Cedarhurst et al.*, 238 F. 2d 812 (2d Cir. 1956).

[22] 135 F. Supp. 871 (U.S.D.C., E.D.N.Y. 1955).

[23] *Supra*, note 21.

[24] *United States* v. *Causby*, 328 U.S. 256, 66 S. Ct. 1062, 90 L. ed. 1206 (1946).

[25] *Attman* v. *City of Los Angeles*, (Super. Ct. Los Angeles Co., 1957).

[26] *Meloy* v. *City of Santa Monica*, 124 Cal. App. 622, 12 P. (2d) 1072 (1932).

The *Fitch*[27] case involved a suit by owners of property located one and one-half to two miles from McConnell Air Force Base. The action was brought under the federal tort claims act, the owners claiming that a portion of their property had been taken as a result of low-flying aircraft from the military installation. The court found that the flights were not so low or so frequent as to be a direct and immediate interference with the use of plaintiffs' property and consequently that there had been no "taking" within the meaning of the Fifth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Taxation. In last year's edition of the Municipal Year Book[28] the corresponding article noted and discussed the *Murray*,[29] *Borg-Warner*,[30] and *Continental Motors Corporation*[31] cases on tax matters of prime importance to cities. Briefly, in the *Murray* litigation a private corporation held certain materials as a subcontractor under a contract to supply these materials to a federal agency. The contract specified that the title to these materials be vested in the federal government after payment or partial payment for them. When the city attempted to levy a personal property tax against these items it was held that they were the property of the federal government and that the tax was invalid.[32] The United States Supreme Court granted certiorari[33] when the case was taken to it after the federal circuit court refused to reverse the district court.[34]

On March 3, 1958, the Supreme Court reversed[35] the judgment of the court of appeals on the ground that it could find nothing in the Constitution which compelled it to strike down the tax. The Court found that the tax was levied upon the Corporation for the privilege of using or possessing personal property and not on the Government owned personal property. It saw no discrimination against the federal government or its property, nor against those with whom it does business. Likewise, no crippling obstruction to the federal government's functions could be found. The Congress, it was pointed out, is the proper agency to make the policy decision as to what extent private parties who do business with the government should be given immunity from state taxes.

In the *Borg-Warner* situation, the United States was owner of an industrial plant in Detroit. It leased a portion of that plant to the private corporation at a stipulated annual rental for use in the latter's private manufacturing business. The lease provided that Borg-Warner could deduct from the agreed rental any taxes paid by it under Michigan Public Law 189.[36] That statute provided that when tax-exempted real property is used by a private party in a business conducted for profit, the private party is subject to taxation to the same extent as though he owned the property.

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[27] *Fitch* v. *United States* (U.S.D.C., Kans., 1957).

[28] 1957 *Municipal Year Book*, pp. 465-466.

[29] *City of Detroit* v. *Murray Corporation of America*, 234 F. (2d) 380 (2d Cir. 1956).

[30] *United States and Borg-Warner Corporation* v. *City of Detroit*, 345 Mich. 601, 77 N.W. (2d) 799.

[31] *United States and Continental Motors Corporation* v. *Township of Muskegon*, 346 Mich. 218, 77 N.W. (2d) 799.

[32] *Supra*, note 29.

[33] 352 U.S. 960.

[34] *Supra*, note 29.

[35] 78 S. Ct. 458, 486 (1958).

A tax was levied against the corporation under Public Law 189, based on the value of the property leased, and computed at the rate used for calculating real property taxes. The lower court upheld the tax and the Michigan supreme court affirmed.[37] It ruled that the tax was neither discriminatory, nor on the property of the United States, but instead was a tax on the lessee's privilege of using the property in a private business conducted for profit. The Supreme Court considered an appeal by the United States and Borg-Warner from this decision.[38]

On March 3, 1958, the Supreme Court affirmed,[39] supporting "the trend" in that Court to not immunize private parties from nondiscriminatory state taxes as a matter of constitutional law. The Court was of the opinion that to invalidate the tax would be to hamper improperly the taxing power of the state.

In the *Township of Muskegon* case, the United States owned a plant the use of which it granted the corporation for the purpose of performing contracts which Continental Motors Corporation had with the government. No rent was charged as such, but Continental agreed not to include any part of the cost of the facilities furnished by the government in the price of the goods supplied under the contract. Continental was assessed a tax under Michigan Public Act 189.[40] As in the *Borg-Warner* case, the tax was levied because of Continental's use of tax-exempt property in its private business and was measured by the value of the exempt property which it was then using. The lower court held for the township and the Michigan supreme court affirmed.[41] The United States Supreme Court considered an appeal by both Continental and the United States.[42] This case was also decided on March 3, 1958, the Supreme Court affirming on the basis of its reasoning in the *Borg-Warner* case.

Professional Organization. The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (839 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.) serves as a nation-wide clearinghouse for municipal legal information. During the past year it published *Municipal Law*, a modern one-volume restatement of the basic principles of law applicable to the modern city. This book on municipal law has already received national recognition as an authoritative handbook useful to all municipal officials (see New Books and Pamphlets below). Monthly publications of NIMLO are the *Municipal Law Journal*, *Municipal Law Court Decision*, and *Municipal Ordinance Review*. Periodic research reports on current topics of municipal legal significance are prepared and released to members throughout each year.

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[36] Now compiled in 6 *Mich. Stat. Ann.*, 1950 (Supp. 1957), §§7.7, (5) and (6).
[37] *Supra*, note 30.
[38] 352 U.S. 962.
[39] No. 26, October Term, 1957, 26 LW 4146.
[40] *Supra*, note 36.
[41] *Supra*, note 31.
[42] 353 U.S. 963.

NIMLO also forwards to each member city the NIMLO Model Ordinance Service containing model ordinances to meet current municipal problems. These models are revised from time to time in light of new legal developments (see "Selected and Model Ordinances" below under various subject headings). The NIMLO *Municipal Law Review* is published annually, with 21 volumes in the series, summarizing each year's legal experience in the municipal law field. These volumes contain the comprehensive reports of NIMLO's 29 standing committees, are written by city attorneys and reflect past and current city legal problems.

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AIRPORT LEASE AND CONCESSION AGREEMENTS. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1948. 206pp. $7.50.

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MUNICIPALLY OWNED PARKING LOTS AND GARAGES. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 839 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. 1948. 54pp. $3.

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RACE RELATIONS LAW REPORTER. (Bimonthly). School of Law, Vanderbilt University, Nashville 5, Tennessee. $3.

Selected and Model Ordinances

For scope of this list see article "How to Use the Year Book." For addresses of state municipal leagues see Table VII, and for more detailed subject classification see index at end of Year Book.

GENERAL

(See also Charters and Codes)

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CITY MANAGERS
DIRECTORY

Part Five

DIRECTORIES OF OFFICIALS

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

Directory of Officials in Cities over 10,000

Mayors and Clerks in Cities 5,000 to 10,000

CITY MANAGERS

DIRECTORY

City Manager Profession and Directory

A SUMMARY of city manager statistics for the year 1957 furnishes continuing evidence of a definite trend toward a professional career in municipal management.

Appointments. A total of 339 city manager appointments were made in 1957 as compared with 303 in 1956 (see Table 2). Of this number 194 men entered the profession for the first time. Of the remaining 145 appointments, 110 (33 per cent of total) were managers promoted from other cities, and 35 managers (10 per cent) were former managers re-entering the profession. Of the 194 newcomers, it is significant that 67, or approximately one-third were assistant managers, administrative assistants, and interns. Seventy-five other newcomers were holding other public administrative positions, chiefly as city department heads.

There were 44 managers (13 per cent) who came from non-governmental positions as compared to 13 per cent the previous year and 6 per cent in 1955, chiefly from business and industry, and the background of 8 managers, or 2 per cent, is unknown.

The trend for some years has been toward the appointment of men with

TABLE 1

COMPARISON OF CITY-MANAGER APPOINTMENTS

	Ten-Year Period 1940-49 Incl.		For 1956		For 1957	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
GOVERNMENTAL:						
Manager promotions from other cities	277	18%	102	33%	110	33%
Former Managers accepting appointments	177	11	24	8	35	10
Administrative assistants and asst. managers	69	4	46	15	58	17
Public administration specialists	13	1	6	2	9	3
Other public administrative positions:						
Engineers	168	11	24	8	10	3
Finance Officers and clerks	109	7	17	6	24	7
Other city department heads	86	5	18	6	24	7
Federal, state, and county	171	11	13	4	11	3
Miscellaneous	71	5	8	3	6	2
NONGOVERNMENTAL:						
Business and industry	152	10	29	10	30	9
Engineering	51	3	6	2	7	2
Miscellaneous	34	2	3	1	7	2
UNKNOWN:	186	12	7	2	8	2
Total appointments	1,564	100%	303	100%	339	100%
Appointments from outside city	803		229		261	
Per cent of outside appointments	58%		78%		79%	

CITY MANAGERS

DIRECTORY

public administration training and experience partly as the result of careful selection of capable young men and the provision of graduate training in public administration by a number of universities. An increasing number of cities are taking these graduates as interns and as administrative assistants to city managers and after a few years they become city managers. This accounts in part also for the trend to appoint managers from outside the city. Seventy-nine per cent of all city-manager appointments in 1957 were from outside the city as compared to 78 per cent in 1956 and 58 per cent for the 10-year period 1940 to 1949 (see Table 1).

Seventy-seven (53 per cent) of the 194 men entering the profession for the first time in 1957, whose ages were known, were under 40 years of age, as compared with 54 per cent the previous year; 33 (23 per cent) were in the 40-to-49 age group as compared with 25 per cent in 1956; 35 (24 per cent) were 50 years and over (21 per cent in 1956); and the age of 49 was unknown. Twenty-one managers who accepted appointments for the first time were under 30 and five were over 60 years of age.

Separation and Tenure. A total of 138 men who were city managers sometime during 1957 were not in office at the end of the year. This represented a turnover of 9.5 per cent as compared with 11.5 per cent in 1956 and 10.5 per cent in 1955. Of these 138 managers, four died, four left because the plan was abandoned, 22 who were 63 years of age or older are presumed to have retired, and the remaining 108 either resigned or were removed from office.

The average tenure of the 26 managers who died in office or retired during 1957 was 12 years for all cities served and 9.4 years per city. Twenty-one managers had served in one city and five from two to four cities each. Of this group of 26 managers one had served more than 30 years, seven from 20 to 30 years, eight from 10 to 20 years, and 10 under ten years.

The average tenure of the 112 managers who resigned or were removed from office during 1957 was 4.5 years per manager for all cities served. Of these 112 managers, 80 had served only one city with an average tenure of 3.7 years. The remaining 32 managers, who had served from two to six cities each, had an average tenure of 6.6 years for all cities served.

In-Service Training. In 1957 a total of 1,497 municipal employees enrolled in one or more of the eight management courses of the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration which ICMA has conducted since 1934. Of these, 1,313 were in 83 group training projects while the remaining 184 enrolled individually. A total of 898 city employees received ICMA certificates in 1957.

Several municipalities cooperated in conducting group training courses. Eugene and Springfield, Oregon, joined in conducting group courses in Municipal Fire Administration and Municipal Police Administration; Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, and Ogden City, Utah, participated in a group course in Local Planning Administration; under the auspices of Mt. San Antonio Junior College, Pomona, California, employees from Pomona, Covina, Ontario, Arcadia, Redlands, LaVergne, and West Covina participated in a course in Technique of Municipal Administration; officials and employees from Myrtle Beach, Coos Bay, Coquille, Empire, and North Bend, Oregon, participated in a course in the Technique of Municipal Administration; Lathrop Village, Farmington, Wayne, Garden City, and Plymouth, Michigan, joined in conducting a group in Municipal Personnel Administration; and a Municipal Public Works Administration course was started jointly by Webster Groves, Clayton, Berkeley, Olivette, and University City, Missouri.

Several cities conducted two or more ICMA group training courses simultaneously. For example, Phoenix, Arizona, conducted concurrent courses in public works, technique of municipal administration, and recreation; Miami, Florida, conducted concurrent courses in finance and recreation; Elgin, Illinois, in fire and public works; and Canon City, Colorado, in fire and police administration.

Management Information Service. At the end of 1957 a total of 1,054 towns and cities were subscribers to this service which was inaugurated in 1945 by the International City Managers' Association. Available to all local governments on an annual subscription fee based on population, this service undertakes to answer specific inquiries on management problems and topics. During 1957 the Association answered an average of 90 special inquiries monthly. Reports issued during 1957 covered such subjects as: use of longevity pay for city employees, preparation of the budget manual, preparation of the purchasing manual, use of committees in management, municipal records retention and preservation, charges for outside fire protection service, use of civilian auxiliary police, utilization of firemen's time, a survey of police and fire integration, use of women in parking meter control, public safety emergency communications centers. A total of 167 such reports had been issued by the end of 1957.

Professional Organization. The International City Managers' Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) was organized in 1914. At the end of 1957 a total of 1,225 managers were members, an increase of 7.6 per cent during the year. In addition, 1,087 persons other than managers held memberships in the Association. This includes administrative assistants to managers, graduate students in public administration, department heads, and other municipal officials, as well as persons interested in the field of public administration.

In 1957 the Association again issued a roster of young men interested in entering the city manager profession. The roster included biographical sketches of 68 junior members of ICMA who were available for assistantships to managers and 78 other young men who were to receive their master's degree in public administration in June, 1957. This roster was distributed to all city managers. Later in the year the Association issued the fourth edition of a directory of administrative assistants to city managers which listed 278 municipalities as having one or more assistant managers, administrative assistants, or interns, as compared with 160 cities in the first such directory which was issued at the beginning of 1954.

A new edition of the manual, Municipal Public Works Administration, was issued during the year. Two additional pamphlets were added to the profession series: "Trends in Salaries of City Managers" and "City Management — A Growing Profession." The Association continued to publish its journal "Public Management" which had been published monthly since 1919; "The Municipal Year Book," published annually since 1934 and the semi-monthly "City Managers' News Letter."

TABLE XXII

DIRECTORY OF APPROVED COUNCIL MANAGER CITIES, AND CITY MANAGERS

1533 CITIES AND 17 COUNTIES AS OF JANUARY 1, 1958

This directory includes all cities, villages, boroughs, towns, townships, and counties in the United States and its possessions and in Canada that have the council-manager plan. After name of city "pl" indicates plantation, "t" town, "tp" township, "vil" village. The figure following the city indicates the number of city managers including the present manager. Population is for April, 1950, Federal census except where a single dagger (†) indicates subsequent special census or a double dagger (‡) indicates an unofficial estimate provided by city officials. In the column headed "Plan" the letter "E" indicates state optional enabling act adopted by vote of the people; "H" home rule charter drafted locally and adopted by the people; "O" ordinance adopted by the city council and not submitted to people; "oh" ordinance (initiative or other) approved by voters in local referendum; "Oe" ordinance passed by council putting into effect the provisions of optional state law providing for council-manager plan without local referendum; "S" special charter passed by the legislature without local referendum; and "Sh" special charter passed by legislature and adopted by people in local referendum. After the manager's name (m) indicates Member and (AM) Associate Member of the International City Managers' Association; the figure indicates the number of cities served including present city.

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
ALABAMA—6					
Clanton (1)	4,460	Oe	1955	David Wale	1955
Fairhope (1)	3,354	Oe	1949	C. B. Niemeyer (M)	1949
Jackson (1)	3,985†	Oe	1953	(Vacancy)	
Jasper (3)	8,589	Oe	1950	Harvey O. Barton (AM)	1955
Mountain Brook (6)	10,937†	Oe	1942	Asa M. Green (AM)	1957
Prattville (1)	4,385	Oe	1954	John F. Watkins	1954
ARIZONA—17					
Casa Grande (1)	4,181	O	1954	E. M. Pederson (M)	1954
Chandler (1)	6,900	O	1955	(Vacancy)	
Coolidge (1)	4,306	O	1956	R. L. Briscoe (AM)	1956
Eloy (2)	3,580	O	1952	H. C. Jones (M)	1954
Gilbert (1)	1,114	O	1955	Raymond R. Beard, Jr. (AM)	1955
Glendale (4)	8,179	E	1948	W. A. Gilchrist (M)3	1956
Globe (1)	6,500	O	1956	Murray D. Snyder (AM)	1956
Mesa (1)	16,790	O	1954	J. A. Petrie (M)	1954
Miami (2)	4,329	O	1952	Jack Phillips	1957
Peoria (1)	1,925†	O	1955	Enoch B. Tucker (M)2	1955
Phoenix (25)	149,731‡	H	1914	Ray W. Wilson (M)	1950
Prescott (1)	6,764	O	1955	Raymond T. Olsen (M)	1955
Tempe (2)	7,684	O	1954	Art Bunger (AM)	1957
Tolleson (1)	3,406	O	1957	Les Wishert	1957
Tucson (8)	48,774†	H	1930	Porter W. Homer (AM)	1955
Wickenburg (3)	1,736	O	1952	Reuben Stifel (AM)	1957
Winslow	6,518‡	H	1957		
ARKANSAS—2					
Hope (1)	8,605	E	1957	G. G. Medders (M)3	1957
Little Rock (1)	102,213	E	1957	Dean I. Dauley (M)3	1958
CALIFORNIA—179					
Alameda (10)	70,642†	H	1917	H. D. Weller (M)2	1957
Alhambra (12)	53,558†	H	1916	A. E. Stockburger (M)3	1956
Anaheim (1)	60,327†	O	1950	Keith Murdoch (M)2	1950

CALIFORNIA– Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Antioch (2)	15,507†	Oh	1948	Phil Minner (M)2	1949
Arcadia (2)	37,271†	H	1951	Neil F. Anderson (AM)	1956
Arcata	4,720‡	O	1957		
Avalon (3)	1,506	O	1950	(Vacancy)	
Bakersfield (11)	47,150‡	H	1915	C. Leland Gunn (M)2	1952
Baldwin Park (2)	28,983	O	1957	Eugene R. Asmus (AM)	1958
Banning (2)	8,358†	O	1955	R. B. Livengood (AM)2	1957
Belmont (1)	11,800†	O	1953	Fred J. Nelson (AM)	1953
Belvedere (1)	1,256†	O	1955	Britton Rey	1955
Benicia (1)	7,284	O	1957	William Dabel (AM)	1957
Berkeley (6)	113,805	H	1923	John D. Phillips (M)	1951
Beverly Hills (1)	30,443†	O	1952	John B. Wentz (M)	1952
Brawley (1)	13,098†	O	1953	W. O. Cuthbertson (M)4	1954
Buena Park (2)	26,551†	O	1953	Philip W. Storm (M)3	1956
Burbank (5)	90,966†	H	1927	H. R. Bennett (M)	1954
Burlingame (1)	21,985†	O	1956	Charles F. Schwalm (M)2	1956
Calexico (1)	7,450‡	O	1956	Richard S. Emerson	1957
Carlsbad (1)	6,963‡	O	1955	Herbert E. Nelson (M)	1955
Chico (4)	13,754‡	H	1923	Robert O. Bailey (M)3	1951
Chula Vista (4)	31,339†	H	1949	F. S. Fulwiler (AM)	1957
Claremont (4)	9,758†	O	1948	Richard Malcolm (AM)	1957
Colton (1)	17,312†	O	1956	Lyman H. Cozad (AM)	1957
Compton (9)	63,670†	H	1925	Harry S. Scott (M)	1955
Concord (1)	28,537†	O	1953	Ray Doran (M)	1953
Corona (3)	12,707†	O	1949	Ralph D. Pfiffner (M)	1954
Coronado (8)	18,764†	O	1932	Race N. Wilt (AM)	1958
Corte Madera (1)	2,839†	O	1957	Arthur H. Brandow (AM)	1957
Costa Mesa (2)	22,631†	O	1953	Robert L. Unger (AM)	1956
Covina (1)	13,968†	O	1955	Neil Goedhard (M)	1955
Crescent City	1,706‡	O	1957		
Culver City (3)	31,367†	O	1949	M. Deane Seeger (M)3	1957
Cypress (1)	1,616‡	O	1956	Burton Wesenberg (AM)	1955
Dairyland (1)	550†	O	1955	Burton Wesenberg (AM)	1955
Dairy Valley (1)	3,200‡	O	1956	M. D. McKeown (AM)	1956
Daly City (1)	30,506†	O	1955	Howard I. Stites (M)3	1955
Davis (1)	6,050†	O	1955	Frank Fargo (M)	1955
Delano (6)	11,092†	Oh	1946	Raymond F. O'Hara (M)3	1957
Downey (2)	90,000‡	H	1956	Oren L. King (M)5	1957
Duarte (1)	15,870‡	O	1957	Robert L. Wilson (AM)	1957
El Cajon (1)	27,776†	O	1950	Bernard J. Noden (M)2	1950
El Centro (1)	17,791†	Oh	1953	Leonard McClintock (M)2	1953
El Cerrito (2)	23,633†	O	1948	Kenneth H. Smith (M)	1950
El Segundo (1)	11,688†	O	1956	John J. Sailors (M)3	1956
Escondido (3)	10,064†	O	1948	Lloyd M. Mitchell (AM)	1956
Fairfield (2)	11,661†	O	1953	Byron Gale Wilson (AM)	1956
Fillmore (2)	4,725†	O	1918	Leon Harthorn (AM)	1954
Fontana (1)	13,695‡	O	1955	Doyle Miller (M)2	1956
Fort Bragg (1)	4,108†	O	1939	Henry T. Williams	1956
Fremont (1)	26,788†	O	1956	F. R. Coop (M)2	1956
Fullerton (1)	49,272†	O	1953	Herman A. Hiltscher (M)	1953
Glendale (11)	111,647‡	H	1914	C. E. Perkins (M)3	1952
Glendora (1)	15,033†	O	1955	Craig McMicken (M)	1955
Hanford (2)	10,232‡	O	1950	George M. Minturn (M)	1951
Hawthorne (4)	28,212†	O	1948	David Rice	1958
Hayward (4)	54,789†	H	1947	S. Douglas Smith (AM)	1956
Hemet (3)	4,235†	O	1949	Paul E. Wilcox (AM)	1953
Hermosa Beach (1)	15,274†	Oh	1956	Chapman L. Bone (AM)	1956
Hillsborough (3)	6,685†	O	1928	Norman Stiene (M)	1955
Hollister (1)	4,903	O	1957	Lanier S. Brady (M)2	1957
Huntington Park (1)	29,450‡	O	1957	Ray A. Woods (M)2	1958
Imperial Beach (1)	10,500‡	O	1956	(Vacancy)	
Indio (3)	7,830†	O	1953	James O. Tennant (M)2	1956
Inglewood (3)	56,315†	O	1946	Walter Hahn, Jr. (M)2	1956
Irwindale (1)	729‡	O	1957	M. H. Matheson	1957
Laguna Beach (2)	8,206‡	O	1954	Casa J. Mercer, Jr. (AM)	1956
La Habra (1)	14,710†	O	1952	H. C. Billings (AM)	1952

CALIFORNIA– Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Lakewood (2)	71,316‡	O	1954	Henry L. Goerlick (AM)	1957
La Mesa (2)	23,521†	O	1953	Dudley N. Lapham (AM)	1957
La Puente (2)	20,066†	H	1956	Gordon Oehl	1958
Larkspur (1)	3,805†	O	1957	Ronald Piper (AM)	1957
La Verne (1)	5,310‡	O	1956	Wm. F. Cornett, Jr. (AM)	1956
Lincoln (1)	2,410	O	1956	(Vacancy)	
Lodi (2)	16,623†	Oh	1948	Henry A. Glaves, Jr. (AM)	1957
Long Beach (15)	322,884‡	H	1921	Samuel E. Vickers (M)2	1949
Los Banos (1)	5,418†	O	1950	Michael Dambrosio (AM)	1950
Los Gatos (2)	5,071‡	O	1953	John D. Slater (AM)	1958
Lynwood (3)	28,124†	O	1945	A. J. Bateman (AM)	1949
Madera (1)	12,706†	O	1951	J. F. Frymire (AM)	1951
Manhattan Beach (3)	32,535†	H	1948	Gayle T. Martin (M)3	1956
Manteca	3,804‡	O	1957		
Martinez (3)	8,595‡	O	1946	Gerald F. McMahon (AM)	1956
Menlo Park (1)	23,811†	O	1947	C. L. Longson (M)	1947
Merced (2)	20,394†	H	1948	Russell J. Cooney (M)	1951
Mill Valley (4)	7,996‡	O	1942	A. E. Almcrants (M)	1951
Milpitas (1)	1,924†	O	1954	Warren Schmid (M)	1954
Modesto (1)	30,805‡	H	1951	Ross Miller (M)3	1951
Monrovia (3)	25,286†	O	1949	Gifford W. Miller (M)2	1957
Monterey (7)	21,840†	H	1925	Alfred D. Coons (M)2	1956
Monterey Park (6)	29,277†	Oh	1948	Clifford G. Petrie (M)4	1958
Monte Vista (1)	8,008†	O	1956	Lawrence O'Rourke 2	1956
Mountain View (2)	26,023†	H	1952	Philip T. Lawlor (AM)	1955
Napa (3)	15,290†	H	1949	Lee M. Roberts (M)2	1953
National City (3)	26,832†	O	1950	James A. Bird	1955
Needles (5)	4,051	Oh	1952	William H. Hirschmann	1957
Nevada City (1)	2,562‡	O	1952	H. James Ray (M)	1952
Newark (1)	6,948†	O	1956	John H. Nail (AM)	1956
Newport Beach (2)	21,201†	H	1946	Robert H. Shelton (M)2	1956
No. Sacramento (3)	9,235†	O	1952	Homer H. Jack	1957
Oakdale (2)	4,336†	O	1955	John T. Schulte (AM)	1956
Oakland (4)	384,575	H	1931	Wayne E. Thompson (M)2	1954
Oceanside (2)	20,489†	O	1947	Franklin W. Lilley (M)	1952
Ojai (1)	3,930†	Oh	1956	J. Julian Baget (AM)2	1956
Ontario (2)	41,656†	O	1944	Harold J. Martin (M)	1945
Oxnard (2)	28,879†	O	1947	Paul E. Wolven (M)	1953
Pacific Grove (4)	10,741†	H	1927	Murl M. Fritschle (AM)	1957
Palm Springs (5)	12,225†	Oh	1941	Robert W. Peterson (M)	1953
Palo Alto (1)	41,002†	H	1950	Jerome Keithley (M)2	1950
Paramount (1)	20,000‡	O	1957	Albert W. Noland, Jr. (M)3	1957
Pasadena (5)	110,475‡	H	1921	Don C. McMillan (M)3	1948
Paso Robles (1)	6,252†	O	1946	S. S. Tucker (M)	1946
Petaluma (3)	12,157‡	H	1947	Ed Frank (M)	1952
Pittsburg (6)	16,574†	O	1919	Ernest C. Marriner, Jr. (M)3	1955
Placentia (3)	3,042†	O	1953	Charles F. Warren (AM)	1957
Pomona (1)	58,875†	O	1949	Frederick W. Sharp (AM)	1949
Porterville (7)	7,802†	H	1927	Charles J. Cummings (M)	1952
Redding (4)	11,880†	Oh	1946	Robert W. Cowden (AM)	1955
Redlands (3)	21,266†	O	1949	Fred H. Workman (AM)2	1952
Redondo Beach (5)	41,723†	H	1949	F. E. Hopkins (M)	1954
Redwood City (5)	38,960†	H	1929	James E. Neal (M)4	1958
Rialto (1)	15,359†	O	1956	Wm. H. Cunningham (M)2	1956
Richmond (3)	100,688‡	H	1920	Edwin S. Howell (M)2	1954
Ripon (1)	1,745‡	O	1953	(Vacancy)	
Riverbank (1)	2,662	O	1956	Edward H. Mooney (AM)	1956
Riverside (2)	75,673†	H	1953	Ted B. Adsit (M)3	1957
Roseville (1)	10,257†	H	1955	David C. Koester (M)2	1955
Sacramento (6)	157,182†	H	1921	B. W. Cavanaugh (M)	1946
Sacramento County (2)	277,140	H	1933	M. D. Tarshes (M)	1956
Salinas (5)	21,133†	O	1936	Thomas G. Dunne (AM)	1957
San Anselmo (1)	9,188‡	O	1958	Arthur W. Brewer (M)3	1958
San Bruno (3)	20,037†	Oh	1951	John C. Keefe (M)	1955
San Buenaventura (4)	25,880†	H	1933	Lawrence E. Olson (M)2	1948
San Carlos (2)	19,505†	O	1949	(Vacancy)	

CALIFORNIA— Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
San Clemente (2)	6,019†	O	1954	D. L. Evans (M)	1955
San Diego (9)	494,201†	H	1932	George E. Bean (M)5	1957
San Fernando (2)	15,668†	O	1952	Marshall W. Julian (AM)	1958
San Gabriel (2)	21,755†	O	1943	William J. Probert (AM)	1956
Sanger (1)	7,333†	O	1954	Douglas J. Flautt (M)2	1954
San Jose (6)	127,564†	H	1916	Anthony P. Hamann (M)	1950
San Leandro (6)	46,742‡	H	1928	Wesley McClure (M)	1948
San Luis Obispo (1)	17,229†	H	1955	Richard D. Miller (M)	1955
San Marino (1)	12,924†	O	1952	Charles Martin (M)2	1952
San Mateo (5)	60,437†	H	1923	Arthur B. Sullivan (M)	1946
San Mateo County (Redwood City) (1)	235,659	H	1951	E. R. Stallings (M)2	1951
San Pablo (1)	18,270†	O	1955	Kenneth B. Williams (AM)	1956
San Rafael (4)	16,526†	H	1947	Dan E. Andersen (AM)	1957
Santa Ana (1)	69,345†	H	1952	Carl J. Thornton (M)2	1952
Santa Barbara (3)	50,793†	H	1953	Perry W. Scott (AM)	1956
Santa Clara (2)	32,305†	H	1952	Loyd E. Brady (M)5	1957
Santa Clara County (San Jose) (3)	290,547	H	1951	Howard Campen	1957
Santa Cruz (2)	22,794†	H	1948	R. N. Klein (M)2	1952
Santa Fe Springs (1)	11,787‡	O	1957	Meno L. Wilhelms (M)2	1957
Santa Maria (2)	13,117†	O	1956	C. Thomas Bendorf (AM)	1958
Santa Monica (1)	75,132†	H	1947	Randall M. Dorton (M)4	1947
Santa Paula (3)	12,186†	O	1951	Robert J. Huntley (AM)	1957
Santa Rosa (11)	27,895‡	H	1923	Samuel B. Hood (M)	1950
Sausalito (1)	4,945†	O	1955	D. A. Duerr (AM)	1956
Seaside (1)	15,381†	O	1957	Gordon H. Howe (AM)	1957
Sebastopol (1)	2,731†	O	1956	Mel Bankhead (AM)	1956
Sierra Madre (2)	8,752†	O	1950	Lawrence Bevington (M)	1954
South Pasadena (5)	18,881†	O	1920	Frank H. Clough (M)	1940
S. San Francisco (3)	35,690†	O	1949	Eugene Aiello (AM)2	1956
Stockton (6)	81,445‡	H	1923	John C. Lilly (M)	1953
Sunnyvale (1)	35,094†	H	1949	H. K. Hunter (M)	1950
Torrance (1)	82,241†	H	1948	George W. Stevens (M)	1949
Tracy (1)	10,602†	O	1954	Robert L. Williams (M)2	1954
Tulare (11)	13,253†	H	1923	(Vacancy)	
Ukiah (4)	10,350†	O	1946	Lyell C. Cash (AM)	1956
Upland (1)	12,650†	O	1930	Elwin Alder (AM)	1955
Vacaville (1)	7,353†	S	1954	Robert Meyer (AM)	1954
Vallejo (3)	37,991‡	H	1946	Lohn R. Ficklin (M)3	1955
Visalia (3)	14,521†	H	1923	E. A. Dunn (M)	1943
Walnut Creek (2)	5,945‡	O	1956	Laverne A. Kimball (AM)	1958
West Covina (2)	40,915†	O	1955	George Aiassa (M)3	1958
Whittier (3)	32,217†	Oh	1949	Kenneth B. Douglas (M)2	1955
Woodland (1)	11,555†	O	1948	John H. Ferns (M)	1948
Yuba City (4)	10,294†	O	1951	Edward E. McCombs (AM)	1956

COLORADO—24

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Alamosa (2)	5,354	E	1952	Glynn Mills (M)	1954
Arvada (2)	8,000‡	E	1955	Karl G. Williams (M)2	1956
Aurora (1)	11,421	E	1953	Earl P. Sandquist (M)	1954
Boulder (8)	19,999	H	1918	M. Don Harmon (M)	1953
Canon City (3)	6,345	H	1947	George D. Adkins (AM)	1957
Colorado Springs (6)	45,472	H	1921	John M. Biery (M)2	1952
Cortez (1)	2,680‡	H	1958	Dave Hickman	1958
Delta (2)	4,097	H	1952	Riney F. Wilbert (AM)	1956
Durango (11)	9,494†	H	1915	Robert F. Peart (M)7	1958
Englewood (2)	16,869	E	1951	Leslie R. Rudd (M)3	1955
Florence (2)	2,773	E	1951	J. Joe Cox (AM)	1956
Fort Collins (1)	14,937	H	1939	G. H. Palmes (M)	1939
Glenwood Springs (3)	2,412	E	1948	Albert E. Axtell (M)2	1952
Golden (4)	5,238	E	1948	Walter G. Brown	1958
Grand Junction (8)	14,504	H	1922	Robert E. Cheever (AM)	1956
Greeley (2)	20,354	E	1951	B. H. Cruce (M)4	1954
La Junta (2)	7,712	E	1948	Tom Russell (M)	1949
Littleton (1)	3,378	E	1957	Carl D. Bryan (AM)	1958

COLORADO—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Monte Vista (5)	3,272	H	1922	Ronald Iske (M)	1952
Montrose (14)	4,964	H	1914	Donald R. Wageck (AM)	1958
Pueblo (4)	63,685	H	1950	Glenn S. Turner (AM)	1957
Sterling (3)	7,534	H	1951	Marvin G. McElwain (AM)	1957
Trinidad (5)	12,204	E	1948	Claude McAnally (AM)	1957
Wray (2)	2,198	H	1950	Harold B. Whyte	1952

CONNECTICUT—13

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Bloomfield t (5)	5,746	Sh	1941	Preston C. King (M)2	1953
Farmington t (2)	7,026	Sh	1948	Stephen A. Flis (M)2	1954
Groton	21,896	Sh	1957		
Hartford (1)	177,397	Sh	1948	Carleton F. Sharpe (M)2	1948
Killingly t (Danielson) (2)	10,015	E	1939	Owen Bell	1942
Manchester t (2)	34,116	Sh	1947	Richard Martin (M)	1952
Milford t (3)	26,870	Sh	1947	Charles R. Iovino (M)2	1957
New London (4)	30,551	Sh	1921	Edward R. Henkle (M)	1944
Norwich (2)	37,633	Sh	1951	Jay M. Etlinger (M)	1955
Stratford t (5)	33,428	Sh	1921	Harry B. Flood (M)	1945
West Hartford t (2)	44,402	Sh	1935	Donald H. Blatt (M)5	1956
Wethersfield t (1)	12,533	Sh	1954	Albert Gray, Jr. (M)4	1954
Windsor t (2)	11,833	Sh	1947	Robert B. Weiss (M)2	1952

DELAWARE—5

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Dover (5)	6,223	S	1929	G. P. Ward	1952
Milford (8)	5,179	S	1932	Roy E. Pettyjohn	1957
Newark (2)	6,731	O	1954	J. J. Salovaara (AM)3	1958
Rehoboth Beach (6)	1,794	S	1937	Lawrence I. Turner (M)	1953
Smyrna (4)	2,346	Sh	1945	Rex D. Gilmore (AM)	1955

FLORIDA—83

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Alachua (2)	1,116	Sh	1923	Julian O. Langford	1946
Apalachicola (2)	3,222	S	1947	Russell Nahm (AM)	1958
Atlantic Beach	1,604	Sh	1957		
Auburndale (2)	3,763	Sh	1949	Bruce Canova	1956
Bal Harbour (1)	334†	Sh	1947	Willard H. Webb (M)	1947
Bay Harbor Islands (2)	1,716†	S	1949	David R. Topp	1957
Bartow (10)	8,694	Sh	1922	Charles R. Odom (M)	1948
Belle Glade (2)	8,616†	Sh	1954	Clarence E. Robinson (M)4	1955
Clearwater (10)	15,581	Sh	1923	Jack Tallent (M)4	1957
Cocoa (1)	4,245	O	1945	Claude H. Dyal	1957
Coral Gables (7)	29,210†	Sh	1925	Ira F. Willard (M)3	1956
Dade City (2)	3,806	Sh	1946	Charles E. Jackson (AM)	1958
Dade County (1)	703,777†	H	1957	O. W. Campbell (M)3	1957
Dania (4)	5,680†	S	1949	Louis Malley (AM)	1958
Daytona Beach (22)	30,187	Sh	1922	Cletus R. Allen (M)2	1955
Deerfield Beach (2)	3,447†	S	1955	Clarence H. Landsittel (AM)	1957
DeLand (8)	8,652	Sh	1926	H. W. Johnson	1956
Delray Beach (4)	8,337†	Sh	1946	William E. Lawson (M)3	1954
Dunedin (9)	3,202	Sh	1926	Herbert R. Dear	1958
Eau Gallie (2)	1,554	Sh	1955	Clark Maxwell (M)2	1957
Eustis (1)	4,005	O	1956	Ernest P. Kidd (M)3	1956
Fernandina Beach (15)	4,420	Sh	1923	J. Floyd Glisson (M)4	1957
Fort Lauderdale (12)	62,906†	Sh	1925	William J. Veeder (M)	1955
Fort Meade (9)	2,803	Sh	1925	John L. Green (M)	1944
Fort Pierce (12)	13,502	Sh	1923	Walter F. Johnson (M)4	1955
Fort Walton Beach (2)	9,456†	Sh	1953	Joseph James Balcer (AM)	1957
Gainesville (6)	26,861	Sh	1921	Robert E. Layton (M)5	1957
Green Cove Springs (4)	3,291	O	1946	C. B. Bowles	1954
Gulfport (2)	8,000‡	H	1954	C. Joseph Babineau (M)2	1957
Haines City (8)	5,630	Sh	1925	Richard G. Simmons (AM)2	1956
Hallandale (1)	6,005†	Sh	1953	Ralph L. Smith (M)	1953
Hollywood (17)	22,798	Sh	1926	Joseph W. Watson (M)	1952
Homestead (1)	6,848†	S	1955	J. B. Henderson (AM)	1957
Jacksonville Beach (9)	6,430	Sh	1938	Buford W. McRae (M)2	1957
Jupiter Island (1)	200	O	1953	Richard Tuggle (M)	1953

FLORIDA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Key West (8)	26,433	Sh	1945	Dave King (M)4	1957
Kissimmee (11)	4,310	Sh	1923	B. Harold Farmer (AM)	1955
Lake Alfred (2)	1,270	Sh	1927	George T. Costello (M)	1953
Lake Wales (1)	6,821	Sh	1953	Howard F. Burns (M)	1953
Lake Worth (9)	15,315†	Sh	1937	Tom G. Smith	1957
Lakeland (8)	30,851	Sh	1914	David O. Payne (M)	1952
Largo (18)	1,547	Sh	1913	C. F. Fussell	1949
Leesburg (7)	7,395	Sh	1923	M. W. Thomas (M)2	1958
Lynn Haven (3)	2,608†	S	1951	William Kinsaul (AM)	1955
Madeira Beach (3)	4,000‡	Sh	1953	Harold J. Hilliard, Sr. (AM)2	1957
Madison (1)	3,150	Sh	1945	Jesse Hughey (M)	1945
Marianna (4)	5,845	S	1943	A. H. Lewis	1949
Melbourne (11)	4,223	Sh	1926	Tevis Huguely (M)	1955
Miami (13)	259,035†	Sh	1921	Edward A. Evans (M)	1952
Miami Beach (3)	50,981†	S	1923	Morris N. Lipp (AM)	1958
Miami Shores (3)	5,086‡	Sh	1932	C. Lawton McCall (M)	1935
Miami Springs (1)	10,138†	O	1956	J. D. Ryan (AM)	1956
Naples (1)	1,465	Sh	1948	F. M. Lowdermilk (M)	1949
New Smyrna Beach (9)	5,775	Sh	1921	W. T. Slattery (AM)	1957
Niceville (3)	4,645†	S	1955	Wilbur Langston	1957
North Bay Vil. (2)	1,247†	O	1952	Joseph Maskol	1957
North Miami (1)	23,463†	H	1952	Robert V. Youkey (M)	1952
Ocala (10)	11,741	Sh	1918	John M. Baldwin (M)2	1948
Opa-locka (4)	9,392†	Sh	1953	Walter J. Brown (AM)	1957
Palatka (6)	9,176	Sh	1924	J. H. Bryan (M)	1950
Palm Beach (2)	5,066†	Sh	1922	Jacob M. Boyd (M)	1954
Panama City (3)	32,097†	Sh	1940	Ernest E. Watkins (M)2	1958
Pensacola (4)	50,954†	Sh	1931	Oliver J. Semmes, Jr. (M)	1947
Plant City (7)	9,230	Sh	1927	T. J. McCall (M)	1941
Polk City (2)	195‡	S	1925	Charles G. Smith	1956
Pompano Beach (4)	9,416†	Sh	1947	James S. Hughes (M)4	1955
Quincy (3)	6,505	Sh	1923	Harbert C. Gregory (M)	1948
Safety Harbor (3)	894‡	Sh	1927	Charles H. Tucker (AM)6	1957
St. Augustine (10)	13,555	Sh	1915	G. Marvin Grier	1953
St. Petersburg (6)	96,738	Sh	1931	Ross E. Windom (M)4	1948
Sanford (9)	11,935	Sh	1920	Warren Knowles (M)3	1954
Sarasota (4)	18,896	Sh	1946	Kenneth Thompson (M)	1950
South Miami (2)	7,600†	Sh	1953	L. M. McConnell (M)4	1956
Stuart (6)	2,912	Sh	1926	Joe N. Crowder 2	1956
Surfside (Miami Bch)(3)	2,592†	Sh	1949	Frederick M. Bowen, Jr. (M)	1954
Tallahassee (5)	38,100†	Sh	1920	Arvah B. Hopkins (M)	1952
Tarpon Springs (10)	4,323	Sh	1941	Henry McKie Salley	1958
Temple Terrace (1)	1,500‡	Sh	1955	H. P. Wardwell (AM)	1947
Titusville (4)	2,604	Sh	1947	James Stewart (M)	1953
Vero Beach (5)	4,746	Sh	1951	Eugene Lyon (AM)	1958
West Palm Beach (11)	51,015†	Sh	1919	Keith R. Chinn (M)	1954
Winter Haven (11)	8,605	Sh	1923	Oscar Hettema (M)2	1957
Winter Park (7)	8,250	Sh	1950	Joseph A. Rickards (M)2	1957

GEORGIA—31

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Albany (5)	31,155	Sh	1924	Carey Burnett (M)	1954
Avondale Estates (5)	1,070	Sh	1927	Dewey C. Brown, Jr. (AM)	1954
Brunswick (8)	17,954	Sh	1921	H. B. Lovvorn (M)2	1956
Buford (4)	3,812	Sh	1939	J. C. Dover (AM)	1952
Cairo (3)	5,577	Sh	1946	C. E. Layton (M)3	1956
Cartersville (9)	7,720	Sh	1917	Fred Lamb (AM)	1957
Cedartown (5)	9,470	Sh	1938	Robert L. Veal (AM)	1956
Columbus (5)	79,611	Sh	1922	J. A. Willman (M)	1947
Cordele (7)	9,462	Sh	1923	S. E. Cox	1950
Cornelia (12)	2,424	Sh	1928	Pope Ellard	1952
Decatur (7)	21,635	Sh	1921	John D Powell (AM)	1956
Douglas (6)	7,428	Sh	1941	Lewis H. Cook	1958
Eastman (7)	3,597	Sh	1922	John J. Thomas (AM)	1956
Elberton (2)	6,772	Sh	1954	Charles M. Dixon (M)3	1957
Forest Park (1)	2,653	Sh	1957	(Vacancy)	
Fulton Co. (Atlanta)(1)	473,572	Sh	1947	A. E. Fuller (M)2	1947

GEORGIA— Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Gainesville (10)	11,936	Sh	1922	George A. Whiten (M)2	1958
Griffin (8)	13,982	Sh	1918	Jack Langford (M)2	1957
Hawkinsville (3)	3,342	Sh	1941	G. L. Simpson	1951
Jesup (2)	4,605	Sh	1955	Norman E. Tucker (AM)2	1957
LaGrange (1)	25,025	Sh	1950	H. M. Crane (M)2	1950
Manchester (8)	4,036	Sh	1923	Ellis McCurdy (AM)	1955
Moultrie (4)	11,639	Sh	1937	Lloyd Baxter (M)	1952
Quitman (7)	4,769	Sh	1922	R. E. Dorough (M)	1952
Rome (2)	29,615	Sh	1919	S. S. King (M)	1937
Savannah (1)	119,638	S	1954	F. A. Jacocks (M)3	1954
Sylvania (3)	2,939	H	1952	(Vacancy)	
Thomasville (3)	14,424	Sh	1944	Herschell F. Snuggs (M)3	1957
Tifton (8)	6,831	Sh	1921	Shell Hartley (M)	1954
Toccoa (7)	6,781	Sh	1932	W. S. Sharman (M)	1954
Waycross (8)	18,842‡	Sh	1923	C. S. Eidson	1957

IDAHO—2

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Pocatello (1)	27,140†	E	1951	William B. Webb (M)2	1951
Twin Falls (2)	17,600	E	1950	Joseph H. Latimore (M)	1952

ILLINOIS—46

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Alton (1)	32,550	E	1957	Graham W. Watt (AM)	1958
Arlington Hghts. (1)	19,149†	E	1954	F. Robert Buechner (M)8	1954
Bloomington (2)	36,127†	E	1953	Eugene G. Moody (M)2	1956
Brookfield (2)	19,588†	E	1947	C. Harold Eash (M)	1948
Champaign (1)	39,563	E	1958	Robert H. Oldland (M)2	1958
Crystal Lake (1)	5,976†	E	1957	Francis M. Hoag (AM)2	1957
Deerfield (3)	7,609†	O	1952	Royce W. Owens (AM)	1958
Elgin (1)	47,565†	E	1955	Raymond P. Botch (M)2	1955
Elmhurst (1)	34,654†	E	1953	Robert T. Palmer (M)2	1953
Elmwood Park (1)	21,554†	E	1953	Howard A. Olson (M)	1954
Evanston (1)	74,959†	E	1953	Bert W. Johnson (M)3	1953
Galena (3)	4,648	E	1949	Orville E. Meyer (M)2	1954
Galesburg (1)	31,425	E	1957	Raymond E. Harbaugh (M)2	1957
Glencoe (3)	8,647†	O	1914	Robert B. Morris (M)	1951
Glenview (2)	13,470†	O	1931	Walter J. Hoffman (M)	1935
Greenville (1)	4,069	E	1957	Arthur S. Johnson (M)2	1957
Hinsdale (2)	11,324†	O	1949	Leonard M. Carlman (AM)	1957
Highland Park (1)	20,480†	E	1955	Ralph W. Snyder (M)2	1955
Homewood (2)	10,613†	E	1953	Robert A. Weidaw (AM)	1957
Joliet (1)	51,601	E	1955	Chester B. Lewis (M)3	1955
Kenilworth (3)	2,789	O	1920	Wm. C. Drager (M)4	1948
La Grange (2)	14,611†	O	1951	Robert E. Meyer (AM)	1957
Lake Forest (1)	8,963†	O	1956	William B. Douglas (AM)	1956
Lombard (2)	18,468†	E	1955	Charles A. Willis (AM)	1957
Mascoutah (1)	3,351†	E	1955	Chester F. Williams (M)2	1955
Maywood (3)	27,473	O	1952	Eugene Joyaux	1958
Mount Prospect (1)	11,894†	O	1955	Harold G. Appleby (AM)	1956
Mt. Vernon (2)	15,600	E	1953	Harlow R. Richardson (M)2	1955
Northbrook (2)	8,148†	E	1953	Troy L. Miller (M)	1955
Oak Lawn (1)	17,895†	E	1953	Camille D. Andre (M)	1953
Oak Park (1)	61,326†	E	1953	Mark E. Keane (M)2	1953
Park Forest (2)	27,967†	E	1950	John L. Scott (M)	1952
Park Ridge (2)	27,590†	O	1949	James L. Galloway (M)4	1953
Peoria (1)	111,856	E	1953	(Vacancy)	
Princeton	5,765	E	1956	(Vacancy)	
Riverside (3)	9,153	O	1925	Allen L. Sandberg (AM)	1957
Rock Island (2)	49,461†	E	1953	Robert D. Heitsch, Jr. (M)5	1957
Savanna (2)	5,058	E	1953	(Vacancy)	
Skokie (1)	43,987†	E	1957	Arthur Lowther (M)2	1958
Villa Park (2)	15,600†	E	1957	Robert L. Hegel (AM)2	1958
Westchester (2)	12,710†	O	1952	Charles Danek (AM)	1957
Western Springs (2)	9,097†	O	1948	Richard Brown (AM)	1956
Wilmette (5)	18,162	O	1930	William A. Wolff (M)	1940
Winnetka (3)	13,058†	O	1915	C. R. Miller (M)	1951
Wood River (2)	10,190	E	1953	Leland F. Kraft (AM)	1957

ILLINOIS — Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Woodstock (3)	8,234†	E	1952	Pete A. Pakey (AM)	1957

INDIANA—0

IOWA—20

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ames (3)	22,898	O	1920	John M. Carpenter (M)	1953
Clarinda (11)	5,086	O	1913	Walter R. Sales (AM)	1957
Coon Rapids (2)	1,676	O	1952	Lyle Knight	1956
Council Bluffs (4)	45,429	E	1950	Paul L. White (M)2	1957
Des Moines (2)	177,965	E	1950	George Forster (AM)2	1957
Dubuque (6)	49,671	E	1920	Laverne J. Schiltz (M)	1951
Grinnell (2)	6,828	O	1955	George C. Merkel (AM)	1957
Guttenberg (1)	1,912	O	1956	John Beckman (AM)	1957
Iowa City (1)	27,212	E	1951	Peter F. Roan (M)3	1951
Iowa Falls (7)	4,900	O	1914	Angus Crawford (AM)	1955
Manchester (7)	3,987	O	1915	Orvis Okerlund (AM)	1957
Mapleton (1)	1,857	O	1956	William Jensen	1956
Maquoketa (7)	4,307	O	1920	Harry Hardinge (AM)3	1958
Mt. Pleasant (4)	5,843	O	1916	William Wright	1957
Ottumwa (1)	33,631	E	1953	(Vacancy)	
Shenandoah (2)	6,938	O	1946	Paul G. Osterholm (M)	1948
Sioux City (2)	83,991	E	1953	Cornelius Bodine, Jr. (M)6	1958
Villisca (7)	1,838	O	1919	Henry C. Fastenau	1952
Webster City (5)	7,611	E	1915	C. C. McCarthy (M)	1940
West Liberty (3)	1,866	O	1920	Waldo C. Myers (AM)	1941

KANSAS—35

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Abilene (5)	5,775	E	1939	Carl L. Nicolay (M)	1953
Arkansas City (2)	12,903	E	1931	Wayne E. Lambert (AM)	1949
Atchison (7)	12,792	E	1921	William R. Yerkes (AM)	1956
Augusta (2)	4,483	E	1951	K. F. Sanborn (M)2	1957
Belleville (6)	2,858	E	1921	Earl Whitney (AM)	1955
Chanute (3)	10,109	E	1951	R. J. Hayes (M)4	1957
Colby (7)	3,859	E	1947	Thomas C. Browne (M)	1955
Concordia (3)	7,175	E	1949	Charles W. Moss (AM)	1957
El Dorado (9)	11,037	E	1917	Stanley H. Dial (AM)	1957
Emporia (2)	11,669‡	E	1947	R. W. Cunningham (AM)	1956
Garden City (2)	10,905	E	1949	Deane P. Wiley (M)2	1954
Hays (10)	8,625	E	1919	Harley E. Lucas (M)2	1955
Hoisington (4)	4,012	E	1924	Jack Branum (M)2	1955
Holton (4)	2,705	E	1948	Gorton Jim Boyd (AM)	1957
Hutchinson (4)	33,575	E	1947	J. D. Baughman (M)7	1957
Independence (3)	11,335	E	1945	Glen Hackmaster	1954
Junction City (2)	13,462	E	1947	Virgil Basgall (M)2	1950
Kinsley (5)	2,479	E	1922	Albert E. Wilson (M)	1944
La Crosse (5)	1,769	E	1925	Leroy Trafton (M)4	1956
Larned (1)	4,447	E	1948	Wayne N. Baxter (M)	1948
Lawrence (2)	23,351	E	1951	Harold E. Horn (M)2	1957
Liberal (3)	7,134	E	1946	W. D. Pittser (M)	1949
Manhattan (2)	19,056	E	1951	D. C. Wesche (AM)	1956
McCracken (3)	553‡	E	1919	J. I. Edwards	1929
Newton (10)	11,590	E	1927	Chester E. Petersen (AM)	1956
Parsons (2)	14,750	E	1953	Bernard P. Budd (AM)	1957
Pittsburg (4)	19,341	E	1949	Warren B. Browning (M)2	1957
Russell (2)	6,483	E	1948	John B. LaDuex (M)2	1951
St. Marys (4)	1,201	E	1921	M. E. Coleman	1931
Salina (6)	26,176	E	1921	Leland M. Srack (M)	1952
Sterling (10)	2,243	E	1925	Ray A. Hanfeld	1956
Stockton (4)	1,867	E	1921	C. N. Harper (AM)	1955
Wamego (2)	1,869	E	1953	Frazer Edmonds (AM)	1957
Wichita (10)	168,279	E	1917	Frank H. Backstrom (M)2	1956
Winfield (5)	10,238‡	E	1921	Kenneth F. Watts	1950

KENTUCKY—12

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ashland (3)	31,131	E	1950	F. Kenneth Kyle (M)2	1957
Corbin (4)	7,744	E	1950	W. L. Walker (M)	1954

KENTUCKY—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Covington (10)	64,452	E	1932	Glenn Lovern (AM)3	1958
Frankfort (1)	11,916	E	1957	S. R. Marshall (AM)	1958
Hazard (9)	6,985	E	1938	Hobart Wooton	1956
Lexington (9)	55,534	E	1932	Herbert D. Fritz (M)3	1951
Maysville	8,508‡	E	1954	Miss Hazel Larkin (Acting)	1954
Morehead (2)	3,102	E	1954	Felix Wellman	1956
Newport (8)	31,044	E	1932	Oscar Hesch (M)4	1958
Owensboro (3)	33,983‡	E	1954	Ernest M. Ford	1958
Paducah (19)	32,430‡	E	1934	Lloyd C. Emery	1955
Pikeville (2)	5,154	E	1954	Hugh B. Hall	1956

LOUISIANA—0

MAINE—131

Amity t (1)	300‡	E	1952	Fred C. Greaves 5	1952
Ashland t (6)	2,370‡	Sh	1935	Kermit Crandall (AM)	1955
Auburn (11)	23,134	Sh	1918	Woodbury E. Brackett (M)8	1958
Augusta	20,913	Sh	1959		
Baileyville t (Woodland) (2)	1,821‡	Sh	1933	Frank Foggia (AM)	1937
Bangor (6)	31,558	Sh	1932	Joseph R. Coupal, Jr. (M)3	1954
Bar Harbor t (3)	3,864‡	Sh	1948	Ralph F. W. Eye (M)2	1956
Bath (3)	10,644	Sh	1948	Stanley W. Judkins (M)2	1955
Belfast (7)	5,960	Sh	1930	Laurance E. Dow (M)	1952
Benedicta t (1)	225‡	E	1955	Theodore R. Bartlett 3	1955
Berwick t (4)	2,166‡	E	1949	Paul J. Flynn (AM)	1957
Bethel t (2)	2,367‡	E	1954	Harold L. Bean 2	1957
Blaine t (6)	1,118‡	E	1943	Beulah M. Vinsonhaler	1952
Boothbay t (4)	1,559‡	E	1947	Clarence J. Buckley 2	1957
Boothbay Harbor t (4)	2,290‡	E	1949	Chester A. Swett	1955
Bowdoinham t (1)	1,039‡	E	1951	Bert D. Merrill	1951
Brewer (4)	6,862	Sh	1932	Donald J. Waring (M)3	1955
Bridgewater t (6)	1,279‡	E	1942	Lewis Finemore	1956
Bridgton t (6)	2,950‡	E	1940	H. Dayton Benway	1955
Brownville t (7)	1,964‡	Sh	1944	Ernest L. Sevey	1957
Brunswick t (3)	10,996‡	E	1949	Thomas M. Libby (AM)3	1955
Buckport t (1)	3,120‡	E	1946	L. W. O'Connor (M)2	1946
Calais (6)	4,589	Sh	1948	Emerson H. Higgins (AM)	1955
Camden t (5)	3,670‡	Sh	1925	Sterling C. Morris (M)2	1957
Caribou t (4)	9,923‡	Sh	1940	Charles D. Hatch (AM)	1956
Carmel t (4)	996‡	E	1950	Clyde Hewes	1952
Castle Hill t (3)	581‡	E	1941	Edward G. Quinlan 2	1957
Chelsea t (5)	2,169‡	E	1949	Harry Philbrook	1956
Clinton t (4)	1,623‡	E	1945	Clarence Bessey	1957
Corinna t (3)	1,752‡	E	1940	John W. Bird	1948
Corinth t (4)	1,167‡	E	1952	Edward P. Snow	1956
Crystal t (2)	373‡	E	1946	Basil S. Campbell	1947
Danforth t (6)	1,174‡	E	1941	Ernest H. McKay	1957
Dexter t (4)	4,126‡	E	1946	Vance E. Dearborn (M)3	1955
Dover-Foxcroft t (4)	4,218‡	Sh	1938	Laurence A. Peabody (AM)3	1948
Dyer Brook t (5)	219‡	E	1942	V. W. McLaughlin	1954
Eagle Lake (4)	1,516‡	E	1944	James Martin	1956
Eastport (7)	3,123	Sh	1936	(Vacancy)	
Ellsworth (5)	3,936	Sh	1934	Elton M. Rich (AM)3	1956
Fairfield t (4)	5,811‡	Sh	1946	Robert Hanson 2	1957
Farmington t (2)	4,677‡	E	1948	Millard S. Quimby (M)3	1953
Fort Fairfield t (8)	5,791‡	Sh	1929	Leonard H. Kyle (M)	1949
Fort Kent t (2)	5,343‡	Sh	1944	Elbridge Gagnon	1945
Freeport t (3)	3,280‡	E	1946	Osmond C. Bonsey (M)3	1955
Frenchville t (2)	1,528‡	E	1944	Florence H. Michaud	1957
Gardiner (1)	6,649	Sh	1955	Julian Deshaies (M)	1955
Garland t (1)	581‡	E	1955	Harry A. Roach	1955
Gorham	4,742‡	E	1957		
Greenville t (2)	1,889‡	E	1948	Archie D. Sanborn	1951
Guilford t (5)	1,842‡	E	1945	Charles A. Haynes 2	1952
Hartland t (2)	1,310‡	E	1952	Claude E. Fisher	1953

MAINE—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Haynesville t (3)	185‡	E	1944	John H. Hatch	1956
Hermon t (2)	1,728‡	E	1952	John S. Taylor 2	1956
Hodgdon t (1)	1,162‡	E	1940	Fred C. Greaves 5	1940
Houlton t (4)	8,377‡	Sh	1939	Robert E. Curtis (AM)	1957
Island Falls t (3)	1,237‡	E	1946	Roland Webb	1957
Islesboro t (4)	529‡	E	1948	Ellis A. Reeby 2	1954
Jackman pl (3)	964‡	E	1949	Leon W. Smiley	1956
Kennebunk t (2)	4,273‡	E	1948	Frederick T. Staples (AM)2	1958
Limestone t (4)	2,427‡	E	1946	Bernard Cameron (AM)	1955
Lincoln t (7)	4,030‡	Sh	1940	Carlton Holmes	1956
Linneus t (1)	777‡	E	1940	Fred C. Greaves 5	1940
Lisbon t (4)	4,318‡	E	1951	Hayward B. Carsley (M)2	1957
Litchfield t (1)	953‡	E	1955	H. R. Johnson	1955
Littleton t (1)	1,001‡	E	1945	Anna L. Schools	1945
Lubec t (2)	2,973‡	E	1955	Richard P. Hill	1957
Machias t (5)	2,063‡	E	1949	Robert C. Smith	1957
Madawaska t (6)	4,900‡	E	1946	Adrian O. Jacques (M)4	1955
Madison t (6)	3,639‡	E	1947	Mrs. Marion Huggins	1956
Mapleton t (4)	1,367‡	E	1941	Edward G. Quinlan 2	1957
Mars Hill t (9)	2,060‡	E	1941	Stanley Lavery (M)	1955
Masardis t (3)	523‡	E	1939	Charles Sylvester	1956
Mechanic Falls t (2)	2,061‡	Sh	1943	Edward Sawyer	1949
Merrill t (2)	383‡	E	1941	Leland G. Adams 2	1942
Mexico t (4)	4,762‡	E	1953	John W. True 5	1957
Milbridge t (4)	1,199‡	E	1950	Rollin Thurlow 5	1957
Millinocket (1)	5,755‡	E	1957	Robert P. McLaughlin (AM)2	1957
Milo t (2)	2,898‡	Sh	1938	Bion F. Jose 2	1942
Monmouth t (3)	1,683‡	E	1947	J. Merton Wyman 4	1957
Monroe t (7)	593‡	E	1946	Earl E. Richardson	1956
Monson t (3)	855‡	E	1947	Lyle C. Towne 3	1957
Monticello t (2)	1,284‡	E	1943	Arnot Archibald	1946
Mount Desert t (4) (Northeast Harbor)	1,776‡	Sh	1932	(Vacancy)	
New Canada pl (4) (Soldier Pond)	444‡	E	1945	Claud Dumond	1955
New Gloucester t (3)	2,628‡	E	1949	Conrad L. Drapeau	1952
New Portland t (2)	733‡	E	1942	M. D. Davis	1946
Norridgewock t (7)	1,784‡	E	1940	Chester Carson	1954
Norway t (5)	3,811‡	E	1943	Donald F. McAllister	1957
Oakfield t (5)	1,009‡	E	1946	V. W. McLaughlin	1954
Oakland t (5)	2,679‡	Sh	1935	Leigh Webber 4	1954
Ogunquit (3)	1,200‡	Sh	1952	Percival H. Wardwell (AM)2	1957
Old Orchard Beach (6)	4,707‡	E	1950	Elton O. Feeney (M)3	1957
Old Town (5)	8,261	Sh	1946	John P. Bibber (M)3	1955
Orono t (2)	7,504‡	E	1947	Ronald Clifford (M)4	1957
Orrington t (3)	1,895‡	E	1954	Roland J. Dubay	1955
Oxford t (4)	1,569‡	E	1951	Mrs. Beulah Staples	1956
Patten t (6)	1,536‡	E	1941	Robert L. Anderson	1953
Phillips t (1)	1,088‡	E	1952	Charles E. Toothaker	1952
Pittsfield t (6)	3,909‡	E	1938	O. Lionel Pomroy (AM)	1956
Portage Lake t (2)	542‡	E	1942	Donald Abbott 2	1945
Portland (5)	77,634	Sh	1923	Julian H. Orr (M)2	1954
Presque Isle (4)	9,954	Sh	1933	John Henchey (AM)	1956
Rangeley t (1)	1,228‡	E	1946	O. R. Rowe	1947
Reed pl (1)	351‡	E	1945	Fred C. Greaves 5	1945
Richmond t (5)	2,217‡	E	1946	Charles E. Danforth	1952
Rockland (2)	9,234	Sh	1946	(Vacancy)	
Rockport t (1)	1,656‡	E	1955	Archie A. Stevens (M)3	1955
Rumford t (4)	9,954‡	Sh	1927	Leo J. Morency (M)3	1956
St. Agatha t (1)	1,512‡	E	1944	Sylvio Michaud	1944
St. Albans (2)	1,035‡	E	1950	Selden Martin	1954
St. Francis pl (4)	1,384‡	E	1947	George M. Jones	1950
Sangerville t (2)	1,161‡	E	1948	Orville D. Carr	1953
Scarborough (1)	4,600‡	E	1957	Earle D. Stevens (AM)	1957
Searsport t (4)	1,457‡	E	1955	Dudley E. Foley	1956
Sherman t (2)	1,029‡	E	1941	Theodore R. Bartlett 3	1953

MAINE—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Skowhegan t (6)	7,422‡	E	1944	Harold L. Thurlow (AM)3	1957
Smyrna t (1)	349‡	E	1942	Leland G. Adams 2	1942
South Berwick t (3)	2,646‡	E	1949	James H. Thompson (AM)	1956
South Portland (4)	21,866	Sh	1934	B. B. Allen (M)6	1957
Stacyville pl (3)	679‡	E	1944	Theodore R. Bartlett 3	1950
Stockholm t (1)	641‡	E	1944	Mrs. Agnes Baxter	1944
Stonington t (5)	1,660‡	E	1946	A. C. Brown (AM)	1956
Thomaston t (2)	2,810‡	E	1950	Leon E. Fitts 3	1954
Van Buren t (3)	5,094‡	Sh	1945	Albert G. Cyr	1955
Vassalboro t (4)	2,261‡	E	1944	Francis E. Munsey	1954
Waldoboro t (3)	2,536‡	E	1950	Elden H. Shute 3	1955
Wallagrass pl (Soldier Pond) (3)	1,035‡	E	1944	Mrs. Emery Labbe	1956
Warren t (3)	1,576‡	E	1953	LeRoy Picard (AM)	1957
Washburn t (5)	1,913‡	Sh	1931	Milford H. Blackstone (M)	1945
Wells t (4)	2,321‡	E	1949	Richard J. Bowen (M)	1955
Wilton t (1)	3,455‡	E	1951	James M. Ordway (M)2	1951

MARYLAND—5

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Anne Arundel County (Annapolis) (2)	117,392	S	1949	Edward R. Lonergan (M)	1951
Greenbelt (3)	7,074	S	1938	Charles T. McDonald (M)	1948
Montgomery County (Rockville) (3)	164,401	H	1948	Melvin L. Reese (M)	1955
Princess Anne (5)	1,407	Sh	1949	James Powell (AM)	1957
Rockville (2)	6,934	O	1948	John H. Markland (M)	1954

MASSACHUSETTS—25

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Amherst t (1)	10,856	Sh	1954	Allen L. Torrey (M)3	1954
Arlington t (1)	44,353	Sh	1953	Edward C. Monahan (M)3	1953
Brockton (1)	62,860	E	1958	William A. Gildea	1958
Cambridge (2)	120,740	E	1942	John J. Curry (M)	1952
Concord t (1)	10,700‡	H	1956	Theodore M. Nelson (M)3	1956
Danvers t (2)	15,720	Sh	1950	Daniel J. McFadden (M)	1954
Gloucester (2)	25,167	E	1954	Richard W. Mayo (AM)	1956
Haverhill (3)	47,280	E	1952	Gilbert D. Chavenelle (AM)2	1956
Holden t (2)	5,975	Sh	1952	Earle D. Hardy (AM)	1955
Ipswich t (1)	6,895	Sh	1955	Norris W. Stilphen (M)2	1955
Lowell (3)	97,249	E	1944	Frank E. Barrett (M)	1953
Mansfield t (9)	7,184	Sh	1921	Cecil O. Lancaster (M)	1955
Medford (2)	66,113	E	1950	(Vacancy)	
Middleborough t (3)	10,164	Sh	1921	Edwin Wilson (AM)	1955
North Adams (2)	21,567	E	1952	Gordon Dillon (M)2	1957
Norwood t (8)	16,636	Sh	1915	Walter A. Blasenak (AM)	1957
Provincetown t (2)	3,795	Sh	1954	James V. Coyne (M)2	1955
Randolph t (2)	9,982	Sh	1955	Robert A. Hancock (AM)2	1957
Revere (2)	36,763	E	1950	Edward P. O'Toole (M)	1953
Saugus t (4)	17,162	Sh	1948	(Vacancy)	
Shrewsbury t (2)	10,594	Sh	1954	Richard D. Carney (AM)	1957
Stoughton t (4)	11,146	Sh	1922	Robert J. M. O'Hare (M)	1954
Williamstown (1)	6,194	E	1957	J. Maynard Austin (M)2	1957
Wilmington t (2)	7,039	Sh	1951	(Vacancy)	
Worcester (2)	203,486	E	1950	Francis J. McGrath (M)	1951

MICHIGAN—115

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Adrian (1)	21,000‡	H	1957	Robert A. Finley (M)2	1957
Allegan (1)	4,801	H	1947	P. H. Beauvais (M)5	1947
Alma (6)	8,341	H	1919	James D. McNaughton (M)	1950
Alpena (7)	13,135	H	1916	F. N. Jackson (M)	1955
Ann Arbor (1)	50,077	H	1956	Guy C. Larcom, Jr. (AM)	1956
Bay City (8)	52,523	H	1921	Casimer F. Jablonski (M)	1952
Belleville (1)	1,722	O	1957	(Vacancy)	
Benton Harbor (7)	18,769	H	1921	Don C. Stewart (AM)	1957
Berkley (6)	17,931	H	1944	Edwin J. Johnston	1957
Big Rapids (10)	6,736	H	1914	John E. Kane (AM)2	1957
Birmingham (8)	15,467	H	1918	L. R. Gare (AM)	1957
Bloomfield Hills (2)	1,468	H	1932	Elmer Kephart	1948

MICHIGAN—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Brighton (2)	1,861	H	1956	A. Robert Buechner, Jr. (AM)	1957
Buchanan (3)	5,224	H	1949	John H. Kennaugh (AM)	1957
Cadillac (8)	10,425	H	1914	L. A. Hanson (M)	1954
Caspian (1)	1,608	H	1950	Charles Kruzict	1956
Cheboygan (3)	5,687	H	1950	Lawrence C. Savage, Jr.	1957
Clare (2)	2,440	H	1948	(Vacancy)	
Clawson (7)	5,196	H	1940	Robert O. Wright (M)	1950
Crystal Falls (3)	2,316	H	1917	Robert B. Zill (AM)	1957
Davison (3)	1,745	H	1939	Donald R. Smith	1941
Durand (1)	3,194	H	1933	Boyd K. Benedict (M)	1956
East Detroit (5)	21,461	H	1929	Charles Beaubien (M)	1951
East Grand Rapids (2)	6,403	H	1927	L. Henry Gork (M)	1930
East Lansing (2)	20,325	H	1944	John M. Patriarche (M)	1948
Escanaba (4)	15,170	H	1922	A. V. Aronson (M)	1945
Farmington (3)	2,325	H	1951	Earl Scherffius (AM)	1956
Ferndale (2)	29,675	H	1924	Wilfred A. Laking (M)	1949
Flat Rock (1)	1,931	O	1957	James H. Van Orden	1957
Flint (11)	163,143	H	1930	Harold C. Chirgwin (M)	1954
Flushing (4)	2,226	O	1948	(Vacancy)	
Fremont (2)	3,056	O	1951	Jacob J. Goll (AM)	1956
Gaastra (2)	575‡	H	1949	Clarence Thoney	1955
Garden City (1)	9,012	H	1947	(Vacancy)	
Gaylord (2)	2,271	O	1953	Walter E. Looney (M)2	1956
Gladstone (5)	4,831	H	1923	H. J. Henrikson	1943
Grand Haven (8)	9,536	H	1915	R. V. Terrill (M)	1945
Grand Rapids (13)	176,515	H	1917	Donald M. Oakes (M)3	1955
Grayling (4)	2,066	H	1935	Russell Carlson (AM)	1953
Greenville (1)	6,668	H	1956	Alan G. Davis	1956
Grosse Pte. Farms (2)	13,600‡	O	1955	Sidney de Boer (AM)	1956
Grosse Pte. Park (2)	13,075	H	1942	Robert A. Slone (M)3	1958
Grosse Pte. Shores (5)	1,032	H	1916	T. K. Jefferis (M)	1946
Grosse Pte. Woods (3)	10,381	H	1950	William H. Lange (M)3	1954
Harbor Springs (8)	1,626	H	1932	Aldwyn C. Wager (M)	1954
Harper Woods (2)	9,029‡	O	1951	Robert J. McNutt (M)2	1955
Hart (5)	2,172	H	1947	Howard Gwinnup (AM)	1956
Hazel Park (7)	17,770	H	1942	Calvin C. Henry (AM)	1956
Hillsdale	7,297‡	H	1958		
Holland (2)	15,858	H	1950	Herb H. Holt (M)	1954
Holly (3)	2,663	O	1951	Norman E. Tufford (AM)	1956
Howell (1)	4,353	H	1955	Fred H. Tholen (AM)	1956
Hudson (1)	2,773	H	1955	William E. Besuden (AM)	1956
Huntington Woods (4)	4,949	H	1928	Fred L. Yockey (AM)	1955
Imlay City (1)	1,654	H	1956	David E. Firestone (AM)	1956
Inkster (2)	16,728	H	1953	William E. Meadowcroft (AM)	1956
Iron River (3)	4,048	H	1926	Julius S. Metros	1951
Ironwood (9)	11,466	H	1925	Lloyd Waterstraut (M)3	1950
Ishpeming (1)	8,962	H	1944	(Vacancy)	
Jackson (15)	51,088	H	1915	Joseph A. Warren (M)2	1951
Kalamazoo (8)	64,906‡	H	1918	Clarence H. Elliott (M)4	1951
Kingsford (7)	5,038	H	1924	Frank E. Carlson (AM)	1957
Lapeer (9)	6,143	H	1919	Howard R. Gohlke (M)4	1955
Lathrup Village (1)	2,500‡	H	1953	Leonard Watchowski (M)	1954
Ludington (3)	9,506	H	1942	James F. Cartier (M)	1953
Madison Heights (2)	16,000‡	H	1956	Jack P. Sweitzer (AM)	1957
Manistee (8)	8,642	H	1914	James R. Burch (M)2	1954
Manistique (8)	5,086	H	1926	O. E. Livermore	1954
Marine City (3)	4,270	H	1951	A. J. Westrick (AM)	1956
Marquette (3)	17,202	H	1946	George Meholick, Jr. (M)3	1955
Marysville (4)	2,534	H	1943	H. Maxwell Davenport (M)3	1954
Mason	3,514	O	1957		
Midland (1)	14,285	H	1945	Ray Fry (M)	1952
Mount Clemens (2)	17,027	H	1954	Edwin E. Whedon (AM)	1957
Mount Pleasant (5)	11,393	H	1921	Allan J. Kronbach (M)	1949
Muskegon (7)	48,429	H	1920	George F. Liddle (M)2	1942
Muskegon Heights (4)	18,828	H	1922	Roy J. Miles (M)	1942
Negaunee (4)	6,517†	H	1950	Leonard J. Harris (M)3	1957

MICHIGAN—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Northville (1)	3,240	O	1956	John Robertson (AM)	1956
Norway (4)	3,258	H	1949	Paul Trione (AM)	1956
Oak Park (2)	28,138‡	H	1953	Virgil C. Knowles (M)4	1957
Otsego (3)	3,990	H	1953	James R. Schubert (M)2	1956
Oxford (1)	2,305	C	1956	Ralph W. Precious (AM)	1956
Petoskey (8)	6,468	H	1916	Ernest L. Neumann (M)2	1949
Pleasant Ridge (5)	3,594	H	1919	Paul D. Foxworthy (M)2	1956
Plymouth (8)	6,637	H	1918	A. F. Glassford (M)	1949
Pontiac (9)	73,681	H	1920	W. K. Willman (M)4	1950
Port Huron (4)	35,725	H	1941	Calvin M. Lakin (M)3	1958
Portland (3)	2,807	H	1919	Dwayne Partain (AM)	1957
Richmond (1)	2,025	O	1957	Samuel Grey (AM)	1957
Rochester (2)	4,279	H	1948	Paul A. York (M)2	1958
Rockford (4)	1,937	H	1935	(Vacancy)	
Rogers City (4)	3,873	H	1947	Charles R. McKee (M)	1955
Roseville (2)	15,816	H	1953	O. R. Pearson (AM)	1954
Royal Oak (5)	46,898	H	1917	E. M. Shafter (M)	1931
Saginaw (3)	92,918	H	1936	C. A. Miller (M)4	1949
St. Clair Shores (4)	19,823	H	1951	Howard H. Kramer (M)5	1958
St. Johns (5)	4,954	H	1919	Kenneth W. Anderson (AM)	1957
St. Joseph (2)	10,223	H	1929	Leland L. Hill (M)	1951
St. Louis (3)	3,347	H	1943	Donald P. Ziemke (M)	1954
Sault Ste. Marie (5)	17,912	H	1917	R E. Speer (M)	1951
Springfield (2) (Battle Creek)	3,000‡	H	1953	Paul Garvin (AM)	1955
Stambaugh (2)	1,969	H	1924	George Hammar	1953
Sturgis (6)	7,786	H	1921	Worth N. Yoder (M)	1948
Sylvan Lake (Pontiac) (5)	1,165	H	1947	Louis G. Barry (AM)	1957
Tecumseh (1)	4,020	H	1954	E. J. Nelson (AM)	1954
Three Rivers (9)	6,785	H	1918	Clifford R. Miles (M)2	1956
Traverse City (4)	16,974	H	1940	N. G. Damoose (M)2	1955
Troy (Birmingham) (3)	13,674‡	H	1955	C. Randolph Lukens (M)2	1957
Vassar (4)	2,530	H	1945	William F. Wilson (M)	1954
Wakefield (4)	3,344	H	1949	Wm. O. Mackie	1957
Walled Lake (2)	2,600‡	H	1955	George A. Shaw (AM)	1956
Wayne (3)	9,409	H	1947	Wallace G. Arrowsmith (M)	1949
Whitehall (3)	1,819	O	1945	Carlton W. Laird (AM)	1958
Ypsilanti (2)	18,302	H	1947	(Vacancy)	

MINNESOTA—20

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Albert Lea (6)	13,545	H	1929	Barkley G. Omans (M)2	1956
Anoka (4)	7,396	H	1914	C. R. Johnson (AM)	1938
Bemidji (1)	10,001	H	1953	James Deneen (M)2	1953
Bloomington (1)	30,000‡	E	1955	Frank H. Lawler (M)3	1956
Columbia Heights (12)	8,175	H	1921	Malcolm O. Watson	1958
Coon Rapids (1)	9,500‡	E	1958	E. Robert Peterson	1958
Edina (1)	9,744	E	1954	Warren C. Hyde (M)3	1955
Fridley (2)	3,796	E	1953	Clarence E. Maddy (AM)	1957
Granite Falls (1)	2,511	H	1951	Orvil J. Johnson (M)	1952
Hopkins (3)	7,595	H	1948	(Vacancy)	
Mankato (2)	18,809	H	1953	Harold B. Vasey (M)4	1955
Montevideo (1)	5,459	H	1948	Roy Rodeberg (Act.)	1953
Morris (5)	3,811	H	1914	Merwin B. Haase	1957
Mound (3)	2,061	E	1950	Vernon Boxell	1956
New Ulm (1)	9,348	H	1953	Philip L. White (M)3	1953
North St. Paul (1)	4,248	E	1951	(Vacancy)	
Richfield (3)	31,756†	E	1950	Oliver Van Krevelen (AM)	1955
St. Louis Park (1)	35,292†	H	1955	Thomas E. Chenoweth (M)2	1955
Wayzata (3)	1,791	H	1947	Donald E. Pipes (AM)	1956
White Bear Lake (7)	13,032†	H	1921	Edward G. Bayuk (M)2	1955

MISSISSIPPI—4

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Grenada (2)	7,388	H	1951	John E. McEachin (M)	1952
Meridian (4)	41,893	E	1949	L. B. Cresswell (AM)	1956
Moorhead (1)	1,749	E	1954	W. L. Jackson, Jr.	1954
Picayune (1)	6,707	E	1953	A. J. Read	1954

MISSOURI—23

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Berkeley (1)	5,268	E	1957	Gordon Olson (M)2	1957
Cameron (3)	3,570	E	1949	Glen Woods (M)2	1956
Charleston (1)	5,501	E	1947	Clyde E. Swank (M)4	1948
Clayton (1)	16,035	E	1957	Clifford W. O'Key (AM)	1957
Columbia (3)	31,974	H	1949	W. Leo Hill (M)	1952
DeSoto (3)	5,357	E	1948	A. J. O'Rourke (M)	1951
Excelsior Springs (13)	5,888	E	1922	David H. Pence (M)	1955
Ferguson (1)	11,573	H	1954	Robert C. Storey (M)3	1954
Joplin (2)	38,711	H	1954	R. B. Riddle (M)3	1957
Kansas City (3)	456,622	H	1926	L. P. Cookingham (M)4	1940
Lebanon (8)	6,808	E	1946	Hugh T. Henry (AM)3	1958
Marceline (2)	3,172	E	1953	Lawrence Gish (M)	1955
Maryville (2)	6,834	E	1953	Robert G. Pierce (AM)	1957
Mexico (4)	11,623	E	1949	W. Robert Semple (AM)	1958
Moberly (3)	13,115	E	1944	Kenneth Bolin	1955
Neosho (6)	5,790	E	1944	Homer B. Ball, Jr. (M)	1955
Nevada (4)	8,009	E	1946	Thomas B. Herring (AM)	1953
Olivette (1)	6,000‡	E	1957	J. Eldon Mariott (AM)	1957
Slater (6)	2,836	E	1948	Arthur J. Mulvihill (AM)3	1956
Springfield (3)	66,731	H	1953	W. B. Avery (M)2	1956
University City (2)	39,892	H	1947	Elder Gunter (M)3	1950
Warrensburg (1)	6,857	E	1957	Stanley Dean Fisher (M)2	1957
Webster Groves (1)	23,390	H	1954	Harold C. McClintock (M)4	1954

MONTANA—4

Bozeman (5)	11,325	E	1921	M. E. Henderson (M)	1937
Helena (3)	17,581	E	1953	(Vacancy)	
Missoula (2)	22,485	E	1954	Alan Cuthbertson (M)	1957
Petroleum Co. (Winnett) (5)	1,026	E	1942	M. N. Gershmel	1957

NEBRASKA—9

Alliance (6)	7,891	E	1919	R. W. Laing (M)	1947
Chadron (4)	4,687	E	1950	Edwin F. Weis (AM)	1957
Gordon (2)	2,058	E	1950	A. H. Britton (M)	1952
Kearney (2)	12,115	E	1951	Ray E. Lundy (M)	1953
Lexington (3)	5,068	E	1948	Richard J. Kroon (AM)	1958
McCook (3)	7,678	E	1950	George W. Pyle (AM)	1957
Scottsbluff (1)	12,858	E	1949	Carsten D. Leikvold (AM)2	1956
Sidney (2)	4,912	E	1950	Murrey W. Fuller (M)2	1953
Valentine (2)	2,700	E	1957	Richard D. Land	1958

NEVADA—6

Caliente (1)	960‡	Sh	1957	Evan H. Edwards (AM)	1957
Elko (2)	5,393	Sh	1946	Henry Etchemendy (AM)	1955
Las Vegas (6)	44,795†	Sh	1943	A. H. Kennedy (M)	1955
Reno (4)	32,497	Sh	1947	C. B. Kinnison (M)2	1956
Sparks (3)	8,203	Sh	1955	Robert W. Rank (AM)	1957
Washoe County (1)	50,205‡	Sh	1957	Allen B. Carter (M)2	1957

NEW HAMPSHIRE—13

Ashland t (5)	1,599	E	1949	Robert W. Rhodes (AM)2	1955
Claremont (3)	12,811	Sh	1948	Thomas E. Duff (M)2	1957
Conway (2)	4,109	E	1956	Roy A. Kane (M)2	1958
Exeter (1)	6,000‡	E	1956	Allen M. Marks (AM)2	1956
Goffstown	5,638	E	1957		
Hampton t (2)	2,847	E	1954	John P. Batchelder (AM)2	1957
Keene (1)	15,638	E	1956	Donald E. Chick (M)2	1956
Lancaster t (4)	3,113	E	1948	Donald E. Crane (AM)	1956
Lebanon (1)	8,495‡	E	1958	Jacob D. Dumelle (AM)	1958
Meredith t (4)	2,222	E	1948	David Sullivan (AM)	1955
Newport t (5)	5,131	E	1948	William M. Mims	1958
Northumberland (1)	3,000‡	E	1956	Kenneth D. Boehner (AM)	1956
Portsmouth (2)	18,830	Sh	1948	Robert C. Violette (M)4	1952

NEW JERSEY—16

Asbury Park (6)	17,094	E	1933	Kendall H. Lee (AM)	1957

NEW JERSEY—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Cedar Grove tp (1)	8,002‡	E	1954	Raymond M. Urquhart (M)	1955
Clifton (3)	64,511	E	1934	William Holster (AM)	1957
Fair Lawn (3)	23,885	E	1948	W. T. Williamson (M)5	1953
Hackensack (3)	29,219	E	1933	Harold V. Reilly (M)	1948
Keansburg (5)	5,559	E	1925	C. Bernard Blum (AM)	1957
Livingston tp (1)	9,932‡	E	1957	Robert H. Harp (M)2	1957
Lodi (2)	15,392	E	1955	Albert H. Branca	1956
Medford Lakes (6)	461‡	E	1946	John A. Weaver, Jr. (M)	1953
Mount Holly tp (2)	8,206‡	E	1953	R. H. vanDeusen (M)3	1957
Newton t (1)	5,781	E	1956	Dana T. Whitman (M)2	1956
Parsippany-Troy Hills tp (1)	15,290‡	E	1953	(Vacancy)	
Pequannock tp (1)	5,254‡	E	1957	Walter Schmidt (AM)	1957
Ridgewood (1)	17,481	O	1953	Wayne P. Mitchell (M)3	1953
Teaneck tp (2)	33,772	E	1930	James T. Welsh (M)	1950
Teterboro (4)	28‡	E	1938	Frank A. Battell	1954
NEW MEXICO—14					
Alamagordo (2)	6,783	E	1950	Rolla Buck (AM)	1955
Albuquerque (8)	96,815	H	1918	Edmund L. Engel (M)	1952
Clayton (6)	3,515	O	1921	Manson Edmondson (M)	1943
Clovis (13)	17,318	E	1922	Marvin S. Hass (M)	1950
Farmington (1)	15,115†	O	1955	A. J. Vasilakis (M)	1955
Hobbs (2)	13,875	E	1950	Neal Harr (M)3	1953
Las Cruces (2)	12,325	E	1948	Patrick McClernon (M)	1950
Lovington (2)	3,134	E	1955	J. W. Allen	1957
Raton (2)	8,241	E	1956	John R. McGinn (M)2	1957
Roswell (5)	25,738	O	1914	C. M. Woodbury (M)	1946
Santa Fe (2)	27,998	O	1955	Howard Ashbaugh	1957
Silver City (1)	7,022‡	O	1957	Lawrence W. Adams (AM)	1957
Tucumcari (4)	8,419	H	1946	J. A. Fleming (M)	1951
Truth or Consequences (2)	4,563	E	1956	Hal L. Everett (M)3	1957
NEW YORK—24					
Ardsley (3)	3,634†	Sh	1955	Ben S. Miller (AM)	1957
Auburn (8)	36,722	H	1920	George F. Train 2	1956
Batavia (1)	17,799‡	H	1958	C. Richard Foote (AM)	1958
Elmira (6)	49,716	E	1934	Angus Johnson (M)2	1958
Hastings-on-Hudson (2)	8,487†	O	1949	Alfred S. Harding (M)3	1955
Long Beach (3)	22,757†	H	1946	Maurice J. Fleischman	1950
Mamaroneck (3)	16,718†	E	1931	William H. Johnson (M)	1940
Monroe County (Rochester) (1)	487,632	E	1936	Clarence A. Smith	1936
Monticello (1)	4,951†	E	1954	Thomas S. Belmont (M)	1954
Newburgh (13)	31,956	H	1916	William H. Kennedy (AM)	1955
New Rochelle (7)	72,195†	H	1932	(Vacancy)	
Niagara Falls (9)	101,022†	E	1916	Edward H. Potthoff (AM)	1957
Patchogue (1)	8,288†	O	1955	(Vacancy)	
Pleasantville (1)	4,861	O	1951	Frederick Tubman (AM)	1955
Poughkeepsie (4)	41,023	H	1952	John J. Desmond (M)4	1957
Rochester (6)	332,488	H	1928	Robert P. Aex (M)2	1954
Rome (2)	47,920†	H	1954	(Vacancy)	
Saranac Lake (6)	6,913	E	1920	Stanley Savarie	1957
Scarsdale (1)	17,209†	O	1949	Reeves Newsom (M)	1949
Schenectady (6)	91,785	E	1936	Arthur Blessing (M)	1954
Sherrill (11)	2,236	H	1916	Clarence Garner	1954
Watertown (5)	34,350	H	1920	Ronald G. Forbes (AM)	1957
Watervliet (5)	15,197	E	1920	Nicholas J. Normile	1951
Yonkers (6)	178,145†	H	1940	Charles L. Curran (M)	1952
NORTH CAROLINA—55					
Ahoskie (1)	3,579‡	E	1957	J. E. Hulse, Jr.	1957
Asheboro (4)	7,701	O	1942	Clifford Pace (M)	1950
Asheville (4)	53,000	E	1931	J. Weldon Weir (M)	1950
Black Mountain (2)	1,174	S	1951	Richard T. Greene	1952
Burlington (4)	24,560	E	1945	J. Douglas Mackintosh, Jr. (M)2	1953

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Carolina Beach (5)	1,080	E	1949	William Gary Head (AM)	1958
Chapel Hill (6)	9,177	O	1922	Thomas D. Rose (M)	1949
Charlotte (6)	134,042	E	1929	Henry A. Yancey (M)5	1946
Clinton (1)	4,414‡	E	1957	W. Clyde Stone, Jr. (AM)	1957
Dunn (4)	6,316	E	1949	Archie B. Uzzle, Jr.	1952
Durham (4)	71,311	E	1921	Robert W. Flack (M)4	1946
Durham County (2)	101,639	E	1930	E. S. Swindell, Jr. (AM)	1949
Elizabeth City (4)	12,685	E	1923	E. T. Hyman (M)	1953
Fayetteville (1)	34,715	E	1949	Gilbert W. Ray (M)2	1949
Fuquay Springs (3)	1,992	O	1933	W. O. Council	1946
Gastonia (5)	34,389†	E	1919	James S. Carter (M)	1953
Goldsboro (6)	21,454	E	1917	L. P. Benton (AM)	1957
Graham (3)	5,026	E	1955	Bruce Turney (AM)2	1957
Greensboro (7)	74,989	E	1921	James R. Townsend (M)	1947
Greenville (2)	16,724	E	1953	Leonard P. Bloxam (AM)	1956
Guilford Co. (Greensboro) (1)	191,057	E	1942	J. Harry Weatherly (M)	1942
Hickory (10)	14,755	Sh	1913	H. L. Burdette (M)3	1947
High Point (7)	39,973	E	1915	T. E. Hinson (M)2	1947
Jacksonville (1)	3,960	E	1953	Hugh B. Hines, Jr. (M)2	1953
Kinston (2)	18,336	E	1948	Roy R. Robinson, Sr. (M)2	1955
Laurinburg (2)	7,134	E	1951	Guy Smith (M)	1955
Lexington (4)	13,751	E	1935	George H. Aull, Jr. (M)2	1957
Louisburg (2)	2,545	E	1957	E. T. Jones	1958
Lumberton (1)	14,448†	E	1949	A. B. Sansbury (M)2	1949
Marion (1)	3,214†	E	1949	Reece C. Snyder (M)	1949
Monroe (2)	10,140	O	1949	Lott T. Rogers (M)3	1953
Mooresville (2)	7,121	E	1950	Ridley T. Nichol (M)2	1955
Morganton (16)	8,311	E	1913	Robert Carr	1954
New Bern (2)	15,812	E	1947	C. L. Barnhardt (M)	1948
Newton (3)	6,039	E	1950	G. Sam Rowe (AM)	1958
Oxford (1)	6,685	E	1949	W. F. Parham	1951
Raleigh (2)	65,679	E	1947	William H. Carper (M)5	1950
Reidsville (3)	11,708	E	1921	J. L. Womack (AM)	1926
Rocky Mount (4)	27,697	E	1927	S. C. MacIntire, Jr. (M)2	1954
Roxboro (7)	4,321	O	1928	W. F. Timberlake (M)	1949
Salisbury (5)	20,102	E	1927	C. L. Lineback (M)4	1955
Sanford (2)	10,013	E	1949	(Vacancy)	
Selma (2)	2,639	O	1956	Stacy Thomas	1957
Southern Pines (2)	4,272	E	1953	Louis E. Scheipers, Jr. (AM)	1956
Southport (3)	1,748	E	1955	C. D. Pickerrell 2	1958
Statesville (2)	16,901	E	1949	Herman E. Dickerson (M)2	1955
Tarboro (1)	8,120	E	1955	W. B. Howard (M)	1955
Thomasville (8)	11,154	E	1915	W. T. Green, Jr. (M)	1955
Tryon (4)	1,985	O	1931	Alex Arledge (AM)	1957
Valdese (1)	2,730	O	1932	Lee Ribet (M)	1932
Washington (2)	9,698	E	1952	Robert H. Peck (M)3	1957
Whiteville (4)	4,238	E	1947	W. S. Huggins (AM)	1956
Wilmington (3)	45,043	E	1941	James R. Benson (M)	1946
Wilson (3)	23,010	E	1933	Jack Maynard (M)5	1955
Winston-Salem (2)	87,811	E	1948	John M. Gold (M)	1951

NORTH DAKOTA—2

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Grand Forks (3)	26,836	E	1947	Alan E. Webster (M)5	1957
Minot (3)	22,032	E	1933	Paul F. Frederick (AM)	1958

OHIO—38

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Amberley vil (1)	800‡	H	1955	Oscar T. Egolf (AM)	1956
Bedford (2)	9,105	H	1932	O. E. Hutchinson (M)	1942
Carey (5)	3,260	E	1945	George Dunn	1956
Cincinnati (4)	503,998	H	1926	C. A. Harrell (M)6	1954
Cleveland Heights (3)	59,141	H	1922	Ray P. Martin (M)	1952
Clyde (1)	4,083	H	1958	Joseph Banta (AM)	1958
Dayton (7)	243,872	H	1914	Herbert W. Starick (M)2	1953
Delaware (2)	11,804	H	1954	Roger W. Stilwell (AM)	1956
East Cleveland (2)	40,047	H	1918	Charles A. Carran (M)	1922
Fairborn (3)	7,847	H	1949	Earl P. Wagner (M)3	1957

OHIO — Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Franklin (1)	5,388‡	O	1957	John H. Heintz (AM)	1958
Gallipolis (10)	7,871	H	1918	Austin O. Cotton (AM)	1957
Geneva (1)	4,718‡	H	1958	Robert C. Salisbury	1958
Hamilton (4)	57,951	H	1928	Howard F. Wilson (AM)	1957
Hudson (1)	1,538	H	1958	W. D. Toyne (M)4	1958
Indian Hill (Cincinnati) 2	2,090	H	1942	Warren W. Parks (M)	1943
Ironton (5)	16,339	E	1930	O. M. Wiseman	1954
Kettering (Dayton)	38,118†	H	1954	Ervin L. Welch (M)3	1954
Middletown (2)	33,695	H	1950	Charles W. Thompson (AM)	1955
Oakwood (Dayton) (2)	9,691	E	1932	Alfred C. Bergman (M)	1948
Oberlin (6)	7,062	H	1926	Richard J. Dunn (AM)	1958
Painesville (7)	14,432	E	1920	Fred E. Weisbrod (M)2	1957
Piqua (4)	17,447	H	1930	Robert M. Hance, Jr. (M)	1949
Portsmouth (10)	36,798	H	1930	George Mingle (AM)	1957
Sandusky (7)	29,375	H	1916	(Vacancy)	
Sidney (2)	11,491	H	1956	William G. Fultz (AM)	1958
South Charleston (6)	1,452	H	1918	Elton Tindall	1950
Springfield (15)	78,508	H	1914	Harold R. Cheek (M)5	1954
Toledo (5)	303,616	H	1936	Russell W. Rink (M)4	1957
Twinsburg (1)	4,000		1958	Ralph Earl Weaver (AM)	1958
Upper Arlington (1)	9,024	H	1956	C. C. Ryan (AM)	1956
Washington Ct. House (6)	10,560	E	1936	J. F. Parkinson (M)4	1952
Westerville (9)	4,112	E	1916	L. R. Orendorff (AM)	1958
Worthington (1)	6,440†	E	1956	James E. Johnson (AM)2	1958
Wyoming (2)	5,582	H	1949	Rupert A. Anderegg (M)2	1955
Xenia (6)	12,877	H	1918	Karl Lehr (AM)	1958
Yellow Springs (1)	2,896	H	1952	W. Howard Kahoe	1952
Zanesville (1)	40,517	E	1958	Richard H. Custer (M)4	1958

OKLAHOMA—56

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ada (4)	15,995	H	1946	John R. Hamman (M)3	1951
Altus (1)	9,735	E	1955	Leon Carver (M)4	1955
Anadarko (3)	6,184	H	1947	Joe E. Parris (AM)2	1957
Ardmore (11)	17,890	H	1921	Robert E. Cavins (AM)	1957
Atoka (6)	2,653	H	1937	Curtis Sprouse	1956
Bartlesville (3)	19,228	H	1927	Erbin E. Jones (M)3	1950
Bethany (1)	5,705	H	1953	Harry B. Macrory (M)	1953
Broken Arrow (1)	3,262	E	1955	Morgan Hays (AM)	1955
Chandler (9)	2,724	H	1925	Orville Hunt	1957
Cherokee (7)	2,635	H	1920	Don Groves	1957
Chickasha (2)	15,842	H	1946	Harry B. McDowell	1951
Claremore (2)	5,494	E	1955	(Vacancy)	
Cleveland (4)	2,464	H	1931	J. D. Cheek	1954
Coalgate (7)	1,984	H	1914	R. M. Lacy	1925
Crescent (2)	1,341	E	1951	John Paris	1955
Cushing (4)	8,414	H	1929	L. L. Houston (M)2	1951
Davis (2)	1,928	E	1955	Perman Strickland	1957
Dewey (1)	4,000‡	H	1956	Huey Long	1956
Drumright (4)	5,028	H	1949	Max L. Minor (AM)	1957
Duncan (15)	15,325	H	1920	John B. Davidson (M)3	1955
Edmond (9)	6,086	H	1925	J. B. Marshall (M)	1950
Elk City (7)	7,962	H	1929	Ray Damron (AM)	1953
El Reno (7)	10,991	H	1926	C. A. Bentley (M)3	1946
Enid (2)	36,017	H	1947	Gerald D. Wilkins (M)3	1950
Fairview (2)	2,411	E	1951	E. M. Evans (AM)	1954
Grandfield (5)	1,232	H	1921	W. G. Medlock	1955
Guthrie (10)	10,113	H	1929	R. O. Whitchurch (M)	1952
Hartshorne (1)	2,330	E	1955	John E. White (AM)	1955
Heavener (6)	2,103	H	1922	J. Ray Farley	1950
Henryetta (3)	7,987	E	1953	Harold R. Yungmeyer (M)	1955
Konawa (5)	2,707	H	1948	(Vacancy)	
Lindsay (6)	3,021	H	1947	A. E. Ash (AM)2	1957
McAlester (13)	17,878	H	1919	F. F. McCormack (AM)	1957
Madill (9)	2,791	H	1917	J. H. Kirtley	1949
Mangum (14)	4,271	H	1914	Edward W. Day	1956
Midwest City (3)	10,166	H	1949	Robert W. Quinlan (AM)	1952
Muskogee (14)	37,289	H	1920	C. Clay Harrell (M)	1952

OKLAHOMA— Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Newkirk (1)	2,201	E	1956	Gene Leavitt	1956
Norman (11)	27,006	H	1919	Grover L. Morris (AM)	1957
Nowata (10)	3,965	H	1920	Charles Flanniken	1957
Oklahoma City (13)	243,504	H	1927	Sheldon Stirling (AM)	1957
Okmulgee (2)	18,317	H	1954	James W. Harrison (M)3	1957
Pauls Valley (2)	6,896	H	1945	E. T. Barber (M)	1952
Pawhuska (16)	5,331	H	1921	Clarence Paden	1957
Ponca City (1)	20,180	O	1954	Frank A. Winsted (M)	1954
Purcell (3)	3,546	H	1949	Roy W. Devero (AM)	1957
Sallisaw (3)	2,885	H	1919	Leon W. Black	1955
Sapulpa (8)	13,031	H	1922	Add Ellyson (AM)2	1956
Shawnee (5)	22,948	H	1930	Willard B. Moran (M)	1951
Stigler (5)	2,125	H	1947	John A. Wells (AM)	1955
Tecumseh (8)	2,275	H	1929	G. E. Horne	1955
Tonkawa (2)	3,643	E	1951	Hal H. Hunt (AM)	1954
Walters (9)	2,743	H	1919	Hugh Fitzsimons (AM)	1957
Waurika (4)	2,327	H	1951	T. R. McCasling (M)4	1955
Woodward (6)	5,915	H	1929	Thomas W. Keltch (M)	1951
Yale (9)	1,359	H	1921	C. W. Stepp	1950

OREGON—29

Albany (5)	12,300‡	H	1949	William D. Bollman (AM)	1956
Astoria (5)	12,331	H	1923	Brewer A. Billie (M)	1949
Baker (3)	9,471	H	1950	Robert Applegate (M)2	1955
Bend (2)	11,409	H	1929	Walter Thompson (AM)	1955
Coos Bay (4)	7,200‡	H	1945	Robert G. Kyle (M)	1952
Cornelius (3)	1,145	H	1949	J. D. Harleman	1954
Corvallis (2)	17,900‡	H	1949	John F. Porter (M)2	1956
Eugene (3)	44,406‡	H	1945	Robert A. Finlayson (M)3	1953
Forest Grove (2)	5,004‡	H	1938	M. O. Gardner (M)	1948
Grants Pass (3)	9,716‡	H	1946	Hugh McKinley (M)2	1956
Hillsboro (3)	6,831‡	H	1924	J. W. Barney (M)	1939
La Grande (14)	9,100†	H	1913	Fred J. Young (AM)	1956
Medford (1)	20,083‡	H	1954	Robert A. Duff (M)	1954
Milton-Freewater (5)	4,200‡	H	1938	J. R. Castner (M)3	1956
Milwaukie (4)	5,650‡	H	1945	Earl S. Burdick	1955
North Bend (1)	7,200†	O	1955	(Vacancy)	
Nyssa (3)	2,772‡	H	1945	Aubrey R. Middaugh (M)	1955
Oregon City (3)	8,257‡	H	1924	Robert Clute (M)	1953
Pendleton (6)	14,500‡	H	1947	Andrew J. Browning (AM)2	1958
Roseburg (3)	12,600‡	H	1947	George W. Farrell (M)	1954
Salem (2)	45,812‡	H	1947	Kent Mathewson (M)3	1956
Silverton (3)	3,146	H	1941	R. E. Borland (M)2	1945
Springfield (5)	13,250‡	H	1947	E. Robert Turner (M)2	1955
Sutherlin (3)	2,780‡	H	1952	C. Dean Smith (AM)	1956
Sweet Home (4)	4,050‡	H	1943	Roy Eames (M)	1954
The Dalles (5)	10,600‡	H	1949	Robert B. Laursen (AM)2	1957
Tillamook (4)	4,271‡	H	1947	H. S. Paulson (M)	1952
Toledo (1)	2,323‡	H	1956	(Vacancy)	
Warrenton (10)	1,896	H	1925	Emerson R. Baldwin (M)	1944

PENNSYLVANIA—86

Ashland (2)	6,192	O	1930	Franklin L. Lane (M)	1955
Aspinwall (2)	4,084	O	1925	Winfield S. Lea	1944
Avalon (2)	6,463	O	1928	Joseph N. Arthur (M)	1928
Beaver (1)	6,360	O	1951	Lyle C. Kimple (M)	1951
Bellefonte (1)	5,651	O	1956	Dale F. Helsel (AM)	1956
Bensalem (1)	20,800	O	1957	William A. Sommers (AM)	1957
Bethel (2)	11,324	O	1956	Ralph D. Bowen	1958
Blairsville (6)	5,000	O	1922	John A. Fatora (M)	1947
Boyertown (4)	4,074	O	1938	Rowland A. Read (M)	1950
Bristol (1)	12,710	O	1956	Ira M. Gates (AM)	1957
Bristol Twp (1)	50,000‡	O	1956	Henry Rolfes, Jr. (M)5	1957
Camp Hill (2)	5,934	O	1954	R. J. Rountree, Jr. (M)3	1956
Carlisle (6)	16,812	O	1921	Ivan L. Carter, Jr. (AM)	1957
Cheltenham tp (Elkins Park) (1)	34,818†	O	1937	Harold C. Pike (M)	1937

PENNSYLVANIA — Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Clark's Summit (4)	2,940	O	1950	(Vacancy)	
Dormont (6)	13,405	O	1922	Ora Thomas (AM)	1958
Downingtown (2)	4,948	O	1953	Walter I. Leland (M)2	1956
Doylestown (1)	5,262	O	1956	J. G. Pearsall (AM)	1957
Edgewood (2)	5,292	O	1931	N. Michael Markl (AM)	1952
Edgeworth (Sewickley) (5)	1,466	O	1914	Robert E. Lunn (M)	1953
Ellwood City (5)	12,945	O	1928	Arthur Emmerson (AM)2	1956
Ephrata (2)	7,027	O	1938	Carl W. Fuehrer (M)2	1942
Fox Chapel (Pittsburgh) (2)	1,721	O	1937	Richard R. Moore (M)2	1957
Grove City (3)	7,411	O	1939	Walter A. Scheiber (M)	1955
Hampton tp (Allison Park) (2)	6,104‡	O	1955	John H. Eisenman	1956
Hanover (3)	14,048	O	1928	Robert H. McGregor (M)3	1957
Hickory Twp.	2,500‡	O	1957		
Hollidaysburg (2)	6,483	O	1953	Robert R. Mitchell (AM)	1956
Homer City (1)	2,372	O	1956	Andrew W. Mock (AM)	1956
Indiana (1)	11,743	O	1954	George H. Shea	1955
Jefferson (1)	5,534‡	O	1957	Alex Frazer, Jr.	1957
Lansdowne (3)	12,169	O	1922	Fred Roberts	1954
Lehighton (3)	6,565	O	1943	Walter H. Niehoff (M)	1955
Lewisburg (1)	6,000‡	O	1957	Ray W. Westerfield (AM)	1957
Lewistown (6)	13,894	O	1943	Bernard F. Smith (M)2	1956
Lititz (2)	5,568	O	1950	David J. Bauer (M)	1955
Lower Merion tp (Ardmore) (2)	48,745	O	1942	John F. Scull, Jr. (AM)	1957
Lower Southampton tp (1)	11,454†	O	1956	Paul A. Flynn (M)2	1956
McCandless tp (Allison Park) (1)	6,488‡	O	1954	S. Vincent Erdelyi (M)2	1954
Marple tp (Broomall) (2)	16,727†	O	1951	(Vacancy)	
Martinsburg (1)	1,562	O	1951	F. B. Higgins	1951
Mechanicsburg (2)	6,786	O	1947	Samuel H. Pressley (M)	1951
Middletown tp (Langhorne) (2)	17,752†	O	1955	Charles M. Melchior (AM)2	1958
Mifflinburg (1)	2,259	O	1954	Guy L. Krapp	1954
Milton (6)	8,578	O	1925	William J. Ganster (M)2	1953
Monaca (1)	7,415	O	1956	Earl H. Jourdan	1957
Mount Lebanon tp (Pittsburgh) (8)	26,604	O	1928	John A. Paulus (M)	1952
Narberth (2)	5,407	O	1954	John L. Taylor (AM)	1956
New Brighton (1)	9,535	O	1942	W. S. McDanel (M)	1942
New Holland (1)	2,602	O		Walter K. Smith (AM)	1957
Newtown tp (1) (Newtown Square)	3,518‡	O	1951	Daniel W. Llewellyn (M)	1951
Northampton (2)	9,332	O	1932	Hale A. Guss (M)2	1948
Oakmont (3)	7,264	O	1948	Robert T. Roche (AM)	1956
Palmyra (1)	5,910	O	1957	Richard D. Rahn	1957
Penn Hills tp (Allegheny Co. (3)	25,280‡	O	1951	John H. Immel (M)4	1956
Philipsburg	3,988	O	1957		
Phoenixville (1)	12,932	O	1930	John T. Bush (M)	1950
Pottstown (3)	22,589	O	1945	Robert H. McKinney (M)2	1956
Quakertown (1)	5,673	O	1948	Ralph L. Yanish (M)	1948
Ridgway (1)	6,244	O	1957	William E. Seachrist (AM)	1958
Ross tp (1) (Pittsburgh)	15,744‡	O	1949	Wade Winner	1949
St. Marys (1)	7,846	O	1953	Donald S. Harding (M)2	1954
Schuylkill Haven (1)	6,597	O	1952	Richard Davis, Jr. (M)	1953
Scottdale (5)	6,249	O	1932	W. H. D. Steelsmith	1956
Sewickley (4)	5,836	O	1918	Raymond L. Howe (M)	1955
Sewickley Heights (1)	679‡	O	1936	Frank C. Sturm (M)	1936
Shaler tp (1) (Pittsburgh)	16,430‡	O	1951	J. Wynn Thompson (AM)	1951
Sharpsville (5)	5,415	O	1952	Raymond S. Cox, Jr. (AM)3	1958
Shillington (2)	5,059	O	1954	H. L. Burmeister (M)2	1956
Snowden tp (Library) (1)	4,450‡	O	1955	James A. Ross (AM)	1955
Somerset (1)	5,936	O	1957	Richard Pile	1957
Springdale (2)	4,939	O	1942	C. W. Remaley, Jr. (M)2	1958
State College (2)	17,227	O	1945	Robert Y. Edwards (M)	1949

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Stroudsburg (1)	6,361	O	1957	Harold E. Snyder (AM)	1957
Towamencin Twp (1)	4,500‡	O	1957	Warren S. Kriebel	1957
Towanda (3)	4,069	O	1918	George Snell	1957
Warren (3)	14,849	O	1949	George Geracimos (AM)	1954
Warrington tp (1)	2,336‡	O	1955	Leonard H. Point (AM)	1955
Watsontown (1)	2,327	O	1956	J. G. Joseph (AM)	1957
Waynesboro (2)	10,334	O	1922	Roy N. Hawbaker (M)	1950
Wellsboro (1)	4,215	O	1954	John Daugherty	1953
West Reading (Reading) (3)	5,072	O	1926	Howard F. Rickenbach (M)	1938
West View (6)	7,581	O	1942	Clarence F. Deem 2	1953
Whitehall (2)	15,480†	O	1952	Calton Heckerman, Jr. (AM)	1956
Wilkinsburg (2)	31,418	O	1953	(Vacancy)	
Winfield (Cabot) (1)	300‡	O		W. L. S. Freehling	1957

RHODE ISLAND—3

East Providence	35,871	H	1958		
Newport (2)	37,564	H	1953	Irving H. Beck (M)2	1956
North Kingstown t (1)	14,810	H	1955	Roderic A. Gardner (AM)	1955

SOUTH CAROLINA—15

Aiken (1)	11,152†	Sh	1955	(Vacancy)	
Beaufort (12)	5,081	Oe	1915	J. McDonald Wray (AM)	1956
Camden (2)	6,986	E	1948	Max Holland (M)	1953
Chester (1)	6,893	O	1945	Hood C. Worthy (M)	1945
Columbia (1)	86,914	E	1950	Irving G. McNayr (M)4	1956
Florence (8)	22,513	Sh	1921	Aaron Marsh (M)2	1956
Greenville (1)	58,161	S	1951	Gerald W. Shaw (M)4	1951
Greenwood (5)	13,806	Sh	1939	A. L. Atkinson (M)	1954
Lancaster (3)	7,159	O	1946	Ivey Poovey (M)	1953
Newberry (1)	7,546	Oh	1949	E. L. Blackwell (M)2	1949
Orangeburg (1)	15,322	O	1955	A. T. Brown (AM)	1955
Rock Hill (7)	24,502	H	1915	W. M. Kennedy (M)	1950
Spartanburg (3)	41,589†	Sh	1947	R. E. Froneberger (M)2	1954
Sumter (11)	20,185	Oe	1912	Wade S. Kolb (M)	1952
Winnsboro (1)	3,267	E	1955	Hugh N. Thompson (AM)	1955

SOUTH DAKOTA—3

Hot Springs (4)	5,030	E	1951	James L. Kay, Jr. (M)	1955
Madison (4)	5,153	E	1951	Lyle E. Spiering	1958
Yankton (1)	7,709	E	1955	James L. Jensen (M)2	1955

TENNESSEE—32

Adair (1) (Jackson)	100‡	E	1954	Vanden Griffin	1954
Alcoa (3)	6,355	S	1919	Ross F. Walker (M)3	1956
Athens (3)	10,103‡	S	1953	E. B. Bohannon 2	1957
Atwood (2)	573‡	E	1951	W. G. Belew	1956
Beersheba Springs (2)	505‡	E	1955	Glenn Killian	1955
Belle Meade (Nashville) (1)	2,831	E	1950	W. T. Mallison	1950
Berry Hill (Nashville) (2)	1,248	E	1950	Bryan H. Alsup	1952
Charleston (1)	771‡	E	1956	Paul Rogers	1956
Clifton (2)	818‡	E	1944	J. James Dowdy	1951
Coalmont	651‡	E	1957		
Collinwood (4)	694‡	E	1947	Robert Stooksberry	1955
Columbia (4)	10,911	S	1940	(Vacancy)	
Dayton (1)	3,305‡	E	1953	Jess Clark	1953
Ducktown	1,008‡	E	1957		
Elizabethton (9)	10,754	S	1921	Paul W. Crumley (AM)	1956
Forest Hills	1,351‡	E	1957		
Gatlinburg (2)	1,301	S	1945	Walter W. Mynatt (M)2	1954
Johnson City (7)	28,303†	S	1939	D. A. Burkhalter (M)2	1956
Kingsport (4)	19,609‡	S	1917	Denzil W. Moulton (M)	1946
Lobelville	479‡	E	1957		
McMinn Co. (Athens) (2)	32,024	S	1947	Eugene B. Torbett	1956
Mount Pleasant	2,931‡	E	1957		

TENNESSEE— Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Murfreesboro (3)	14,979‡	S	1920	H. L. McCullough (M)	1947
Oak Hill (Nashville) (2) . .	3,031‡	E	1953	T. M. Crawford	1955
Paris (4)	9,023‡	E	1947	Philip B. Watson (AM)	1955
Red Bank-White Oak (1) . .	10,192‡	E	1955	Cliff Greenwood (AM)	1956
Rutledge (1)	839‡	E	1955	W. E. Holt	1955
Savannah (1)	3,280‡	E	1951	Dennie R. Tyler	1954
Shelbyville (4)	9,847‡	S	1947	Joe D. Brown	1953
Spring City (2)	1,807‡	E	1953	V. Z. Cline	1953
Waynesboro (1)	1,147	E	1956	Joel Morrisson	1956
Whitwell	1,912‡	E	1956	(Vacancy)	

TEXAS—126

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Abilene (3)	45,570	H	1947	Henry B. Nabers (M)4	1957
Alice (3)	16,449	H	1949	E. C. Drumb (AM)	1956
Amarillo (10)	72,246	H	1913	N. V. Moss (M)	1947
Andrews (2)	3,294	O	1951	J. L. Horner (M)3	1956
Aransas Pass (4)	5,396	H	1952	Fred P. Robbins	1957
Arlington (2)	7,692	H	1949	William J. Pitstick (M)2	1956
Austin (4)	132,459	H	1926	W. T. Williams, Jr. (AM)	1955
Baytown (2)	22,983	H	1948	(Vacancy)	
Beaumont (10)	94,014	H	1919	Mrs. Willie J. Brockman (M)	1948
Beeville (2)	9,348	H	1951	L. E. Weber (AM)	1958
Bellaire (3)	10,173	H	1949	Gary O. Summers (M)4	1953
Belton (4)	6,246	H	1931	W. J. Warren	1957
Big Spring (5)	17,286	H	1926	Herbert W. Whitney (M)	1947
Bonham (3)	7,049	H	1947	R. G. Fisher	1953
Borger (9)	18,059	H	1930	A. C. Spears (AM)	1956
Breckenridge (2)	6,610	H	1954	James E. Swaim	1957
Brownfield (1)	6,161	H	1954	E. D. Jones (AM)	1955
Brownsville (12)	36,066	H	1915	D. E. Kneipple	1958
Brownwood (12)	20,181	H	1916	Jack Broad (M)	1948
Bryan (10)	18,102	H	1917	Casey C. Fannin (M)3	1953
Burkburnett (11)	4,555	H	1923	A. W. Newman (AM)	1955
Burnet (3)	2,394	O	1945	Fred Garrison	1955
Carrizo Springs (5)	4,316	E	1946	E. W. Marlowe	1956
Carthage (3)	4,750	H	1947	T. A. Grissom (AM)	1956
Center (1)	4,323	O	1955	(Vacancy)	
Childress (3)	7,619	O	1951	Louis Sally (AM)	1957
Clarksville (1)	4,353	E	1946	C. R. Dinwiddie	1946
Cleburne (3)	12,905	H	1950	Floyd J. Carroll (M)	1955
Coleman (1)	6,530	H	1950	Albert J. Pope (M)	1950
College Station (4)	7,925	H	1944	Ran Boswell (M)	1952
Colorado City (4)	6,774	H	1948	Rollin K. Snethen (AM)	1956
Commerce (2)	5,889	H	1954	M. B. Messler (AM)	1955
Corpus Christi (6)	108,287	H	1945	Russell E. McClure (M)3	1953
Corsicana (1)	19,211	H	1956	Morgan W. Works (M)3	1956
Crystal City (1)	7,198	O	1943	L. L. Williams (M)	1943
Dalhart (6)	5,918	E	1949	Stan E. Kennedy (AM)	1958
Dallas (7)	434,462	H	1931	Elgin E. Crull (M)	1952
Denison (1)	17,504	H	1956	David A. Harner (M)2	1957
Donna (1)	7,171	H	1958	Gay Walker (AM)	1958
Eastland (13)	3,626	H	1919	James W. Young (AM)	1956
Edinburg (8)	12,383	H	1946	Gene Gatlin (M)3	1957
El Campo (2)	6,237	H	1954	Louis J. Smitzes (AM)2	1958
Ennis (1)	7,815	H	1957	George Schrader (AM)	1957
Farmers Branch (1)	915‡	H	1956	John J. Gray (AM)	1956
Fort Stockton (1)	4,444	E	1948	E. B. Ligon (AM)	1949
Fort Worth (7)	278,778	H	1925	Frank Davis (AM)	1956
Gainesville (2)	11,246	H	1950	Homer B. Bly (M)	1950
Garland (2)	10,571	H	1951	(Vacancy)	
Georgetown (2)	4,951	O	1944	Lee C. Black (M)	1946
Giddings (1)	2,532	O	1942	R. A. Toler	1942
Gilmer (2)	4,096	O	1948	James Croley (M)	1955
Gladewater (2)	5,305	H	1955	Lee S. Vickers (M)2	1956
Graham (1)	6,742	H	1951	J. P. Tackett 2	1951
Grand Prairie (2)	14,594	H	1949	L. M. Crow, Jr. (M)2	1958
Greenville (2)	14,727	H	1954	Guy L. McCraw (AM)	1957

TEXAS—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Haltom City (2)	5,760	H	1955	R. Marshall Bingham (M)3	1957
Harlingen (4)	23,229	H	1947	Douglas Henslee (M)2	1958
Hearne (2)	4,872	O	1939	Norman L. McCarver (M)	1943
Hereford (3)	5,207	H	1952	C. Dudley Bayne (AM)	1956
Hubbard (4)	1,768	O	1943	J. E. Lester	1956
Hurst (2)	8,000‡	H	1956	(Vacancy)	
Irving (2)	2,621	H	1953	G. A. Scrimshire (AM)2	1957
Jacksonville (5)	8,607	H	1931	Walter E. Cook (M)3	1957
Jasper (4)	4,403	E	1948	P. V. Werner	1956
Kermit (1)	6,912	O	1953	James C. Hill (AM)2	1953
Kerrville (7)	7,691	H	1927	Rudolph H. Weiss (AM)	1956
Killeen (3)	7,045	H	1949	John G. Sarris (M)2	1956
Kingsville (2)	16,898	H	1952	E. R. "Son" Cauley (AM)	1957
Lake Jackson (4)	2,897	H	1948	A. A. MacLean (AM)	1956
La Marque (1)	10,000‡	H	1957	Lee E. Fettig (M) 2	1957
Lamesa (4)	10,704	H	1945	C. A. Taylor (M)	1949
Levelland (3)	8,264	H	1949	Kenneth Harper (M)	1954
Livingston (2)	2,865	O	1941	W. C. deCordova (M)2	1945
Lockhart (2)	5,573	O	1947	C. J. Hankamer	1957
Longview (6)	24,502	H	1923	Harry G. Mosley (M)	1952
Lubbock (8)	71,747	H	1917	H. P. Clifton (M)	1955
Lufkin (16)	15,135	H	1919	Harold Schmitzer (AM)	1956
McAllen (2)	20,067	O	1945	William L. Schupp (M)2	1946
Marshall (5)	22,327	H	1927	Mack V. Runnels (AM)	1957
Mesquite (1)	1,696	H	1953	C. J. Griggs (M)	1953
Mexia (5)	6,627	H	1920	Howard F. Mace (M)	1931
Midland (4)	21,713	O	1947	J. M. Orman (M)	1954
Mission (2)	10,765	H	1928	Alex R. Jenkins (AM)	1958
Monahans (1)	6,311	H	1954	Morris M. Howard (M)	1955
Mount Pleasant (5)	6,342	H	1948	A. E. Taylor (M)5	1956
Nacogdoches (1)	12,327	H	1931	H. G. Stallings (M)	1931
Navasota (3)	5,188	H	1923	M. B. Thomas (M)	1947
Nederland (2)	3,805	H	1956	G. Hughes Petkovsek 2	1956
Odessa (3)	29,495	O	1946	R. G. Pepin (M)2	1952
Orange (3)	21,174	H	1954	Marlin Thompson	1957
Pampa (10)	16,583	H	1927	John S. Koontz (AM)	1957
Panhandle (8)	1,406	O	1923	Frank Vise	1955
Paris (3)	21,643	H	1948	A. K. Steinheimer (M)	1955
Perryton (1)	4,417	E	1951	J. B. Whigham, Jr.	1951
Pittsburg (5)	3,142	E	1946	C. E. Wynne	1952
Port Arthur (6)	57,530	H	1932	Charles Brazil (M)2	1950
Port Lavaca (2)	5,599	H	1956	Milford Riggs, Jr.	1957
Ranger (1)	3,989	H	1952	L. Crossley	1952
Richardson (1)	1,289	C	1956	R. B. Sherrill (M)2	1956
Rosebud (3)	1,950‡	O	1955	B. D. Banks (AM)	1958
Rosenberg (1)	6,210	H	1957	J. E. Raines	1957
San Angelo (11)	52,093	H	1916	Del Green (M)	1952
San Antonio (4)	408,442	H	1952	Lynn Andrews (AM)	1958
San Benito (2)	13,271	H	1948	Francis A. Vaughn (M)2	1955
Santa Anna (1)	1,605	E	1951	(Vacancy)	
Sherman (9)	20,150	H	1915	Robert L. Brown (AM)	1957
Silsbee	3,179	H	1956		
Snyder (1)	12,010	H	1952	Roy Dunlap (M)	1955
Spur (1)	2,183	O	1955	(Vacancy)	
Stamford (7)	5,819	H	1918	Harry D. Steenson (M)3	1952
Sulphur Springs (4)	8,991	H	1947	J. B. Henderson	1956
Sweetwater (5)	13,619	H	1928	Garland P. Franks (M)7	1954
Taylor (7)	9,071	H	1914	F. R. Cromwell (M)2	1950
Temple (9)	25,467	H	1922	W. E. Routh (M)	1950
Terrell (10)	11,544	H	1919	Robert H. Hayes, Jr. (M)2	1956
Tulia (3)	3,222	E	1954	H. Fritz Lanham (AM)	1956
Tyler (9)	38,968	H	1915	Clarence P. Stewart (M)	1952
Uvalde (1)	8,674	O	1952	R. W. Evans (M)	1952
Victoria (1)	16,126	H	1957	Ivan P. Oliver (M)2	1957
Waco (10)	84,706	H	1924	J. W. Jeffrey (M)3	1953
Waxahachie (7)	11,204	H	1947	Morgan White 3	1958
Weslaco (4)	7,514	H	1929	V. C. Thompson (M)	1941

TEXAS—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
West Columbia (3)	2,100	O	1942	Ernest F. Lee (M)	1954
W. University Place	17,074	O	1955	Whitt F. Johnson	1955
Wichita Falls (10)	68,042	H	1928	H. A. Thomason (M)5	1953
Yoakum (7)	5,231	H	1915	R. H. Koether (M)	1948
UTAH—13					
Bountiful (2)	6,004	Oe	1953	Alvin Sessions (AM)	1956
Clearfield (1)	4,723	Oe	1953	R. Clay Allred (M)	1953
Moab (1)	1,274‡	O	1956	(Vacancy)	
Monticello (2)	1,172	Oe	1950	Byron Muntz Oberg (AM)	1956
Nephi (3)	2,990	Oe	1948	L. E. Wiscombe (AM)	1953
Ogden (1)	57,112	H	1951	E. J. Allison (M)3	1952
Orem (1)	8,351	O	1953	O. V. Farnsworth (M)	1953
Price (1)	6,010	O	1957	(Vacancy)	
Provo (1)	28,937	H	1956	Earl E. Udall (M)	1956
Richfield (1)	4,212	Oe	1952	Guy Baker (AM)	1949
South Salt Lake (3)	7,704	Oe	1946	Homer C. Chandler (AM)	1955
Tooele (2)	7,269	Oe	1925	Dale William James (M)	1946
Vernal (2)	2,845	Oe	1946	Charles Sidney Noble (AM)	1956
VERMONT—34					
Barre (1)	10,922	Sh	1955	Paul H. Hermann (M)3	1955
Barre t (Websterville) (3)	4,145‡	E	1939	Arthur H. Curtis (AM)2	1955
Bellows Falls vil (5)	3,881	E	1927	Cecil A. Bissonnette (M)2	1946
Bethel t (7)	1,534‡	E	1947	Donald R. Thomas (AM)	1958
Brattleboro t (4)	11,522‡	E	1942	George F. Miller (M)2	1948
Castleton t (9)	1,748‡	E	1939	Edward F. Kehoe (AM)	1955
Cavendish	1,374‡	E	1957		
Cavendish Town (1)	539‡	E	1957	Sidney Smith	1958
Chester t (2)	1,981‡	E	1945	A. F. Hawkes	1945
Chester vil (2)	796‡	E	1945	A. F. Hawkes	1945
Essex Junction (1)	2,741	E	1955	Corwin S. Elwell (M)2	1955
Essex Town	3,931‡	E	1951	Corwin S. Elwell (M)2	1957
Hardwick t (4)	2,629‡	E	1937	H. E. Rowell	1950
Hartford t (White River Junction) (4)	5,827‡	E	1940	Roland F. Burke (AM)	1954
Hartland t (3)	1,559‡	E	1953	Edward R. Lamb	1957
Manchester t (5)	2,425‡	E	1941	Oakley K. Porter (AM)	1956
Middlebury t (6)	4,778‡	E	1937	Richard W. Emerick (AM)2	1957
Middlebury vil (6)	3,614	E	1937	Richard W. Emerick (AM)2	1957
Montpelier (1)	8,599	E	1956	Ralph Irving (M)3	1956
North Troy vil (5)	1,057	E	1935	Ernest Westberg	1952
Northfield t (8)	4,314‡	E	1941	(Vacancy)	
Northfield vil (8)	2,262	E	1941	(Vacancy)	
Poultney t (2)	2,936‡	E	1951	Earl Hubbard	1952
Randolph t (2)	3,499‡	E	1940	O. Clifton Chadwick	1957
Randolph vil (3)	2,223	E	1934	O. Clifton Chadwick	1957
Rockingham t (4)	5,499‡	E	1927	Cecil A. Bissonette (M)2	1946
St. Johnsbury t (3)	9,292‡	E	1923	Charles S. Sumner (AM)2	1934
St. Johnsbury vil (3)	7,370	E	1923	Charles S. Sumner (AM)2	1934
South Burlington t (2)	3,279‡	E	1953	Walter O. Anderson (AM)	1954
Springfield t (3)	9,190‡	E	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (AM)	1937
Troy t (3)	1,786‡	E	1935	Ernest Westberg	1952
Windsor t (5)	4,402‡	E	1931	William Blaisdell (AM)2	1955
Windsor vil (4)	3,467	E	1941	William Blaisdell (AM)2	1955
Winooski	6,734	E	1957		
VIRGINIA—68					
Abingdon (4)	4,709	E	1940	William R. Cook (AM)	1958
Albemarle County (Charlottesville) (4)	26,662	E	1933	M. M. Pence	1953
Alexandria (10)	61,787	H	1922	Edward G. Heatwole (AM)	1956
Altavista (7)	3,332	S	1936	R. C. Klepper (AM)	1956
Appalachia (2)	2,915	E	1931	J. H. Fletcher	1931
Arlington County (3)	135,449	Sh	1932	A. T. Lundberg (M)	1947
Ashland (3)	2,610	E	1950	W. C. Blanton	1956

VIRGINIA—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Bedford (6)	4,061	Oe	1920	Philip W. Ancell (M)4	1956
Big Stone Gap (9)	5,173	S	1936	Harry G. Hug (AM)	1957
Blacksburg (2)	3,358	E	1952	William F. LaVecchia (AM)	1955
Blackstone (4)	3,536	O	1914	R. David Maben, Jr. (M)	1943
Bluefield (5)	4,212	E	1930	W. N. Lambert	1941
Bristol (11)	15,954	Sh	1919	Robert L. Morrison (M)2	1948
Buena Vista (3)	5,214	Sh	1952	R. H. Beach (M)2	1956
Charlottesville (8)	25,969	Oe	1913	James E. Bowen, Jr. (M)	1948
Christiansburg (1)	2,967	S	1956	John E. Lemley (AM)	1956
Clifton Forge (5)	5,795	S	1942	William S. Coburn (M)4	1956
Covington (7)	5,860	E	1925	Earnest L. Thacker (M)2	1957
Crewe (3)	2,030	E	1926	H. B. Prichard	1941
Culpeper (4)	2,527	S	1930	R. W. Huffman (AM)	1943
Danville (1)	35,062	E	1950	T. Edward Temple (M)3	1950
Emporia (2)	5,664	O	1953	George R. House, Jr. (AM)	1956
Fairfax (1)	1,946	O	1956	Glenn W. Saunders, Jr. (AM)	1956
Fairfax County (1)	98,557	E	1952	Carlton C. Massey (M)3	1952
Falls Church (2)	8,797†	S	1950	L. Z. Johnston (M)2	1957
Farmville (10)	4,375	O	1915	Earnest L. Quisenberry 2	1957
Franklin (8)	4,670	Oe	1922	Harold S. Atkinson (AM)	1956
Fredericksburg (3)	12,158	S	1912	F. Freeman Funk (AM)	1955
Front Royal (2)	8,115	S	1930	Harold D. Hamner, Jr. (M)	1954
Galax (4)	5,248	O	1922	W. G. Andrews (AM)	1947
Hampton (2)	60,926‡	H	1952	Clarence E. Johnson (AM)	1956
Harrisonburg (6)	10,810	S	1939	William A. Woodward (AM)3	1957
Henrico County (Richmond) (4)	57,340	E	1934	Edward A. Beck 5	1952
Hopewell (8)	10,219	Sh	1924	Levin D. James (M)2	1954
Lexington (6)	5,976	O	1938	John V. Berberich III (AM)	1956
Luray (2)	2,731	O	1937	(Vacancy)	
Lynchburg (3)	47,727	E	1920	Robert D. Morrison (M)	1949
Manassas (6)	1,804	O	1927	T. Nelson Elliott	1955
Marion (1)	6,982	Sh	1951	James W. Ritter, Jr. (M)2	1957
Martinsville (2)	17,251	E	1949	Julian F. Hirst (M)3	1956
Narrows t (3)	2,520	H	1948	William P. Larew (M)	1952
Newport News (3)	42,358	Sh	1920	J. C. Biggins (M)	1925
Norfolk (9)	213,513	Sh	1918	Thomas F. Maxwell (M)3	1955
Norton (9)	4,315	S	1936	Evan Norton (AM)	1957
Orange (3)	2,571	E	1935	H. F. Knoell (M)	1941
Pearisburg (4)	2,005	O	1947	A. Kyle Roop, Jr. (M)2	1957
Petersburg (6)	35,054	E	1920	Roy F. Ash (M)2	1950
Poquoson (1)	4,297‡	E	1952	W. A. Clarke (AM)	1953
Portsmouth (11)	80,039	E	1917	I. G. Vass (M)3	1949
Pulaski (2)	9,202	Sh	1948	Thomas B. Noland (M)3	1956
Radford (9)	9,026	Sh	1920	Wilson D. Coleman (M)2	1957
Richlands (1)	4,648	O	1952	James E. Cranwell, Jr. (AM)	1956
Richmond (2)	230,310	Sh	1948	Horace H. Edwards (M)	1954
Roanoke (2)	91,921	E	1918	Arthur S. Owens (M)2	1947
Salem (6)	6,823	E	1922	W. Frank Chapman (M)	1943
South Boston (5)	6,057	Oe	1946	J. Aubrey Houghton (AM)	1956
South Norfolk (8)	10,434	Sh	1947	Philip Davis (AM)2	1957
Staunton (7)	19,927	Sh	1908	Seth Burnley (M)2	1948
Suffolk (5)	12,339	O	1919	James C. Causey, Jr. (M)	1955
Tappahannock (6)	1,011	S	1938	Romeo H. Burton, Jr. (M)	1955
Vinton (2)	3,629	Sh	1936	Guy L. Gearhart (M)	1942
Virginia Beach (4)	5,390	S	1950	W. Russell Hatchett (AM)	1955
Warrenton (3)	1,797	O	1920	Sidney Shumate	1923
Warwick (1)	39,875‡	H	1945	J. C. Morris (M)	1945
Waynesboro (3)	12,357	O	1928	Charles T. Yancey (M)2	1956
Williamsburg (4)	6,735	Sh	1932	Hugh B. Rice (M)3	1948
Winchester (5)	13,841	O	1915	S. Lee Grant (M)	1939
Wytheville (4)	5,513	S	1927	Carter W. Beamer (M)	1947

WASHINGTON—14

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Anacortes (1)	8,250‡	E	1958	Archie French (AM)2	1958
Bellevue (2)	6,000‡	E	1953	W. W. Kennedy (M)	1954
East Redmond (1)	400‡	E	1956	Earl Diller (AM)	1956

WASHINGTON—Continued

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ellensburg (6)	8,430	E	1949	Benjamin H. Mead, Jr. (M)2	1956
Kennewick (1)	12,600‡	E	1955	William E. Hansen (M)6	1955
Medina (1)	1,525‡	E	1955	Edwin C. Baum	1955
Mountlake Terrace (1)	7,000‡	E	1954	Evan E. Peterson (M)5	1954
Normandy Park (Seattle) (1)	1,570‡	E	1953	John Nicholson (AM)	1953
Port Angeles (1)	11,233	E	1952	Gerard S. Vergeer (M)3	1952
Puyallup (1)	10,010	E	1951	Harris F. Green (AM)	1955
Sunnyside (1)	4,194	E	1948	E. G. Hubbert (M)	1948
Tacoma (2)	143,673	H	1953	David D. Rowlands (M)3	1956
Vancouver (1)	41,664	H	1952	(Vacancy)	
Yakima	38,486	H	1958		

WEST VIRGINIA—13

Bluefield (7)	21,506	Sh	1921	Randolph G. Whittle, Jr. (AM)	1958
Clarksburg (18)	32,014	H	1921	Orville F. Over (M)3	1957
Fayetteville (1)	1,952	O	1953	J. H. Allen (AM)	1953
Grafton (7)	7,365	H	1947	Harry Batson	1956
Huntington (1)	86,353	H	1957	R. M. Hoisington (M)4	1958
Morgantown (5)	25,525	Sh	1921	Elmer W. Prince (M)	1933
Moundsville (1)	14,772	H	1956	Victor Bortnick (AM)	1957
Oak Hill (2)	4,518	H	1947	W. R. Bennett (M)	1953
Princeton (2)	8,279	H	1953	A. M. Murphy (M)2	1957
St. Marys (3)	2,196	Sh	1921	Cecil E. Fetty	1957
Salem (2)	2,578	H	1948	W. C. Farson	1950
Weirton (3)	24,005	Sh	1947	William L. Kell (M)2	1957
Wheeling (5)	58,891	Sh	1935	Robert L. Plummer (M)	1951

WISCONSIN—21

Beloit (5)	29,590	E	1929	A. D. Telfer (M)	1936
Brown Deer (1)	7,000‡	O	1957	Ervin F. Schneeberg (AM)	1957
Eau Claire (3)	36,058	E	1949	Douglas G. Weiford (M)2	1956
Elm Grove (1)	2,500‡	O	1956	Leonard L. Bishop, Jr. (M)5	1956
Fond du Lac	29,936	E	1957		
Fort Atkinson (3)	6,280	E	1931	Elmore F. Klement (M)	1941
Fox Point (2) (Milwaukee)	2,585	O	1946	W. J. Blong (AM)	1957
Greendale (4)	2,752	E	1939	John M. Kuglitsch (M)	1950
Janesville (4)	24,899	E	1923	Joseph Lustig (AM)	1957
Kenosha (7)	54,368	E	1922	(Vacancy)	
Lake Geneva (1)	4,300	E	1956	Dean Van Ness (M)4	1956
Lake Mills (2)	2,516	E	1954	William Hanson	1956
Marinette (2)	14,178	E	1952	K. W. Gardiner (M)	1954
Oshkosh (1)	41,084	E	1957	H. S. Thorgrimsen (M)4	1957
River Hills (Milwaukee) (2)	567‡	O	1947	John M. Frederickson (M)	1955
Shorewood (6)	16,199	O	1926	Charles T. Henry (M)	1953
Superior (6)	35,325	E	1941	Walton R. L. Taylor (M)3	1956
Two Rivers (5)	10,243	E	1925	John E. Dever (M)	1952
Watertown (2)	12,417	E	1949	Claire C. Congdon (M)9	1957
Whitefish Bay (Milwk)	14,665	O	1938	John Katzban (AM)	1956
Whitewater (1)	5,101	E	1955	C. F. Trinkle (M)4	1955

WYOMING—3

Casper	23,673‡	E			
Laramie (4)	15,581	E	1942	H. J. Warburton (AM)	1957
Sheridan (1)	11,500‡	E	1958	Maurice E. Cole (M)2	1958

ALASKA—6

Anchorage (5)	28,000‡	E	1946	George C. Shannon (M)3	1952
Cordova (3)	1,165‡	E	1953	Harry H. Houck (AM)	1957
Fairbanks (5)	10,050‡	E	1947	M. W. Slankard (M)6	1955
Ketchikan (4)	7,500‡	E	1948	Robert E. Sharp (M)3	1955
Kodiak (4)	2,500‡	E	1953	Bill M. Poland	1957
Seward (3)	3,000‡	E	1953	William F. Bordwell (AM)	1957

PUERTO RICO—1

San Juan (5)	223,949‡	S	1931	Mrs. F. Rincon de Gautier (M)	1947

CANADA

ALBERTA—1

City	Pop.	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Lethbridge (1)	28,300‡	O	1927	A. L. H. Somerville (M)	1950

BRITISH COLUMBIA—4

Kitimat (1)	8,000‡	O	1953	Cyril McC. Henderson (M)	1953
Surrey (1)	50,000‡	O	1955	Percy Livingstone (AM)	1955
Victoria (1)	51,331‡	O	1949	Cecil C. Wyatt (AM)	1950
West Vancouver (1)	18,000‡	O	1952	W. N. McDonald (M)	1952

NEW BRUNSWICK—1

Woodstock (12)	4,000‡	O	1919	J. R. Calkin (AM)	1953

NOVA SCOTIA—1

Halifax (1)	94,000‡	Sh	1951	A. A. DeBard (M)	1952

ONTARIO—6

Belleville (2)	20,723‡	O	1956	D. S. Denyes	1957
Chatham (3)	22,973‡	Sh	1922	T. M. S. Kingston	1935
Niagara Falls (3)	24,408‡	Sh	1923	W. S. Orr (AM)	1944
Oakville (1)	9,750‡	O	1956	Kenneth C. Needham (AM)	1956
Sarnia (1)	43,619‡	Sh	1951	E. Royden Colter (M)2	1951
Woodstock (1)	17,068‡	O	1955	R. G. Given (M)	1955

QUEBEC—35

Arvida (3)	12,264‡	E	1926	R. A. Lemieux (M)	1943
Baie Comeau (3)	4,250‡	E	1937	Herman G. Ryland (M)	1952
Beaconsfield (1)	4,763‡	E	1952	Thomas Plunkett (M)	1955
Beloeil (2)	3,260‡	E	1951	Jacques Perreault	1958
Cap de la Madeleine (2)	22,200‡	E	1947	Leo Lupien (M)2	1951
Chicoutimi (2)	26,065‡	E	1946	Leopold Fortin	1950
Dolbeau (1)	5,200‡	E	1941	Rene Savary	1955
Dorval (2)	12,500‡	E	1953	Rene A. LeBlanc	1957
Forestville (1)	1,328‡	O	1956	J. T. Leduc (AM)	1956
Grand Mere (4)	12,730‡	E	1920	Jean Beique (M)	1945
Hampstead (2)	4,400‡	E	1943	Claude G. Rioux (AM)	1956
Isle Maligne (5)	1,549‡	E	1936	M. P. Rowan (M)	1954
Lachine (1)	34,241‡	S	1933	Rene Laberge (M)	1939
La Tuque (8)	11,000‡	E	1921	Leo Archambault (AM)	1954
Longueuil (1)	13,512‡	E	1944	L. Paul Gagnon (M)	1955
Louisville (2)	4,191‡	E	1947	Romuald Lemay (AM)	1952
Malartic (9)	7,095‡	E	1939	M. Victor Dubrule (M)	1954
Mount Royal (3)	15,900‡	E	1934	D. W. Lough (AM)	1957
Outremont (4)	31,266‡	E	1918	Armand Gagnon (M)2	1954
Pointe Claire (1)	13,608‡	E	1955	Rene Labrosse (AM)	1955
Quebec City (1)	225,219‡	E	1942	C. R. Fontaine (M)	1942
Rimouski (1)	14,850‡	E	1947	(Vacancy)	
Rouyn (2)	16,862‡	E	1947	(Vacancy)	
St. Lambert (3)	12,822‡	E	1924	Percy R. Martin (M)	1952
Saint Laurent (1)	36,000‡	E	1948	Lucien Toupin (M)	1948
Sainte Foy (1)	12,500‡	E	1956	Gerard Reny (AM)	1956
Schefferville (1)		E	1956	C. F. Clarkson (AM)	1956
Seven Islands (1)	5,605‡	S	1953	Gerard LePage (M)	1953
Shawinigan Falls (3)	28,330‡	E	1921	Robert Dorion (M)	1939
Trois Rivieres (3)	54,860‡	E	1942	Roger Lord (M)2	1951
Val d'Or (3)	9,466‡	E	1937	J. A. Chouinard (M)	1952
Valleyfield (2)	24,920‡	E	1940	Alcide LaFontaine (M)	1948
Verdun (1)	82,333‡	E	1938	J. R. French (M)	1938
Victoriaville (1)	15,600‡	E	1953	Maurice Desrosiers	1953
Westmount (3)	28,050‡	E	1913	Thomas J. Hughes (M)	1950

SASKATCHEWAN—1

Uranium City (1)	4,500‡	O	1957	G. J. Darychuk (AM)	1956

Directories of City Officials

THE three separate directories in this Year Book contain the names of nearly 11,000 municipal officials as reported by local officials in January and February, 1958. Table XXII on the preceding pages gives the names of city and county managers for all municipalities operating with this form of government. This table also shows the year the council-manager plan was made effective, the legal authority for the plan, the number of managers each city has had, the population of each city, the number of municipalities each manager has served if more than one, and the year of appointment to his present position. Table XXIII contains all incorporated places over 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by state and giving 1950 populations. This table gives for each city the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief. Table XXIV lists all of the cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population by state, giving the name of the mayor and city clerk of each city. In Tables XXIII and XXIV the year of expiration of the mayor's term is indicated. All urban places of 5,000 or more population are listed alphabetically by population groups with 1950 census figures in Table VI elsewhere in this Year Book. Council-manager cities in all of the following tables are indicated by an asterisk after the name of the city.

In all columns of Table XXIII, if there is no letter following the name the title of the individual is the same as in the column heading. The month and year the mayor's term of office expires are shown after the name of nearly all mayors. Under "Chief Finance Officer," the name shown is that of the administrative officer indicated as being chief finance officer by the official filling out the questionnaire. In this column a letter indicating the title of the individual follows every name. Under "Director of Public Works," if no director was reported the name of the city engineer is shown, and if no engineer was listed the name of the superintendent or commissioner of streets is given.

The names of many municipal officials not reported in this Year Book are available in 26 states through directories published by state municipal leagues: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. In eight additional states the office of secretary of state or another department of the state government publishes a directory which includes some municipal officials: California, Indiana, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, and Washington.

Several directories with nation-wide coverage are published for health officers, housing and redevelopment officials, librarians, waterworks superintendents, welfare workers, and other professional groups. Such directories are issued by federal agencies or by national organizations of public officials.

Table XXIII

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1958

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council
P—President or President of Council

Code for City Clerk and Finance Officer:
A—Auditor
C—Controller
F—Fin. Dir. or Comr.
K—City Clerk
M—City Manager
N—Accountant
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
T—Treasurer

Code for Director of Public Works:
E—City Engineer
M—City Manager
S—Supt. of Streets

(*) indicates council-manager city, (†) special census population, (‡) acting official, "t" town, "tp" township

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
ALABAMA—20							
Anniston	31	George T. Morris 10-58	L. O. Treadaway	L. O. Treadaway K	J. O. Grumm E	E. E. White	J. L. Peek
Auburn	13	G. H. Wright 10-60	Lelia T. Wilson	L. E. Bush T	W. Wilson Hill	W. E. Pollard	C. B. Ellis
Bessemer	28	Jess Lanier 10-62	Mrs. C. Jones	Mrs. F. C. Jones K	Raymond Parsons	C. O. Davis	George W. Barron
Birmingham	326	J. W. Morgan 11-61	Judson P. Hodges	S. G. Fullerton, Jr. C	A. L. McWhorter E	R. K. Knox	Jamie Moore
Decatur	23†	Roy B. Odom 9-60	Joe Pettey	C. E. Poole F	Joe Elliott	L. F. Elkins	Pack Self
Dothan	29†	R. C. McClintock	L. R. Driggers	L. R. Driggers K	John H. Davis S	Floyd Harris	Herbert Deal
Fairfield	11†	C. J. Smithson 10-60	C. D. Little	C. D. Little K	J. T. Duncan	T. H. Ward	T. H. Ward
Florence	27†	Walter N. Harrison	S. B. Howard	S. B. Howard K	W. A. White	L. D. Lovelace	Noah H. Danley
Gadsden	56	H. S. Patterson C 10-58	P. M. McCall	H. S. Patterson F	S. D. Lasseter, Jr.	C. E. Landers	Fay Boman
Homewood	18†	E. G. Walker 10-60	Cassie Lee Miller	Cassie Lee Miller K	R. C. Payne S	E. H. Knox	Edwin H. Wood
Huntsville	31†	R. B. Searcy 10-60	N. M. Payne	N. M. Payne K	Carl T. Jones E	Massey J. Tolen	Grover A. Pylant
Mobile	174†	Joseph M. Langan	S. H. Hendrix	C. A. Torbert C	Harry L. Fisher E	C. Dan Sirmon	D. F. McFadyen
Montgomery	107	William A. Gayle 10-59	Silas D. Cater	H. L. Hughes C	Oliver L. Skinner E	Robert L. Lampley	G. J. Ruppenthal
Opelika	12	Ealon Milambert 10-59	W. Francis Pearson	W. Francis Pearson K	N. L. McCrory	G. A. Mitchell	Floyd H. Mann
Phenix City	23	Leonard A. Coulter 10-58	W. P. Farrar	W. P. Farrar K	V. O. Deloney	John L. Newsome	Patrick H. Mihelic
Prichard	28†	G. V. Dismukes 10-60	Berniece H. Centanne	Berniece H. Centanne K		W. E. Dixon	C. M. Rambo
Selma	28†	Chris B. Heinz 10-60	C. C. Ward	C. C. Ward K	F. H. Terry S	H. H. Berry	E. W. Mullen
Sheffield	13†	C. L. Beard	E. S. Enoch T	C. L. Beard F		James Tirey	Warren Aycock
Talladega	18†	James L. Hordwick 10-60	Joe L. Gambrell	Arthur F. Henley F	Andrew Churchill	Cap Holmes	Leon Curlee
Tuscaloosa	46	George Van Tassel	Wallace Da Lee	W. H. Nicol F	Robert Hawkins E	E. L. Mathews	W. Tompkins, Jr.
ARIZONA—3							
Mesa	17	Richard G. Johnson 6-58	Marston Richards	Marston Richard K	Charles K. Luster E	Hugh D. Hutchinson	Gail K. Brimhall
Phoenix*	129†	Jack Williams 1-60	John E. Burke	John L. Williams F	Kenneth K. King	Harold H. Dean	Charles P. Thomas
Tuscon*	49†	Don Hummel 5-59	Mrs. Mary Fields	Lloyd H. Wixson A	Herman L. Danforth	John H. Freeman	Bernard Garmire
ARKANSAS—13							
Blytheville	18†	Toler P. Buchanan 1-60	W. I. Malin	W. I. Malin K	J. R. Gunter S	Roy Head	C W. Short
Camden	17†	James Rowan, Jr. 1-60	F. P. Benson	J. H. Morgan T	E. C. Turner E	Jake Mahon	G. B. Cole
El Dorado	24†	W. N. McKinney 1-60	T. A. Sagrene, Jr.	Chester Greene A	E. K. Williamson E	Frank H. Smith	W. E. Hickman
Fayetteville	18†	J. Austin Parish 1-60	George J. Davis	Albert J. Jones A	W. C. Smith E	Burl Skelton	Pearl Watts

Table XXIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Fort Smith	60†	Jack Pace 4-61	Carl R. Atkins	Carl R. Atkins K	Roy Williamson E	R. L. Rudd	Herbert M. Brock
Helena	11	John C. Sheffield 1-60	Clare M. Toppan	Katherine Straub T	M. A. Tidwell S	John Beveliaque	W. T. Phillips
Hot Springs	29	Floyd A. Housley	Emmett Jackson	Emmett Jackson K	John Faye E	Alfred Nichols	John H. Ermey
Jonesboro	17†	Ben G. Miller 1-60	Phyllis Stringer	Phyllis Stringer K	Tom Lawson S	James M. Coleman	Herbert Pierce
Little Rock*	102	W. C. Knoop 1-60	E. Jack Murphy ‡	E. Jack Murphy K‡	Jack Taylor E	Gann Nalley	Gene Smith‡
N. Little Rock	50†	William Laman 12-59	Percy Machin	Percy Machin K	Shelby Smith	Pete Caldwell	Ray Vick
Pine Bluff	40†	Offie Lites 1-60	George Heister	George Heister K	Creed Caldwell	George Alford	Norman Young
Texarkana	20†	Haskell C. Hay 1-60	L. V. Young	L. V. Young K	J. F. Guffey S	S. F. Walsh	Max A. Tackett
West Memphis	16†	Howell B. Price	Charles F. De Graff	Fred W. Owen T	James M. Howell E	Elmo Anderson	Harold D. Holland
CALIFORNIA—118							
Alameda*	71†	William M. McCall C 4-59	Shirley H. Tennier	B. E. Jost A	Mark J. Hanna E	Thomas M. Lane	Floyd E. Drake
Albany	18	Lewis M. Howell 4-58	Myrtle J. McLean	Robert G. Olson T	W. M. McAuley E	Fred Pimental	Ralph M. Jensen
Alhambra*	54†	Talmage V. Burke P 7-58	Lora M. Williams A	Lora M. Williams A	Charles E. Lortz E	Cecil M. Lochard	Raymond J. Buhman
Anaheim*	60†	Charles A. Pearson 4-60	Dene M. Williams	Beatrice M. Miller F	George E. Holyoke E	Edward J. Stringer	Mark A. Stephenson
Antioch*	16†	Ruben R. Reimche 4-58	Jean Fashbaugh	James J. Johnson F	Barron H. Maynard E	John J. Grangnelli	Harry H. Boyer
Arcadia*	37†	Robert F. Dennis 4-58	Mrs. C. Van Maanen	Lawrence W. Larson C	Michael J. Carozza	James A. Nellis	William S. Orr
Azusa	19†	L. G. Memnesheimer 4-60	James Miller	James Miller K	William Kirkgaard E	Marlowe Madison	A. L. Kendrick
Bakersfield*	35	Frank Sullivan 1-61	Marian S. Irvin	G. D. Sollenberger A	J. B. Holfelder	P. C. Pifer	H. V. Grayson
Bell	18†	Leonard Brown	William H. Poole	William H. Poole K	John M. Manok S	Adolph Treder	R. H. Sparks
Berkeley*	114	Claude B. Hutchison 5-59	Mrs. Ruth C. Kemp	Wm. Hunrick, Jr. F	Samuel C. Jacka	Chester W. Moller	John D. Holstrom
Beverly Hills*	30†	Floyd E. Fischer 4-58	C. Raymond Wood F	C. Raymond Wood F	David K. Speer	Lloyd B. Canfield	C. H. Anderson
Brawley*	13†	Dr. H. A. Blume 4-58	Charles A. Warren	Charles A. Warren K	Howard Hough E‡	L. A. Jones	Lon Garner
Burbank*	91†	Edward C. Olson 5-59	Naomi G. Putnam	Joseph G. Ferrick F	Clayton W. Paige E	William J. Taylor	Rex R. Andrews
Burlingame*	22†	Charles W. Rooth	Herbert K. White	Ida H. Coe T	George J. Marr E	R. Mourby	R. C. Theuer
Chico*	12	Theodore Meriam 4-59	Margery L. Ames	Margery L. Ames K	Fred Davis	Elmer Brouillard	James R. Evans
Chula Vista*	31†	Peter DeGraaf	Kenneth P. Campbell	Gordon K. Grant F	Richard A. Floyd E	George S. Lee	James H. Quinn
Colton*	17†	Woodrow Miller 6-58	Elizabeth F. Davis	Charles E. Bott F	Norman A. Neste	Leonard E. Temby	Frank LeVezu†
Compton*	64†	D. W. Clawson 7-61	Mrs. Clyde J. Harlan	Howard Kay C	Don W. Robins E	Lewis W. Parsons	William Ingram
Concord*	29†	George H. Krueger 4-58	Anna M. Brown	Anna M. Brown K	F. A. Stewart E	Ray Mangini	R. W. Orin
Corona*	13†	Francis A. Stearns 4-60	Robert N. Annis	Fred L. Graber F	David F. Smith	Glen M. Hart	Joseph S. Lowery
Coronado*	19†	Coleman M. Gray 4-58	Theresa D. Kuehler	Donald C. Fender F	Robert B. Livengood	Edward F. Kohl‡	Robert H. Manchester
Culver City*	31†	Harold J. Shields 4-58	Helene H. Stubbs	Helene H. Stubbs K	Louis A. Molnar E	John Kearney	Eugene Mueller
Daly City*	31†	Joseph J. Verducci 4-60	Evelyn Mosman	George Watts F	Otis T. Calhoun E	John E. Kennedy	Roland Petrocchi
Delano*	11†	Clifford Loader	Fay C. Short	Fay C. Short K	Boyce Asquith	Ray C. Pratt	R. D. MacClure
El Cajon*	28†	Hamilton Judy 4-58	Delight Swain	David Hobson F	Robert C. Howes E	R. M. Halgren	Joseph C. O'Connor
El Centro*	15†	Warren Turner 4-58	Celia Sweeden	Olinto Ricci F	Leonard McClintock M	R. R. Birchfield	Wyatt Briggs
El Cerrito*	24†	Henry E. Gillan 4-60	Maryellen Foley F	Maryellen Foley F	Cosmo D. Tedeschi	Edward P. Herman	Howard A. Thulin
El Segundo*	14†	Kenneth R. Benfield 4-60	Eunice U. Creason	William A. Wanderer F	Robert L. Webb, Jr.	Leo B. Freedman	Thomas B. DeBerry
Eureka	28†	Oscar Swanlund 7-59	Ruby C. Shanahan	Ruby C. Shanahan K	Stanley B. Roscoe E	Allan Pettingill	George E. Emahiser
Fresno	123†	C. Cal Evans 4-58	D. E. Roughton	Walter P. Berg F	Donald E. Baird E	Gayle V. Coger	Henry R. Morton
Fullerton*	49†	W. Kroeger, Jr. 4-58	Virginia Fitzsimmons	Edmund W. Grens E	Grover L. Walters	Lloyd W. Eckels	Wayne Bornhoft
Gardena	31†	Thomas K. Ware 4-58	Lucille W. Randolph	Lucille W. Randolph K	C. G. Borgen S	George Springstead	Elmo W. Field

Glendale*	114†	Mrs. Zelma Bogue 4-59	G. E. Chapman	C. W. Carlile C	W. L. O. Martini	E. H. Aiman	C. R. Eggers
Hanford*	10	Joseph J. Longfield 4-58	Arthur Hird F	Arthur Hird F	George M. Minturn M	Ernest Filippi	R. O. Stanley
Hawthorne* . . .	32†	Victor Zaccaglin 4-58	Kenneth Keel	David Rice F	T. B. McDermott	Joy West	H. P. Severns
Hayward*	55†	John J. Purchio	Edward K. Stanton	R. Neal Bearden F	Edward E. Phillips	Matthew Jimenez	George Forth
Hermosa Beach* .	15†	William D. Sachau 4-60	Mrs. Bonnie Bright	Mrs. Bonnie Bright K	John P. Reynolds	Fred B. Kelterer	William H. Berlin
Huntington Park* .	29	Arthur R. Kellogg	Agnes R. Platt	Agnes R. Platt K	Hamilton E. Robinson E	John M. Slocum	C. Henry Fertig
Inglewood*	61†	George C. England 4-59	Helen Rieck	Jack P. Ference C	Wade E. Peebles	Nicholas Warner	Carl C. Cupp
La Mesa*	24†	Glen Crosbie 4-58	L. L. Freeman	Dudley Lapham M	Albert Smelko	R. V. H. Lyles	Glenn B. Adams
Lodi*	17†	George M. Hughes 4-58	Mrs. B. Garibaldi	Fred C. Wilson F	A C. Heckenlaible E	George D. Polenske	Fred R. Hunt
Long Beach* . .	251	Raymond C. Kealer 7-60	Margaret Heartwell	Samuel M. Roberts F	James P. Kincaid	Frank S. Sandeman	William H. Dovey
Los Angeles . . .	2,244†	Norris Poulson 7-61	Walter C. Peterson	Dan O. Hoye C	Lyall A. Pardee E	W. L. Miller	W. H. Parker
Lynwood*	28†	Robert B. Compton 4-58	H. M. Campbell	H. M. Campbell K	A. J. Bateman, M	Earl Galleher	Ralph Darton
Madera*	14†	Albert Barsotti 4-58	Betty A. Forte	Betty A. Forte K	A. C. Norton E	A. T. Potter	Horace Dowell
Manhattan Beach*	33†	Robert T. Warner 4-58	Herman R. Brandt	James Kay, Jr. F	F. C. Butcher E	R. H. Swain	H. J. Withers
Maywood	13†	Verne K. Tennis 4-60	Isabel L. Dedmore	Isabel L. Dedmore K	R. H. Nieweg S	C. M. Coon	E. E. Bray
Menlo Park* . .	26†	Wm. R. Lawson 4-58	Margaret A. Becker	Margaret A. Becker K	C. L. Longson M	George B. Carter	George J. Potter
Merced*	20†	Angelo Bardini 4-59	Russell J. Cooney M	A. V. Henderson F	Geo. H. MimMack E	George Coolures	Ralph R. Bond
Millbrae	11†	Webb L. Witmer	Isobel Smart	G. E. Rogers, Jr. T			L. F. Pickett
Modesto*	17	Harry Marks 5-59	Rex Gailfus	Charles Bird F	Marvin Ray	Jack Wemyss	George Bowers
Monrovia*	25†	Joseph H. Walker 4-58	Walter C. Gerfen	Walter C. Gerfen K	Fritz Zapf E	Fritjof Becker	Grant Peterson
Montebello	30†	A. S. Tutwiler 4-60	Charline Bott	Earnest D. Lindsay M	P. R. Warwick E	Lorne R. Beech	M. L. Peek
Monterey*	22†	Dan Searle 5-59	George Smith	Catherine Leslie A	M. R. Pearce E	Clifford Hebrard	Charles Simpson
Monterey Park* .	29†	Leila F. Donegan 4-58	Marguerite Alstrom	Harry H. Weber F	Chester D. Cathers S	Harry C. Moore	Wm. C. Coleman
Mountain View* .	26†	Lawrence E. Anderson 4-58	Harold Duarte	John O'Halloran F	A. M. McKinnon		Arthur Neilsen
Napa*	15†	Joseph Greco 6-58	Allen R. Thorpe	Wm. C. Wright F	H. C. McDonald E	John E. Stone	Sherwood Munk
National City* .	32†	Walter F. Hodge 4-58	Irene M. Alston	James A. Bird M	Wayne P. Lill E	J. C. Bailey	H. D. Smith
Newport Beach* .	21†	Dora O. Hill 4-58	Margery Schrouder	Andrew Broussard F	J. B. Webb	R. J. Briscoe	John L. Upson
Oakland*	385	Clifford E. Rishell 7-61	Gladys H. Murphy	James F. Carey F	John A. Morin E	James J. Sweeney, Jr.	Wyman W. Vernon
Oceanside* . . .	20†	Erwin Sklar 4-58	Thomas A. Lapham	Thomas A. Lapham K	Ernest A. Taylow	Walter M. Johnson	William H. Wingard
Ontario*	42†	C. E. Petersen 4-60	Anna E. Topliff	D. N. Coley F	Harold A. Halldin E	Lloyd H. Hopkins	H. W. Swinney
Orange	21†	Loren K. Housley 4-60	Florence Phillips	Thomas L. Harris F	James C. Harper	George W. Horton	Earl C. Pursell
Oxnard*	29†	Carl E. Ward 4-58	Ethel Dale	Jerry J. Ritch F	Hugh Clark, Jr.	F. O. Witt	Albert C. Jewell
Palm Springs* .	12†	Gerald K. Sanborn 4-58	Mary G. Ringwald	Shelby V. Langford F	F. B. Hamerschlag E	William P. Leonesio	August Kettmann
Palo Alto*	41†	Noel E. Porter 7-58	Winifred Kidd	Maurice Moore C	Malcolm Witbeck E	Louis Ledford	Wm. A. Hydie
Pasadena*	105	Seth Miller C 5-59	Clara B. MacLellan	O. A. Dietrich C	D. C. Mackenzie E	T. W. Heidner	C. H. Morris
Petaluma*	10	Arthur W. Parent 7-61	Gladys R. Wallin	Gladys R. Wallin K	R. W. Ingram E	James M. Eaglin	M. Del Maestro
Piedmont	11†	Roy S. Milligan 2-60	John D. Preston M	John D. Preston M	A. L. Boscow S	R. J. Dunn	W. V. Pflaum
Pittsburg*	17†	Vincent A. Davi 4-58	Mary Erbez	B. Duane Rough F	E. L. O'Hara E	V. J. Scudero	Sal P. Jimno
Pomona*	59†	Arthur H. Cox	Larry Thomas	Cecil Marler C	Glenn Crawford E	Robert A. Crawford	Ralph E. Parker
Redding*	12†	George Fleharty 4-58	Dorothy C. Blood	S. V. Pfuntner F	Hal E. Marron	H. T. Klaukens	S. F. Lincecum
Redlands*	21†	Harry G. Wilson 4-58	Harry R. Whaley	R. P. Merritt, Jr. F	Philip E. Johnson E	Carl M. Rundberg	Stanley R. Bowen
Redondo Beach* .	42†	LeRoy L. Center 5-61	F. M. Arnold	F. M. Arnold K	Robert L. Smith	C. E. Sneary	C. R. Richardson
Redwood City* .	39†	Wm. H. Royer 4-58	R. S. Dodge	J. J. Brophy A	G. M. Jain E	J. L. Lodi	W. L. Faulstich
Richmond*	100	James P. Kenny 7-58	Harlan J. Heydon	W. T. Mayfield F	R. F. Lovejoy E	Henry J. Schmidt	Charles E. Brown
Riverside*	76†	E. V. Dales 4-61	W. G. Waite	Wm. A. Berndt C‡	James F. Martinek	Raymond E. Allen	Jack A. Bennett
Roseville*	10†	George A. Campbell 4-58	R. W. Terry	Marion W. Hanson C	Kenneth Thompson E	Pete Badovinac	Emmet McCrary
Sacramento* . .	157†	Clarence Azevedo	Paul Manby	A. O. Hoover C	E. A. Fairbairn E	Thomas Deise	James V. Hicks
Salinas*	21†	Arthur C. Atteridge 7-59	Elton Tavernetti F‡	Elton Tavernetti F‡	Harris B. Munger, Jr. E	Elmer Anderson	R. J. McIntyre

TABLE XXIII—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
San Anselmo*	10†	Arthur W. Smith	Anita Gannon	Anne Grant C	John Oglesby E	Nello Marcucci	Donald Wood
San Bernardino	83†	E. D. Kremer 5-59	Jack T. Felton	Lloyd E. Burcham T	R. E. Wolford E	D. E. Littleton	James W. Ellis
San Bruno*	20†	Robert D. Price 4-58	Ralph E. Woodman	Ralph E. Woodman K	Dada H. Russell, Jr. E	Herbert Freitas	W. L. Maher
San Buenaventura*	26†	Charles W. Petit 4-59	Charles W. Reiman	B. W. Lansing T	J. E. Sheehy E	A. J. Comstock	S. G. Taylor
San Carlos*	20†	J. C. Williams 4-58	Kathleen M. Grant	Kathleen M. Grant K	Edwin H. Smith S	Lyle G. Clark	George P. Seely
San Diego*	494†	Charles C. Dail 5-59	Phillip L. Acker	L. E. Earnest F	Verne Parker‡	G. E. Courser	A. E. Jansen
San Fernando*	16†	Dan G. Spencer 4-58	Marshall W. Julian M	Ione K. Crawford T	Robert E. James E	R. Van Bebber	W. E. Slaughter
San Francisco	775	George Christopher 1-60	R. J. Dolan‡	Harry D. Ross C	Sherman Duckel	William Murray	Francis Ahern
San Gabriel*	22†	George H. Smith 4-58	W. A. Wolford	C. D. Thomas F	H. B. Keebaugh E	G. Duquid, Jr.	F. L. Carpenter
San Jose*	128†	Robert C. Doerr 7-58	Francis L. Greiner	Harry A. Young A	Harold J. Flannery E	Arthur J. Gilbert	J. R. Blackmore
San Leandro*	33†	Thomas O. Knick 4-58	H. H. Burbank	Reuel N. Lindahl F	G. H. Hamlin E	M. Rodriguez	A. J. Lamourex
San Luis Obispo*	17†	Fred J. Lucksinger 5-59	J. H. Fitzpatrick	J. H. Fitzpatrick K	David F. Romero E	L. M. Schlobohm	W. E. Schofield
San Marino*	13†	Corson W. Ide 4-58	W. W. Dundore	W. W. Dundore K	Paul F. Barton	A. P. Hughes	R. S. Seares
San Mateo*	66†	Paul E. Anderson 4-59	W. J. O'Farrell	E. M. Pollock T	N. B. Smith E	H. F. Morris	M. C. McDonnell
San Pablo*	18†	Roy H. Cleek 4-58	Gertrude Yurko	Gertrude Yurko K	Carl Ehler S	Manuel Mello	W. E. Pedretti
San Rafael*	17†	John F. McInnis 4-59	W. L. Morgan	W. L. Morgan K	Norris Rawles	C. Johansen	Frank Kelly
Santa Ana*	69†	Dale H. Heinly 4-59	Erma Hunter	Hal Rager F	Hugh Foreman, Jr.	John Garthe	E. J. Allen
Santa Barbara*	56†	Floyd O. Bohnett 6-59	W. S. Wagner	R. W. Hutton F	R. G. Martin	C. L. Tenney	R. W. Cooley
Santa Clara*	32†	W. J. Nicholson 5-58	A. S. Belick	Loyd E. Brady M	E. C. Schott E	L. J. George	Frank Sapena
Santa Cruz*	23†	Olin Carl White 4-58	A. J. Miller	A. J. Miller K	Alexander Russell E	John Sinnott	Gene Pini
Santa Maria*	14†	Curtis Tunnell 4-58	Dorothy Lyman	R. H. Oldland M	W. S. Litzenberg	Harry Bell	Harold English
Santa Monica*	75†	Russell K. Hart 4-59	Kenneth O. Grubb	W. A. Hard C	M. M. King	C. N. Carrell	Otto Faulkner
Santa Paula*	12†	James M. Caulkins	Mrs. Ruth Rudor	Lela Fredericks C	William Godfrey E	George Harding	Wesley Brown, Jr.
Santa Rosa*	18	Kenneth Mitchell 4-58	John Hawkes	W. H. Vaughan F	R. Van Guelpen E	George Magee	Melvin Flohr
South Gate	51†	R. E. Hutchinson 4-58	Dorothy McGaffey	Stanley Moran F	Milo Dellmann	G. E. Peterson	J. C. Gutting
South Pasadena*	19†	Roy L. Anderson 4-60	Marjorie Merritt	Marjorie Merritt K	Charles H. Lane E	Victor E. Ross	Clifton J. Brown
S. San Francisco*	36†	Guido Rozzi 5-58	Arthur Rodondi	E. P. Kaufmann T	Louis Goss	Alex Welte	Louis Belloni
Stockton*	75†	Harvey M. Stull	Bessie L. Trahern	C. M. Cortez A	Douglas C. Nelson	L. J. Stevenson	J. A. O'Keefe
Sunnyvale*	35†	Thomas M. Ryan	Vivian Krodel	T. H. Sweeney F	D. M. Somers E	Jacob A. Jessup	Jacob A. Jessup
Torrance*	93†	Albert Isen 4-58	A. H. Bartlett	J. I. Scharfman F	J. V. Russell	J. J. Benner	Percy Bennett
Tulare*	13†	Raymond Joncoaltz 4-59	Hazel Hoyt	Hazel Hoyt K	B. P. Westkamper E	B. I. Jones	E. D. Houk
Upland*	13†	Donald C. Carr 4-58	Hazel Cassell F	Hazel Cassell F	Harold Wilder E	Howard Paulin	John Wessely‡
Vallejo*	35†	G. Wilfred Hewitt 5-59	Helen G. Seeber	David J. Madden F	Glenn A. Harris E	J. F. McCormack	J. E. Stiltz
Visalia*	15†	Ira J. Chrisman 4-59	Jean S. Banks	C. F. Cruzen C	H. A. Tow E	Walter A. Wood	Frank Bentzen
Watsonville	12	W. J. C. Ramsay	Thomas J. Rowan	Marion W. DuFour T	R. E. Fowle E	J. C. Hagerty	Frank E. Osmer
West Covina*	36†	James W. Kay 4-58	Robert Flotten	V. O. Walters F	R. E. Pontow E	Ralph E. Hardin	T. J. Stanford
Whittier*	32†	A. C. Newsom 4-50	G. N. Dixon	C. H. Haffner T	K. R. Warren S	A. B. Alford	A. I. Mallory
Woodland*	12†	Frank Heard 4-58	S. R. Fairlee	S. R. Fairlee K	Alvin Hiatt E	Everett Runkle	Frank Elston
COLORADO—10							
Aurora*	11	Allen C. Bradley 11-59	Ray B. Johnston	Earl P. Sandquist M	L. R. Kuiper E	W. H. Hawkins	S. C. Garrett
Boulder*	20	Leo C. Riethmayer 1-60	Leonard R. Jones F	Leonard R. Jones F	W. C. Light	Frank Johnson	M. M. Teegarden
Colorado Springs*	45	Fred W. Simpson, Jr. 4-59	R. F. Sonnekson	Mrs. Louise Huff A	James J. Murray	Fred H. Lausch	Irvin B. Bruce

Denver	416	Will F. Nicholson 7-59	Robert E. Lee	Clayton M. Hill F	R. Batterson	A. A. Feldman	W. F. Johnson
Englewood*	17	Edward S. Scott 11-59	J. L. Barron	J. L. Barron K	Neil W. Barde E	R. G. Woods	B. B. Tillman
Fort Collins*	15	Robert W. Sears	Miles F. House	G. H. Palmes M	Howard Evans E	C. Carpenter	O. P. Kelley
Grand Junction*	15	John S. Smerson P 5-58	H. C. Tomlinson	Fred E. Hagie T	J. A. Burton	Frank Kreps	K. M. Johnson
Greeley*	20	Oscar Beck 11-59	Mort Balch	Mort Balch K	M. L. Miller, Jr. E	E. A. Brumley	C. C. Hunter
Pueblo*	64	Richard F. Hobbs P 1-60	Mary E. Weaver	Alva Sloan F	George Fellows E	E. G. Colglazier	R. F. Harper
Trinidad*	12	J. E. Donnelly 1-58	Frank Hoch	Frank Hoch K	Harmon Kellum E	Con Nolan	C. Garlutzo

CONNECTICUT—36

Ansonia	19	Joseph A. Doyle 12-58	P. E. Schumacher	Harold H. Kyle T	W. J. Elliot	Charles Dick	W. O'Brien
Bridgeport	159	Samuel Tedesco	John Brannelly	John Morris C	Richard Shannon	S. Jennings	John A. Lyddy
Bristol	36	James P. Casey 11-59	Rolfe E. Rowe	Edward C. Hannan C	T. H. Donovan	G. C. Graham	T. McCarthy
Danbury	22	John A. Define, Jr. 3-59	John A. Brennan	Anthony Seri A	S. A. Rapp E	George Hanna	J. H. McGoldrick
Darien t	12	Thomas F. Kerrigan 10-59	A. L. Brunner	A. L. Brunner K	W. A. Bates		P. E. Brencher
Derby	10	Anthony Dirienzo 1-59	Francis O'Connell	Edward Ritch A	John Benanto	Edward Loftus	F. J. Manion
East Hartford t	30	John W. Thorpey P 10-58	W. E. Hines	E. J. Paganetti F	G. J. Penney	Francis Dagon	V. A. Bushnell
East Haven t	12	Dominick H. Ferrara C	W. F. Hoyt C	W. F. Hoyt C	D. Melillo S	Thomas Hayes	E. B. Priest
Enfield t	15	Norbert D. Senio C 7-59	L. Magrini	Lodovico Magrini K	Edward Piepul S		Earl Reynolds
Fairfield t	30	Dimill L. Kinnie C 11-59	Samuel Glover	F. C. Cignoli F	F. E. Daniels E	J. J. Stopa	James Kranyik
Greenwich t	41	Griffith E. Harris C 1-60	F. D. Barrett	W. H. Sherman C	W. F. Johnson	S. M. Potter	D. W. Robbins
Hamden t	30	John De Nicola C	W. D. Connor	W. D. Barnard F	Richard Vining	R. C. Spencer	F. Cattaneo
Hartford*	177	James Kinsella	W. A. Linnane	R. L. Duffy F	L. C. Lovell	Henry Thomas	M. Godfrey
Manchester t*	34	H. A. Turkington 1-59	Edward Tomkiel	L. M. Johnson C	James Sheekey E	W. C. Mason	H. O. Schendel
Meriden	44	Henry D. Altobello 1-60	Ruth Payne	Matthew P. Kuta C	Perry Prann E	L. A. Petrucelli	M. B. Carroll
Middletown	30	Harry T. Clew	Frank J. Roccapriore	Mark F. Dunn C	Samuel C. Cannon	Franklyn Dunn	John J. Pomfret
Milford t*	27	Clarence I. Pratt	George F. Weed	J. J. Kemish F	R. Minnaman‡	R. F. Coley	Arthur Harris
Naugatuck	17	Adam Mengacci 5-59	B. Avcollie	C. F. Daly C	L. J. Brophy S	Edward Galvin	A. A. Malone
New Britain	74	Joseph F. Morelli 4-58	Harry E. Scheuy	Gerald McCann F	G. L. Molleur E	G. W. Scarlett	E. M. Kiely
New Haven	164	Richard C. Lee 1-60	Milton Rice	F. L. Cronan C	A. T. Barbieri	T. J. Collins	Francis McManus
New London*	31	John P. Janovic 10-58	Elizabeth Roath	H. G. Huntley F	C. P. DeBiasi	F. Sullivan	J. J. Courtney
Norwalk	49	Irving C. Freese 11-59	William Flynn	Bernard Newman C	Paul J. James	Charles Volk	Max Orlins
Norwich*	38†	H. G. Zuerner P 12-59	J. D. Potter	G. J. McCann C	H. M. Walz	W. B. Confrey	C. Simpson
Shelton	13	Frank Cicia 1-59	Harry Kelly	Edward Miller T	Daniel Pekera	Leslie Bauer	B. Flaherty
Stamford	74	Webster C. Givens 12-59	J. V. Toner	W. Klemen F	W. R. Maguire	T. F. Richardson	J. W. Kinsella
Stratford t*	33	Edmond A. Dorne C	W. H. Wilcoxson	A. B. Vermilya F	R. E. Blake	T. S. Lockwood	P. J. Flanagan
Torrington	28	A. G. Gelormino 11-60	A. G. Constable	Leo G. Dubois C	George Mahoney E	E. F. Goodman	H. E. Meade
Wallingford	12	Edward J. Leonard 12-59	G. Harrington	Mrs. Mary Cabral T	Russell Boyce E	John Czine	C. A. Grasser‡
Waterbury	104	R. E. Snyder 1-60	F. W. Palomba	A. E. Furlong A	H. C. Whitlock E	F. T. Scully	W. J. Roach
Watertown t	11	G. W. Hungerford C 10-59	Marie Buckingham	Walter McGowan T	George F. Williams S	Milton H. McCleery	F. L. Minucci
West Hartford t*	44	H. F. Keith 4-59	Everett D. Dow	B. H. Schaffer F	E. R. Kennedy	J. T. O'Loughlin	W. A. Sandstrom
West Haven t	32	Matthew Coyle	Angus MacLeod	Angus MacLeod K	Clifford Miller	William Johnson	John Monahan
Westport t	12	Herbert E. Baldwin 11-59	Lois R. Clark	Lois R. Clark K	James Czel E	H. A. Shippey	S. J. Luciano
Wethersfield t*	13	William A. Elrick 3-58	W. D. Birmingham	James Bodnar T	C. F. Langtry E	J. F. McCue	T. J. Sullivan
Willimantic	14	F. J. Bergeron 12-59	R. F. Paulhus	R. F. Paulhus K	J. N. Harper E	J. L. Rivard	F. R. Laramie
Windsor t*	12	James J. Hartnett 10-59	George Tudan	A. H. Young N	James A. Lee	George Patterson	Arthur G. Wall

DELAWARE—1

Wilmington	110	Eugene Lammont 12-60	Paul Shockley	Leonard Bacon A	Charles Mitchell E	Maurice Clark	Arthur B. Wilson

TABLE XXIII—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1							
Washington . . .	802	Robert E. McLaughlin P		Kenneth Back F	James A. Blasser E	Millard H. Sutton	Robert V. Murray
FLORIDA—28							
Bradenton	14	A. Sterling Hall 1-60	Harold F. Siver	Harold F. Siver K	C. W. Tourville E	A. W. Harris	Mack G. Britt
Clearwater* . . .	16	Lewis Homer 1-59	R. G. Whitehead	Frank Abernathy F	Sidney Lickton E	R. C. Dobson	Willis D. Booth
Coral Gables* .	29†	W. Keith Phillips 4-59	L. W. Robinson, Jr.	L. W. Robinson, Jr. K	Eugene Smith E	Paul Matheson	W. G. Kimbrough
Daytona Beach* .	30	J. Hart Long 1-59	Rhea B. Mordt	Rhea B. Mordt K	Russell C. Smith E	Richard M. Chapman	Henry Leroy Allen
Fort Lauderdale*	63†	John V. Russell 5-59	Florence C. Hardy	S. H. Marshall F	G. B. Bennett	Jerry Carter	Lester H. Holt
Fort Myers . . .	13	Heard M. Edwards 11-58	Mrs. Sara Nell Gran	Mrs. Sara Nell Gran T	Julian Hudson	Robert Bass	Burl Underhill
Fort Pierce* . .	14	Bernard Rubin 12-58	D. C. Huskey	D. C. Huskey F	Milton Davis	R. M. Register	R. F. Cassens
Gainesville* . . .	27	Walter E. Murphree	A. Clarence O'Neill	A. Clarence O'Neill	Charles F. Angel	H. J. Richardson	William D. Joiner
Hialeah	43†	Henry Milander 11-59	James H. Goodlet	James H. Goodlet K	Earl C. Crooks	N. W. Thomson, Jr.	H. U. Warner
Hollywood* . . .	23†	Edmond L. McMorrough	Blanche E. Mann	U. G. Finlayson F	Mitchell Ware‡	Holloway L. Cook	Philip A. Thomson
Jacksonville . . .	205	Haydon Burns 6-59	W. C. Almand R	J. E. Pace A	Walter G. Daniel	F. C. Kelly	L. A. Reynolds
Key West*	26	Delio Cobo 11-59	Victor Lowe	John L. Day F	Charles Roig S	Charles Cremata	George G. Gomez
Lake Worth* . .	15†	Robt. T. O'Connor 4-59	Ruth U. Fales	J. A. Kunkel, Jr. F	Ralph Howard	S. D. McMillan	G. S. Sanders
Lakeland*	31	J. J. Musso 1-59	L. R. Shuman	L. R. Shuman K	John Stokes	C. M. Deal	Leo Brooker
Miami*	259†	Robert King High 11-59	Frank L. Correll	George N. Shaw F	A. E. Darlow E	N. L. Wheeler, Sr.	W. E. Headley, Jr.
Miami Beach* .	51†	Kenneth Oka 6-59	R. W. L. Johnson	R. W. L. Johnson K	Morris N. Lipp	D. C. Kennett	Michael Fox
North Miami* . .	23†	Thomas Sasso 9-59	E. May Avil	E. May Avil K	B. R. Vitale	Lawrence Wagner	Karl Engel
Ocala*	12	George F. Mangan 1-60	H. C. Sistrunk	Frank D. Johnson F	W. R. Kidd E	E. F. McCray	K. C. Alvarez
Orlando	52	Robert S. Carr 11-60	W. G. Stewart	J. Edward Greaves F	A. B. Herndon	Paul Pennington	Carlisle Johnstone
Panama City* . .	32†	Frank M. Nelson	Leon E. Mathis	Leon E. Mathis K	C. E. Peterson E	John W. Douglas	Ira L. Ross‡
Pensacola* . . .	51†	Roy S. Philpot 6-59	John E. Frenkel	John E. Frenkel K	Joseph P. Jennings	Claude Wright	Crosby Hall
St. Augustine* .	14	Clyatt R. Powell 6-59	Pauline Boyt	Robert C. Neat F	J. H. Lauper	Elwood W. Hartley	William Lindsey
St. Petersburg* .	97	John D. Burroughs 7-59	Jennie Cook	Baynard E. Cook F	Paul J. Jorgensen E	S. O. Griffith	J. R. Reichert
Sanford*	12	Merle Warner 1-59	Heidt N. Sayer	Heidt N. Sayer K	Warren E. Knowles M	Mack C. Cleveland	Roy G. Williams
Sarasota*	19	Frank L. Hoersting 12-58	L. B. Ashby	L. B. Ashby K	Max Sturm E	James R. Cowsert	Robert L. Wilson
Tallahassee* . .	38†	Joe W. Cordell	George C. White	George C. White K	Palmer Munroe	Earl Levy	Frank Stoutamire
Tampa	217†	Nick Nuccio 1-59	W. L. Stark	Hobart D. Palhank C	Roy K. Van Camp E	C. Fred Dreves	J. D. Latture
West Palm Beach*	51†	E. V. Faircloth 4-58	J. R. Gardner	Keith R. Chinn M	John H. Klinck, Jr. E	J. H. Witherspoon	R. W. Milburn
GEORGIA—23							
Albany*		W. F. McAfee 1-60	Mrs. S. F. Huckaby	T. J. Williams F	E. J. Ford E	E. E. Moody	H. N. Reid
Americus	11	F. P. Bowen	A. D. Gatewood, Jr.	A. B. Woodward F	Theo Baldwin	H. K. Henderson	V. L. Autry
Athens	28	Ralph M. Snow 1-60	A. G. Smith	A. G. Smith K	J. G. Beacham E	W. C. Thompson	J. H. Porterfield
Atlanta	331	Wm. B. Hartsfield 1-62	J. L. Richardson	R. Earl Landers C	Ray Nixon	C. C. Styron	Herbert Jenkins
Augusta	72	Millard H. Beckum 1-61	Thos. D. Beckum	K. D. Stelling C	M. P. Phillips	J. C. Wilkerson	F. B. Green
Brunswick* . . .	18	J. R. Tuten 1-59	Harrie H. Jennings	Paul Killian F	Carl F. Leavy E	J. W. Greenfield	J. H. Bisson
College Park . .	15	J. W. Stephenson, Jr. 1-59	Mrs. Mary A. Hunt	E. W. Williams F	Harry F. Wiley E	J. B. Eley	T. Owen Smith
Columbus*	80	B. F. Register 1-59	Henry G. Brannon	Dupont Hagins T	D. T. Grider	E. S. Moncrief	H. N. Caroway

Dalton	16	R. F. Hamilton 1-60	Albert Rollins	Albert Rollins K	Paul Mitchell S	Luther Broome	L. L. Vining
Decatur*	22	J. F. Redding 12-58	Mrs. Mortie Christian	John D. Powell F	Steve Roos E	J. D. Peek	Luther Spinks
Dublin	10	J. Felton Pierce 12-59	A. F. Geeslin	W. H. Hobbs F	Z. H. Perry E	S. V. Holmes	Tillman Jones
East Point	21	J. G. Stith 1-61	W. P. Kidd	W. P. Kidd K	J. W. Moore, Jr. E	Max Wiggins	W. H. Tyler
Gainesville* . . .	12	Chas. J. Thurmond 1-59	William A. Pratt	William A. Pratt K	H. L. Pittard E	R. E. Spence	Hoyt H. Henry
Griffin*	14	Carl E. Pruett C 12-58	Mrs. Annie W. Cook	J. S. Langdoes M	J. T. Bearden	S. E. Simonton	Leo D. Blackwell
La Grange* . . .	25	Frank Tigner 1-60	C. H. Day	H. M. Crane M	Raymond Hadley	Rufus Dorman	T. E. McClung
Macon	70	B. F. Merritt, Jr. 11-59	Alex B. Cameron	Kelly L. Gunnells F	Joe Witherington E	B. H. Brown	Ben T. Watkins
Marietta	21	C. W. Bramlett 1-59	Albert L. Bagley, Jr.	Albert L. Bagley, Jr. R	Thos. E. Williams E	Howard A. Schaffer	Ernest R. Sanders
Moultrie*	12	W. B. Withers 10-59	James Humphrey	James Humphrey K	W. B. Robison E	J. L. Rhodes	C. R. Ranew
Rome*	30	J. E. Yarbrough C 1-61	Mrs. Ray Beard	Mrs. Ray Beard K	Bruce Hamler	W. T. McKinney	Smith Horton
Savannah*	120	W. L. Mingledorff, Jr. 9-58	Mrs. Katherine Cupstid	T. O. Cupstid F	Wyatt Wilson	J. L. Evans	S. B. Barnes, Jr.
Thomasville* . .	14	Heeth Varnedoe 1-60	J. F. Ariail	P. M. Davenport F	W. A. Wilson E		N. A. Stegall
Valdosta	20	A. J. Strickland, III 3-60	Mrs. H. B. Newham T	Carl Minchew F	Eugene Slocum	T. M. Cook	Wilbur Perkerson
Waycross*	19	Ray McDaniel 1-59	C. O. Parker	C. O. Parker T	Thomas Watts E	Ralph Carpenter	A. L. Ball

IDAHO—9

Boise City	34†	Russell E. Edlefsen 5-59	Fred Bagley	Fred Bagley K	J. L. Morris E	Steve Taylor	F. T. Demarest
Caldwell	10	Ed. Simmerman 4-59	Ada Hartenbower	Alta Williams T	Melvin Lewis E	Waldo Paddock	Keith Judd
Coeur d'Alene .	12	P. A. Christianson 5-59	D. E. Nedry	J. W. Barrett T	L. D. Brownson E	W. W. Swofford	A. C. Engen
Idaho Falls . . .	19	John B. Rogers 5-59	Roy C. Barnes	Ellen Bertrand T	Claud Black E	Bert Brown	F. G. Perrin
Lewiston	13	Dr. D. K. Worden 7-59	A. M. Quane	A. M. Quane K	Elmer Soniville E	D. R. Gill	Frank F. Hunt
Moscow	11	S. L. Lewis	R. G. Fredekind	Dan S. Crimmins T	Harvey J. Smith E	Leon W. Sodorff	Harold B. Thoreson
Nampa	16	Thomas A. Leupp 5-59	H. Shellaberger	H. Shelleberger K	Sumner Johnson E	L. T. Lessinger	Buster Baker
Pocatello*	27†	H. B. Yearsley C 1-60	Josephine Ball	Josephine Ball K	W. W. Wilson E	A. A. Girard	J. D. Perkins
Twin Falls* . . .	18	J. Ted Davis C 1-60	Constance J. Leiser	Constance J. Leiser K	N. S. Crossley E	L. Z. Bartlett	H. W. Gillette

ILLINOIS—84

Alton*	33	P. W. Day	Paul A. Price	Graham W. Watt M	Guy Fairfield E	James Lewis	John Heafner
Arlington Heights*	19†	Edward G. Carlisle 5-61	Mildred O. Pearson	J. Ward Wright F	William W. Luehring	Elroy J. Winkelman	L. W. Calderwood
Aurora	57†	Paul Egan 4-50	Wm. G. Konrad	Wm. G. Konrad K	Wm. Robertson	Carl Numerich	Donald F. Curran
Belleville	33	Jerome J. Munie 5-61	Vic Geolat	Elmer Peters T	John Thompson E	John Wade	Reese Dobson
Bellwood	18†	Richard Zuelke 5-61	Oskar B. Alsaker	Walter Gray C	Joe Gobetz	Harvey Boeger	George Brenner
Berwyn	53†	William J. Kriz 4-61	Emil Vacin	Vlasta L. Nemecek C	Anton Pav	Robert Kafka	Charles Trucksa
Bloomington* . .	30†	Bob McGraw 5-61	Marguerite L. Zook	Alvin J. Keller F	Donald W. Ferguson E	Roland Behrend	Frederick Gierman
Blue Island . . .	18	John M. Hart 5-61	John C. Joens	Emil J. Blatt T	Charles A. Dewar	Wm. Barzycki	Edward W. Boyd
Brookfield* . . .	18†	F. W. Kuehn P 4-61	C. Harold Eash M	Elmer N. Swanson F	Peter Natale	Fred B. McDowell	Carl Firley
Cairo	12	Paul S. Maur, M. D. 5-59	C. I. Walker	Marg. R. Shoemaker C	Del Dorsett S	Wm. N. Brooks	Frank T. Clifford
Calumet City . .	19†	Stanley E. Bejger 4-61	Orleen Piccirilli	George McCarthy T	John Radziewicki	Charles Sikorski	H. A. Wleklinski
Canton	12	W. Paul Woods 5-61	Nellie Crawford	Carl N. Hill T	Howard Gibbons E	Clifford Waddell	Kenneth M. Lindzey
Carbondale . . .	11	J. I. Wright	Elizabeth Leighty	Charles D. Renfro T	Paul O. Hall E	Ulmont Crawshaw	Roy Bain
Centralia	14	H. B. Blanchard 5-59	James Maxfield	Miss C. Sundermeyer T	H. B. Stover E	Ralph E. Goin	J. O. Wright
Champaign* . . .	40	Virgil F. Lafferty 4-59	Walter F. Bailey	John Upp T	John T. Kearns	Hobart Kruse	Clyde R. Davis
Chicago	3,621	Richard J. Daley 4-59	John C. Marcin	Carl H. Chatters C	George L. DeMent	Robert J. Quinn	Timothy J. O'Connor
Chicago Heights .	29†	Carl W. McGehee 5-59	A. Paul Soderman	A. Paul Soderman K	James Shelley S	Ira George	Philip Howard
Cicero	68†	Henry J. Sandusky 4-60	Jerry F. Justin	Jerry F. Justin K	Frank Masa	Ted Wesolowski	Erwin Konovsky
Collinsville . . .	13†	Albert Delbartes 4-59	Vernon Lucas	Norman J. Weber C	C. H. Sheppard E	Harold Meier	Paul Cigliana
Danville	38	G. N. Hicks 4-59	Betty Oakes	Wallace A. Larson C	Ferman Gunn E	Howard Rindt	Robert Christy

Table XXIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Decatur	66	Clarence A. Sablotny 5-59	Eugene Fluss	WH. Owens, Sr. C	Paul Stephens E	Lynn Martin	Glenn Kerwin
DeKalb	15†	Clayton Pooler	Sam W. Riippi	Dorothy W. Eichnert	R. S. Haldeman E	Clayton Kennedy	Victor Sarich
Des Plaines	29†	Herbert H. Behrel 5-61	Otto W. J. Henrich	Otto W. J. Henrich K	Earl Warnicke	Raymond Kolze	Amaso Kennicott
Dixon	19†	J. E. Vaile 5-50	Irene Hamill	C. Lyle Ballard F	L. Welch	Gail Keyser	Earl Kelchner
Downers Grove	20†	Ben H. Groves 4-59	Laura S. Geffert	Laura S. Geffert K	Edwin Dewey S	Grant Dicke	Otto Springborn
East Moline	14	Frank J. Esposito 5-61	Arnold Neihaus	Arnold Neihaus K	Joe Archer S	George Le Ratte	George Maskell
East St. Louis	82	Alvin Fields	John Tierney	Glenn Hendry C	David Johnson E	Gerald Fallon	George Dowling
Elgin*	48†	Orlo E. Salisbury 5-59	Myrtle E. Spiegler	Wm. A. Rahn F	Calvin Brown E	Charles Bickler	Herbert W. Lange
Elmhurst*	35†	Benjamin D. Allison 5-61	Florise J. Gradolph	Frank W. Veith F	Thomas S. Mansell S	Wilbert S. Hayman	Wilbert Rusteberg
Elmwood Park*	22†	Elmer W. Conti 5-61	George C. Michehl	Howard W. Olson M	Howard A. Olson M	Henry Sells, Sr.	Charles E. Woods
Evanston*	75†	John R. Kimbark 4-61	Maurice F. Brown	Wayne F. Anderson F	Joseph L. Rose	Henry A. J. Dorband	Hubert G. Kelsh
Evergreen Park	20†	Joseph H. Tanner 5-61	Al E. Maday	Al E. Maday K	Roswald Schonauer	Leroy Howatt	Louis Riddering
Forest Park	15	William H. Meyer 5-59	Charles W. Meseke	Charles W. Meseke K	H. A. Petersohn S	Henry Lange	Joseph Cortino
Franklin Park	16†	Wm. J. McNerney 4-61	Joseph M. Tornabene	Alsed Rhino F	Sam Palmer	Irvin Sherry	Ray Bondlow
Freeport	26†	Glen F. Kunkle 5-61	Mrs. Lueva McHugh	Larry Peck C	Robert Grogan E	Raphel Pontius	Walter Marsh
Galesburg*	31	William H. Small 4-61	Alfred Nystrom	Don Viane K	Floyd Burrell E‡	W. T. Ekwall	George Fuller
Glen Ellyn	14†	George R. Becker	W. D. Galligan	George Winchell T	Henry H. Roby S	James Brody	Lee Brierton
Glenview*	13†	John A. Mabley 5-61	Mary Thomez	William L. Patten F	Mike Zintak	Carl Ladendorf	Erwin Meierhoff
Granite City	34†	Leonard R. Davis 5-61	A. L. Stevens	John Dooher C	David Johnston E	Elijah King	Edw. F. Holmes
Harrisburg	11	Claud Gibbons 5-59	Olive Patterson	Lee Morris F	R. R. Brown E	L. G. Martin	Ray R. Lane
Harvey	24†	Arthur E. Turngren 5-59	Robert K. Bentley	Arthur E. Christian F	William A. McLaren	Edward Mulder	Matt Romer
Highland Park*	20†	Robert S. Cushman 5-59	Roy Millen	Roy Millen K	P. E. Cole E	Joseph W. Boylan	Anthony L. Schmieg
Homewood*	11†	Joseph R. Swingle 5-61	Robert L. Anderson	Kay Preston C	Donald Wikan E	Thomas White	M. K. Meyer
Jacksonville	20	Robt. A. DuBois 5-61	John R. Phillips	Mrs. Ilma Cline T	Samuel E. Pevey S	Howard L. Reynolds	Ike Flynn
Joliet*	61†	James P. Hennessy 5-59	Ann Ulrich	George L. Comerford C	George Reiter	Harold Rasmusson	Joseph Trigna
Kankakee	28†	Edward P. Madison	William Balthun	Donald Palzer T	Charles F. Gregg E	James Maxwell	W. Flannery
Kewanee	17	Campbell Andrews 5-59	Mrs. Nellie E. Hall	Mrs. Nellie E. Hall K	Claude F. Bates E	Albert J. Lyons	Clyde Rorah
La Grange*	15†	John G. Birks	R. A. Ryder, Jr.	Robert E. Meyer M	Robert E. Meyer M	William E. Murphy	John G. Walker
La Salle	12	B. D. Bruno 5-61	Genevieve Kudla	Genevieve Kudla K	L. J. McGonigal E	Joseph Ficek	James A. Callahan
Lansing	16†	John VanDeraa 5-61	Connie Gillichson	Peter Dykstra T	Jim De Vries	Elmer Schultz	John Broschler
Lincoln	16†	Edward L. Spellman 5-61	W. C. Sparks	W. C. Sparks K	August Kavelman S	Edgar Smith	Earl F. Minder
Lombard*	18†	William L. Watson P	Richard H. Cleveland	A F. Spellerberg F	Edward A. MacKay	Charles Fruche	John D. Biehl
Macomb	11	L. E. Nickson	Margaret Ruth	Margaret Ruth K	Charles Stover S	Fred D. Wilson	Lawrence Brown
Marion	11†	Robert Cooksey 5-59	I. C. Nelson	W. Armstrong F	Lawrence Corder	Herman May	Charles Edwards
Mattoon	18†	Morgan F. Phipps	Jas. L. Warren	Jas. L. Warren K	John Fryman S	L. Edward Weaver	Timothy Lynch
Maywood*	27	John G. Trumbull P 4-61	J. M. Kearns	James Carey F	George E. Trendel	Henry H. Baethke	Donald E. Nolen
Melrose Park	19†	Andy H. Frenzel P 4-61	Michael J. Laraia	Herman Weiss T	Peter Tassi	Anthony Prignano	Charles Caliendo
Moline	37	Arnold R. Smith 5-61	Lillian D. Carlson	Lillian D. Carlson K	Wm. Stoewer E	John H. Polchow	H. S. M. Nelson
Monmouth	10	Donovan Vance 5-61	Mrs. Mildred Wilford	Howard Gladfelter T	Clyde DeBok S	Robert Watson	Vincent Romano
Mount Vernon*	16	Virgil T. Bailey 5-61	Allan M. Dulaney	Allan M. Dulaney K	H. R. Richardson M	Paul Partridge	Vernor Pigg
Oak Lawn*	18†	Harvey N. Wick P 5-61	Robert Parke	C. D. Andre M	D. C. Morin E	Elmore Harker	Gerhardt Hein
Oak Park*	61†	J. R. Christianson P	Clarence Schilke	Harris Stevens F	Glenn R. Sunde	William C. Watters	Thomas R. Kearin
Ottawa	17	Fred Eichelkraut 4-59	Al Lausch	Joseph Walters F	Olie Walker	Wm. Warren	W. M. Keim

Park Forest* . .	28†		Marian Paterson	John L. Scott M	Albert Heitmann E	Olaf Sorenson	Milan Plavsic
Park Ridge* . . .	28†	Raymond Hollis 5-61	Paul S. Badger	R. J. Isadore F	J. Edward Knowles E	Norman A. Brown	Charles Christensen
Pekin	25†	Norman E. Wolfer 5-59	W. D. Jansen	C. P. Smith T	Henry Pfang S	Fred W. Nohte	Roy A. Brees
Peoria*	112	Eugene Leiter 4-61	Francis Nash	Roy E. Anderson F	Arno Pfeiler E	Ray Miller	Bernard Kennedy
Quincy	42†	Leo W. Lenane	Lawrence Kuhlman	Haword Hough C	Charles Bunting E	John Heelan	Ray Welsh
Rantoul	22†	B. E. Gates 4-61	Ellis L. Zook	F. Harold Brown F	William A. Bradley	Adam Holzhauer	Richard Davenport
River Forest . .	11	Irwin P. Rieger	Purdy W. Hazelton	Carl F. Whisler T	Howard M. Denney	Herman H. Flohr	Bernard F. Gerard
Rock Island* . .	49†	Warran Yerger 3-60	William Tacey	William Tacey K	Earl Miller	Charles Walhiem	Claus C. Miller
Rockford	105†	Ben T. Schleicher 4-51	Robert J. Lindley	Robert J. Lindley K	Theodore F. Johnson	Wayne Swanson	Thomas Boustead
Skokie*	44†	Ambrose M. Reiter P 4-61	John E. Seeley	John E. Seeley K	Henry Weber	Edward F. Steek	William C. Griffin
Springfield	82	Nelson O. Howarth	O. Mack Wagner	Luke Lavin C	Charles A. Nelson E	Frances Durkin	Silver Saurez
Sterling	15†	F. D. Higby, Sr. 5-59	Myrtle Bucher	John F. DeWind T	W. F. Haefliger E	Richard Nicol	Edward Ahda
Streator	16	Ray Eutsey 4-59	Roy Rathbun	Robert Drysdale F	Fred Renz E	William Uebler	John C. Gaydos
Urbana	23	Stanley B. Weaver 5-57	Bess M. Homes	Bess M. Holmes K	M. H. Kinch	Victor Wimmer	Herb Fiscus
Villa Park* . . .	16†	P. H. Enzweiler	Neva Natho	C. Damhorst F	Walter Wilson E	Geo. Williams	Wm. Holler
Waukegan	47†	Robert Sabonjian 5-61	Howard A. Guthrie	Howard A. Guthrie K	Robert G. Kramer	Anthony Miks	Walter L. Riley
West Frankfort .	11	John R. Heaton 5-59	Tom Griffin	Luther Burpo T	John Sharknas	Fred Harkins	Arthur Marks
Wheaton	16†	E. R. Farrar 4-59	C. O. Freedlund	W. M. Conley F	J. S. Peironnet	E. H. Holstein	D. W. MacKenzie
Wilmette*	18	John C. Sanderson, Jr. 4-59	Mary E. Brush	Ralph D. Clay F	Armon Lund	Ralph K. Reardon	E. F. Whiteside
Winnetka*	13†	K. M. Henderson P 4-58	Chas. R. Miller M	Lee Ellis F	Robert L. Anderson	Rod Porter	Don Derning
Wood River* . .	10	James M. Delaney 5-61	Emma Jane Clabaugh	Leland F. Kraft F	Fred Penning	Russell Pinkerton	Roy Coutre

INDIANA—40

Anderson	50†	Ralph R. Gerguson 1-60	Ernest W. Coburn	Wilson G. Anderson C	Donald Gwinnup E	Herbert Johnson	Robert L. Morgan
Bedford	13	Ivan H. Brinegar 1-60	Kathleen M. Edgell K	Kathleen M. Edgell K	Joseph E. Grogan S	Ralph C. Williams	Lowell P. Simmons
Bloomington . . .	28	Thomas L. Lemon 1-60	Mary Alice Dunlap	Mary Alice Dunlap K	M. B. Doyle E	Bernard Glover	Geo. Huntington, Sr.
Columbus	18	Fred C. Owens 1-60	Lynn Barkhimer	Lynn Barkhimer R	Jesse Butler S	Donald Owens	Richard Welsh
Connersville . .	16	R. L. Haley, Jr. 1-60	Carolyn Deeds	Carolyn Deeds K	J. Robert Thomas S	Omar Adams	Talcott Keller
Crawfordsville .	14†	Paul Stump 1-60	Esther Hawkins	Esther Hawkins K	Mark R. Gray E	Merle Patton	Paul Brahagin
East Chicago . .	54	Walter M. Jeorse 1-60	James F. Ginter	Walter A. Baran C	Joseph Rakowski, Jr. E	Nick J. Palla, Jr.	Michael Vinovich
Elkhart	39†	E. L. Danielson 12-60	Ralph Shafer	Robert E. Long C	Frank Rupe E	Miles Houghton	Ivan E. Carlson
Elwood	11	Robert Fortson 1-60	Gladys Land	Gladys Land K	John Seright E	Theadore Wilson	Joseph Hickey
Evansville	129	R. Vance Hartke 1-60	Clarence McCoy	J. William Davidson C	D. A. Gunder E	Clarence Bassmier	Charles Gash
Fort Wayne . . .	145†	Robert E. Meyers 1-60	Walter C. Meyers	Robert G. Beams C	Dorwin C. Morin E	Clinton Baals	M. Cleveland
Frankfort	15	Kenneth S. Power 12-59	Robert Kirkwood	Robert Kirkwood K	Raye Power	G. R. Clidence	G. R. Clidence
Gary	169†	Peter Mandich 1-60	Betty Malinka	George Chacharis C	Harold Zweig E	John Massa	John Foley
Goshen	13	Ray B. Messick 1-60	Claude R. Landaw	Claude R. Landaw K	Harley D. Thomas S	Clyde Copenhauer	Edgar J. Smith
Hammond	108†	Edward C. Dowling 1-60	Stanley Kulik	Joseph E. Klen F	James Richards	Edward Spolnick	John Mahoney
Hobart	15†	Fred Rose 1-60	Laura R. Bracken	Laura R. Bracken K	G. P. Huntington E	Richard Harrigan	William McGinn
Huntington	15	DeVon Blackburn 1-60	Jesse A. Barrick	Jesse A. Barrick K	Walter Switzer S	Ernest Freider	Wallace Schoeff
Indianapolis . . .	462†	Phillip L. Bayt 1-60	Mrs. Teresa Laffey	Charles Boswell C	D. C. walton E	Arnold Phillips	F. A. Mueller
Jeffersonville . .	18†	Charles Hoodenpyl 1-60	Carl J. Braun T	Carl J. Braun T	Charles Gannon S	William Cox	William Ell
Kokomo	44†	Raymon Gilbert	Edria Bender	Emerson Martin C	H. C. Coblentz E	F. X. Mannion	Don Scott
La Porte	20†	E. A. Koomler 1-60	C. E. Anderson	C E. Anderson K	Grant Huntsley S	Lloyd Hutton	Leo Kramer
Lafayette	40†	Kenneth R. Snyder 1-60	E. V. McQueen	Carl L. Mason C	S. J. Ludwig S	Peter Kuipers	J. C. Weinhardt
Logansport . . .	21	Ralph T. Eberts 1-60	Ralph G. Smith T	Ralph G. Smith T	Wayne D. Doran E	John R. Eisert	Lee I. Morris
Madison	10†	Charles H. Vaughn 1-60	Catherine Wildman	Catherine Wildman K	J. B. Wilson	Harold Lohrig	Ralph S. Bruther
Marion	35†	Willard Blackman 1-60	Mrs. Verna Hayes	Stanley Sepheson C	Joseph Horner E	Arthur Planck	Charles Rodgers

Table XXIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Michigan City	32†	Francis G. Fedder 1-60	F. A. Westland	W. A. Timm C	Orva Sassaman S	C. J. Nevoroski	E. H. Fedder
Mishawaka	34†	Albert L. Doyle 1-60	Oscar Van De Putte	Joseph W. Snyder C	F. W. Beehler S	T. Pressler	D. Bolerjack
Muncie	65†	H. Arthur Tuhey 1-60	James D. DeVoe	S. R. Terhune C	Horace Weber E	O. O. Falls	James P. Carey
New Albany	38†	C. Pralle Erni 1-60	Irma L. Hammond	F. S. Wilcox C	Albert Graybrook E	Thomas Daniel	Asa Wilson
New Castle	18	Sidney E. Baker 1-60	Percy Scott T	Percy Scott T	James Clinton	Thomas Nipp	F. Breckenridge
Peru	15†	John P. Devine 1-60	Laura Bond	Laura Bond K	Ward Roberts	Walter Burrows	M. Grueschel
Richmond	40	Roland H. Cutter 1-60	David O. Keyser	W. E. Wilson C	B. H. Deuker E	L. L. Williams	Dan A. Mitrione
Shelbyville	13†	John S. Anderson 1-60	E. T. Vatchett	E. T. Vatchett K	Kenneth L. Bowman S	W. C. Branson	L. K. Junken
South Bend	132†	Edward F. Voorde 1-60	Freda G. Noble	F. J. Bruggner C	R. S. Andrysiak E	A. Andrzejewski	J. C. Dutrieux
Terre Haute	64	Ralph Tucker 1-60	Joseph P. Pipp	R. F. Thomas C	Albert Ellis E	Zenis Nicoson	Frank Riddle
Valparaiso	13†	John E. Wiggins 1-60	Hallie B. Edge K	Hallie B. Edge K	H. G. Gustafson S	Stanley Conner	Dale W. Gott
Vincennes	19	L. T. Wampler 1-60	Floyd G. Combs	Floyd G. Combs K	Loren Mayo S	Dewey Shepherd	Carl Woodall
Wabash	12†	J. Robert Mitten 1-60	Louise Usher	Louise Usher K	Lester Yarian E	R. V. Iden	Robert Marks
Washington	11	Othmar C. Frye 1-60	Geraldine Day	Geraldine Day K	Pete A. Turk S	J. F. Daily	H. A. Burkhardt
West Lafayette	12†	Fred L. Willis 1-60	Russell Harshbarger	R. Harshbarger K	A. D. Ruth, Jr. E	C. M. Dienhart	Jay F. Watson
IOWA—23							
Ames*	23	Pearle P. De Hart 1-60	John W. Prather	John W. Prather K	J. M. Carpenter M	K. Taylor	O. J. Erickson
Boone	12	Earl R. Senholz 1-60	Galen M. Wiley	Galen M. Wiley K	D. R. Eschliman E	R. Robertson	E. L. Peterson
Burlington	31	R. O. Morrison	Robert Schlampp	Otto E. Paulsen F	Roy Ellerhoff E	Harold Duke	R. J. Wiesel
Cedar Falls	14	V. S. Nelson 1-60	Kenneth TeWalt	Kenneth TeWalt K	H. F. Beisner E	R. D. Holmes	Earl Immer
Cedar Rapids	72	James J. Meaghan 1-60	Agnes M. Kluber‡	Stewart Shank F	Leo Johnson E	Jesse G. Hunter	Carl Badger
Charles City	10	Michael Micich 1-60	Helen B. Webster	Helen B. Webster K	Harry O'Harrow S	M. D. Carbiener	Kermit Binger
Clinton	30	Andrew H. Dall 1-60	Frank J. Voda	Frank J. Voda K	B. R. Anderson E	H. Nelson	Robert Lazonby
Council Bluffs*	45	Paul Gronstal 1-59	R. G. Bunten	C. L. Campbell F	F. E. Grover E	Waldo Merrill	E. E. Miller
Davenport	75	Don A. Petruccelli 1-60	Frank A. Hass	C. F. Schmidt T	R. C. Graham	L. R. Schick	R. Schiesser
Des Moines*	178	Charles F. Iles 1-60	Cortez Souter	Lillian Clemons F	John M. Tippee E	Wayne Ulm	Howard R. Eide
Dubuque*	51†	C. P. Welu 1-59	L. P. Frommelt	Al Holscher A	Kenneth Cullen E	T. Hickson	H. Callahan
Fort Dodge	25	Marvin B. Vedvig 1-60	R. H. Clelland	R. H. Clelland K	J. E. Wright E	E. F. Park	W. F. Etzel
Fort Madison	15	Walter J. Guenther 1-60	Doyle C. Huett	Doyle C. Huett K	A. E. J. Johnston E	A. W. Huffaker	R. P. Duffy
Iowa City*	27	Louis Loria 1-60	W. D. Shellady	Peter F. Roan M	F. E. Gartzke E	Al Dolezal	O. A. White
Keokuk	16	James O'Brien	Clarita Langston	Clarita Langston K	C. V. Nelson E	John Breheny	E. C. Alberts
Marshalltown	20	W. B. Crosby 1-60	Rena VanOrman	Mrs. B. Monohan T	C. J. Anderson E	Richard Ellis	D. A. Dooley
Mason City	28	George E. Mendon 1-63	Metta Hugi	F. C. DeSart A	W. Fitzgerald S	A. B. Arnold	L. F. Risecher
Muscatine	19	Walter I. Conway 1-60	Florence Mason	Florence Mason K	Wm. McElwee E	Alex Bender	J. G. Maher
Newton	14†	C. C. Harp 1-60	Dale Andrews	Dale Andrews K	J. G. McFadden E	John Weldon	N. C. Shaver
Oskaloosa	11	Charles G. Brown 1-60	Mrs. Laura Spooner	Mrs. Laura Spooner K	Richard De Reus E	M. C. Whitmore	L. K. Winn
Ottumwa*	34	Oscar W. Stoltz 1-60	Genevieve Howard	Clarence Caster F	Bill Packard	Harley McClure	Lester Canny
Sioux City*	84	W. W. Wilson 1-62	C. A. Norrbom	A. E. Rugg F	C. T. Vanderwicken E	J. M. Hill	James O'Keefe
Waterloo	65	Ed Jochumsen 1-60	A. C. Schmanski	A. C. Schmanski K	C. C. Fagerlind S	Ray Tiller	H. J. Krieg
KANSAS—25							
Arkansas City*	13	Jo A. McEwen 4-58	James F. Clough	James F. Clough K	Del Lawhe E	Joe Hutchinson	Joe Nance

Atchison*	13	A. J. Mangelsdorf 4-61	Robert L. Noble	Robert L. Noble K	J. Broder Frans E	Harley Yocum	M. A. Wood
Chanute*	10	H. R. Williams	Howard Parsons	R. J. Hayes M	Paschal Grimes E	C. W. Brennan	Thomas Morehead
Coffeyville	17	Denver D. Hargis 4-59	J. F. Waller	J. F. Waller K	F. L. Kramer E	Cal Durand	Art Gamble
Dodge City	11	N. O. Reese 4-60	Merle E. Smith	Merle E. Smith K	F. Kirkpatrick E	G. G. Daeschner	R. K. House
El Dorado* . . .	11	A. G. Thomas 4-58	Fred Brooks	Fred Brooks K	L. A. Martindale E	Donald Rayburn	A. L. Pasquan
Emporia*	16	Frank F. Eckdall 4-59	M. D. Foster	M. D. Foster K	L. R. Stolfus E	C. C. Johnson	A. L. Bates
Fort Scott	10	William Rardin	Vera Schweppe	D. G. Richards T	Albert Price S	Sam E. Ayers	Claude Emrick
Garden City* . .	11	G. E. Miller 4-58	C. R. Peebles	C. R. Peebles K	W. A. Wagner S	Jim Fare	M. F. Geisler
Great Bend . . .	13	R. E. Morrison 4-59	K. W. Hoar	K. W. Hoar K	Herbert Callon E	C. C. Myers	James May
Hutchinson* . . .	34	Vern Minor 4-58	C. H. Ash	C. H. Ash K	R. W. Bruggeman E	Fred R. Dimond	C. L. Spriggs
Independence* .	11	Emmett E. Wilson	G. H. Krienhagen	G. H. Krienhagen K	Glen Hackmaster M	Olin H. Pitts	Vic Palmer
Junction City* .	13	Carl H. Deppish	John F. Higgins	John F. Higgins K	Robert B. Clary E	Dan Baker	B. M. Wolf
Kansas City . . .	130	Paul E. Mitchum 4-59	G. T. Groneman	G. T. Groneman K	Fred. McKinnel E	Francis Doherty	John Theroff
Lawrence*	23	John Weatherwax 4-58	Harold Fisher	Harold Fisher K	E. J. Allison E	John Miller	John Hazelet
Leavenworth . .	21	Ed Reilly 4-59	J. C. Walker	Arthur Kline A	Walter Jennings E	R. C. Schroeder	A. C. Mistler
Manhattan* . . .	19	Ray H. Pollom 5-58	Orpha Stewart	D. C. Wesche M	D. D. Smith E	Paul Bostick	Leo Osbourn
Newton*	12	L. V. Lienhard 4-58	Allison Schroeder K	Allison Schroeder K	Lester Armstrong E	Elvin Warhurst	C. E. Patterson
Ottawa	10	K. E. Andrews 5-59	D. R. Capper	D. R. Capper K	G. A. Ledom E	H. W. Gilliland	E. W. Flaherty
Parsons*	15	William A. Dearth	D. M. Raymond	Mildred C. Vance F	W. P. Freeberg E	J. E. Dodson	F. A. Washburn
Pittsburg*	19	J. V. Henry 5-58	Agnes Young	Margaret Tonnies A	C. M. Cooper E	Elmer Fields	Ralph Beard
Salina*	26	Ralph Exline 4-58	H. E. Peterson	H. E. Peterson K	H. F. Harper E	J. E. Travis	H. R. Salmans
Topeka	79	G. G. Schnellbacher 4-59	Edwin R. Jones	Edwin R. Jones K	Abram Pratt E	W. J. Cawker	S. R. Purdue
Wichita*	168	E. E. Baird 4-58	C. C. Ellis	Ralph Wulz F	E. N. Smith	Elgin Wood	E. M. Pond
Winfield*	10	Frank Higginbottom 4-58	Homer Hanlin	G. L. Jarvis T	Gerald Finuf E	Charles Ford	A. V. Froemming

KENTUCKY—15

Ashland*	31	Wilborn Caskey 1-60	Clem Howard	K. Burroughs F	J. H. Pope	Burris Hensley	Charles F. Howard
Bowling Green .	18	C. W. Lampkin 1-60	Louise B. Bilgen	Frank Drake T	C. B. Deweese S	Brett Basham	M. Waddell
Covington*	64		Frank Gillespie	Bernard Grimm C	Gordon Willis E	Walter Saylers	J. Bornhorn
Fort Thomas . .	11	F. B. Stegeman 1-62	Mrs. Adele B. King	H. D. MacKnight T	C. H. Kuhn E	Ray Tatman	R. H. Quehl
Frankfort*	12	John Gerard 1-62	Mabel Dickey	Birdie Ray A	Jessie Louden S	Bernard Carter	W. C. Wash
Henderson	17	Hecht S. Lackey 1-62	Phil J. Thomy	Kathryn Hunt A	Newton W. Neel E	Ben Clark	F. J. Halle, Jr.
Hopkinsville . . .	13	F. Ernest Lackey 12-61	W. H. Hightower	W. H. Hightower K	Paul Dulin S	Doris James	Russell Greenwell
Lexington*	56	Shelby C. Kinkead 1-60	Florence Todd	F. J. Benckart F	George W. Gard E	E. R. McDaniel	E. C. Hale
Louisville	369	Bruce Hoblitzell 12-61	Lucille H. Ogburn	W. D. Meyers F	W. W. Sanders E	J. Krusenklaus	C. Heustis
Madisonville . .	11	David Parish	Lamoine Barton	William Shanks A	Thomas Long E	Brank McKinsey	W. H. Collins
Middlesborough .	14	H. F. White 12-61	Katherine E. Dance	E. E. Dooley A	Jack Jenkins	R. M. Knipp	G. Ridings
Newport*	31	Alfred G. Maybury 1-60	Robert Schomaker	A. L. Wald F	A. R. Root E	Charles Stuttler	George Gugel
Owensboro* . . .	34		Adelle Shelton	Max N. Rhoads F	Earl Patton E	S. Lambert	V. Bidwell
Paducah*	33	George G. Jacobs 1-60	Sarah Thurman	F. B. Wilkins F	T. A. Bradley E	Ed. Turner	Rulie Elliott
Richmond	10	Edward D. Wayman 1-61	W. V. Jackson	W. V. Jackson K	A. Whitaker S	R. W. Montgomery	C. T. Newland

LOUISIANA—18

Alexandria	35	W. G. Bowdon, Jr. 6-61	Hal T. Dulany S	Hal T. Dulany S	Charles W. Cook E	Ralph Neff	Stafford Riche
Bastrop	13	A. P. Carter 6-61	Mrs. Doris Mallory	W. L. Mattison T	A. C. Volk E	Maurice Grimes	Ray J. Sibley
Baton Rouge . . .	126	John Christian 1-61	Elwood Sartain	G. F. Brogdon F	R. W. Burgess	R. A. Bogan	S. S. Arrighi
Bogalusa	18	Chas. J. Cassidy 12-58	Bertha Pierce	Bertha Pierce K	H. J. Foil E	Mack G. Hughes	W. E. Boyd
Bossier City . .	15	Jake W. Cameron 7-61	James A. Barksdale	Clyde W. Fowler F	Sammy Craft E	F. M. Smith	George Nattin

TABLE XXIII—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Crowley	13	Joe Gielen 7-58	I. B. Broussard	I. B. Broussard K	J. Gautreaux S	J. W. Andrus	M. Barousse
Gretna	14	William J. White	Julius F. Hotard	Henry F. Bender F	Alvin Hotard E	Leo Rose	B. Miller
Houma	12	Leon Gary	Robert Bourg	C. L. Olivier, Jr. F	A. Badeaux	Leonce Doiron	W. Fakier
Jennings	11†	John L. Conner 7-61	A. T. Maund	A. T. Maund K	V. S. Hastedt S	C. A. Hill	J. C. Gauthier
Lafayette	34	J. E. Domengeaux 5-60	C. Rodemacher	M. L. Dupuis F	Dalton Reid E	A. F. Broussard	C. P. Listi
Lake Charles	41	Sidney L. Grey 7-61	Florence Moore	James E. Sudduth F	A. A. Williams	Gus Stitzline	J. H. Hebert
Monroe	39	W. L. Howard 7-60	C. B. Braun	H. W. McSherry F	Wade Sanders E	H. L. Hales	J. C. Kelly
New Iberia	16	P. A. Viator 7-60	Edward Leblanc	Bertha Courrege F	John Rochel E	Stanley Vitter	Andrew Viator
New Orleans	570	deLesseps S. Morrison 5-58	M. H. Foto	R. E. Develle F	A. G. Wyler E	H. L. Dey	P. A. Dayries
Opelousas	12	Percy Ledoux 7-58	L. A. Darby	C. J. Bellard A	James Prados	Leo Lafleur	R. Chachere
Ruston	10	T. C. Beasley	J. L. Perry	J. A. Norris T	J.	N. T. Mabry	O. O. Osbon
Shreveport	127	James C. Gardner 11-58	Gladys Witte	John McW. Ford F	H. L. Mitchell	W. J. Cook	H. D. Teasley
West Monroe	10	J. A. Norris 7-58	L. L. Wood	L. L. Wood K	W. R. Townson S	E. C. Taylor	J. W. Caldwell
MAINE—13							
Auburn*	23	H. E. Callahan	Leon H. Cole	Albert Eustis A	W. Wilkinson S	J. C. Miller	A. E. Savage
Augusta*	21	H. Lloyd Carey 1-59	Paul G. Poulin	Leo F. Dunn T	Waldo Hill E	Clyde Barry	V. F. Dudley
Bangor*	32	Galen Cole C 11-58	Jay E. Alley	Jay E. Alley K	J. L. MacLeod E	J. J. Nelligan	J. B. Toole
Bath*	11	Merritt Mitchell C 3-58	Harry Ring	Eva Kingsbury T	Arthur Avery S	R. Frates	E. Gaudreau
Biddeford	21	C. Deschambault 1-59	Raoul Binette	Richard Moore T	A. Mariello S	Arthur King	Edgar Sevigny
Brunswick t	11		Fran Duquette	Thomas M. Libby M	F. W. Landers E	G. E. Sylvester	J. P. Lebel
Lewiston	41	Georges Rancourt 3-58	Lucien Lebel	Laurier Raymond C	George Maher	Roland Dumais	Roland Amnott
Portland*	78	Perley J. Lessard 12-58	Arthur H. Duffett	G. H. Anderson F	B. O. Whitney E	C. P. Johnson	L. T. Webber
Saco	10	Peter A. Garland 1-59	Albert A. Cabana	Roger S. Labbe T	Carl Carter S	Arthur Emmons	Raymond Kerry
Sanford t	15	F. Everett Nutter 1-59	Leo C. Pelletier	Moore Greenwood T	N. Alexandre S	F. Hammond	Ralph Rodgers
South Portland*	22	Joe R. Morrison C 1-61	Bernal B. Allen M	Bernal B. Allen M	A. W. Waterman E	H. S. Jose	F. R. Whitten
Waterville	18	Albert E. Bernier 1-60	F. P. Sheerin	Ralph Nash T	Albert E. Moore	Ralph Gilman	J. D. MacIntyre
Westbrook	12	Elmer Currier 12-59	W. L. Clarke	Alan D. Taylor F	P. D. Spiller E	W. H. Rocheleau	E. J. Caron
MARYLAND—11							
Annapolis	10	Arthur G. Ellington 6-61	Katherine Russell	F. E. Baker T	J. M. Axelrod E	R. L. Lacey, Sr.	G. W. Rawlings
Baltimore	950	T. D'Alexandre, Jr. 5-59	R. W. Graham, Jr.	R. W. Graham, Jr. C	George A. Carter	M. H. Lotz	J. M. Hepburn
Cambridge	10	Russell P. Smith, Jr. 7-60	C. L. Dail	C. L. Dail K	John Cosby E	Wesley Horner	B. G. Kinnamon
College Park	11	Charles R. Davis 5-59	Mary E. Cherry	Lester B. Davis T	Harry E. Hughes		
Cumberland	38	Roy W. Eves 7-58	W. G. Ullery	A. B. Gibson A	C. R. Nuzum E	V. A. Parker	R. E. Flynn
Frederick	18	John A. Derr 7-58	J. F. Eisenhauer S	L. E. Eichelberger T	W. R. Walter E		Charles V. Main
Hagerstown	36	Winslow F. Burhans 3-61	Elden L. Kerney	Leroy H. Ralls C	E. F. Hovermill E	J. W. Hall	B. P. Overton, Jr.
Hyattsville	12	George J. O'Hare 5-59	E. W. Baker	A. L. Trott T	H. C. Dingee	C. DiVincenzo	S. E. Dennis, Jr.
Mount Rainier	11	F. J. Richardson 5-59	John E. Parsell	John E. Parsell K	L. D. Soper S	G. M. Hutton	
Salisbury	15	Rollie W. Hastings 4-58	J. M. Troublefield	W. H. Brittingham T	P. C. Cooper	W. A. Moore, Sr.	W. J. Chatham
Takoma Park	13	George M. Miller 4-58	H. M. Pridgen	H. M. Pridgen K	Peter Remsen	R. E. Carter	S. A. Foster

MASSACHUSETTS—82

Adams t	12		Mrs. I. A. Scully	Joseph T. Satko N	John Miles	Arthur Hathaway	Edward W. Reid
Amesbury t ...	11	J. Edward Talbot C	J. Gillespie	Dorothy Frisbee N	A. Savinac E	Louis Bartley	E. J. McLaughlin
Amherst t* ...	11	Robert D. Hawley C 2-60	Doris B. Newton	Alley L. Torrey M	S. Ziomek S	G. Cavanaugh	W. Engelmann
Andover t	12		George Winslow	G. C. Napier N	S. Chelebowski S	Lester Hilton	D. L. Nicoll
Arlington t* ...	44	Thomas R. Rawson C 3-58	James J. Golden	C. T. Foritano N	F. N. O'Hara	T. H. Egan	A. E. Ryan
Athol t	12	Paul P. Jerris C 2-58	W. E. Farnum	Leo J. Dugas T	H. J. Brouillet S	M. L. Perley	W. J. Callahan
Attleboro	24	Cyril K. Brennan 1-59	K. F. Blandin	Edward Healey T	R. F. Tennant E	H. W. Packard	P. J. Marron
Belmont t	27	J. Watson Flett C 3-60	C. B. Wiggin	F. J. Lally T	J. W. Kales E	E. F. Crowley	W. G. Beyd
Beverly	29	Thomas J. Wickers, Jr. 1-61	B. E. Merry	L. M. Linehan A	G. Richardson	J. E. Callely	Edward Aucone
Boston	801	John B. Hynes 1-60	W. J. Malloy	J. E. Gildea T	G. G. Hyland	F. X. Cotter	L. J. Sullivan
Braintree t ...	23	Harrison T. Smiley C	Carl R. Johnson, Jr.	R. W. Maglathlin N	J. Q. Wentworth E	Harry T. Sears	Edward D. Cahill
Brockton*	63	Wilfred A. Derosier 1-60	M. B. Clifford	M. M. Lipper N	H. W. Hall S	L. F. Lynch	J. C. Wright
Brookline t ...	58	George V. Brown, Jr. C	A. J. Shinners	M. S. McNeilly T	W. A. Devine E	G. L. Gettings	J. W. Tonra
Cambridge* ...	121	T. M. McNamara 1-60	F. H. Burke	F. J. Reardon T	R. J. Dunphy	T. F. White	R. J. Linehan
Chelsea	39	Hugh J. McLaughlin 1-60	J. A. Tyrrell	F. J. Sullivan A	John Marion E	C. G. Voke	J. J. Kirby
Chicopee	49	Walter M. Grocki 1-60	Arthur Balthazar	E. J. Ziemba T	T. A. Laramee S	C. L. Rivest	T. A. Fisher
Clinton t	12	Joseph Duffy C	Mildred Fallon	Morris Gould F		Thomas Moore	Michael E. Kelly
Danvers t*	16	Arthur Whalen C 3-59	Daniel J. Toomey	Daniel J. Toomey K	C. Grinnell E	J. E. Kelly	R. Kirwin
Dedham t	18	Jeremiah Bullock C 3-59	John T. Carey	John J. Flynn F	John J. Shea	J. P. Hartnett	W. H. Carroll
Easthampton t .	11		Frank J. Janik	Walter S. Zaik T	William Lawler E	Robert Ulm	D. Skrzyniarz
Everett	46	Philip J. Crowley	John M. Carroll	Raymond M. Davis T	James T. McPhee	Robert Greer	B. Y. Elliott
Fairhaven t ...	13	Walter J. Borowicz C 2-60	M. J. O'Leary	I. M. Bushnell A	Henry T. Howard S	Frank Rogers	N. D. Shurtleff
Fall River	112	John M. Arruda 1-60	James T. Carey	E. A. Floyd A	T. J. Logan E	F A. McDonald	N. E. Bowers
Fitchburg	43	Hedley Bray 1-60	D. H. McLean	J. B. Perault A	T. E. Kennedy	N. M. Flechtner	R. Williams
Framingham t .	28	W. B. Brockliman C 3-59	W. S. Walsh	F. W. Moan N	W. Paxton	L. Trevitt	E. T. McCarthy
Gardner	20	U. O. Fredette 1-59	Sarah E. Bourgeois	G. B. Currie A	W E. Gouslin S	J. S. Casavant	J. J. Renes
Gloucester* ...	25	Beatrice K. Corliss 1-59	Allen F. Grant	Richard W. Mayo M	E. E. Lent, Jr. E	K. B. Blatchford	J. J. Coyle
Greenfield t ...	17	Spencer C. Flo C	H. B. Roche	H. B. Roche A	E. L. Bond S	S. R. Zanieski	W. J. O'Connell
Haverhill*	47	Harold S. Wright, Jr. 1-60	B. H. Donohue	G. D. Chavenelle M	H. W. Bailey E	W. B. Hunt	W. A. Ross
Hingham t	11	Harold L. Downing C	William L. Howard	K. C. Hough T	H. W. Cole	A. W. Kimball	Oscar P. Beck
Holyoke	55	Edwin A. Seibel	J. Jubinville, Jr.	Thomas Guiheen N	F. H. Gibbs	John H. Rohan	W. H. McGarry
Lawrence	81	John J. Buckley 1-60	Joseph R. Smith	G. E. Hayes T	S. S. Nicolosi E	F. E. Duncan	D. P. Kiley
Leominster ...	24	Laurie J. Cormier 1-60	A. G. Kennard	John R. Tata A	G. W. Damon S	F. W. Johnson	G. H. Smith
Lexington t ...	17		James J. Carroll	E. A. Palmer N	R. J. Gayer E	Roy A. Cook	J. W. Rycroft
Lowell*	97		W. Sullivan	Daniel Martin A	F. P. Cogger	F. Kelleher	F. O'Loughlin
Lynn	100	Thomas P. Costin, Jr.	Albert L. Flynn	George D. Crane N	Clarence Gowdy E	J. E. Scanlon	J. P. Fournier
Malden	60	Walter J. Kelliher 1-60	R. F. Mooney	A. A. Marr, Jr. C	D. Brandano	Arthur Green	Hoseph Henry
Marblehead t ..	14	James N. Skinner C 3-58	W. F. Bragdon	C. E. Chapman N	R. O. Burlingham E	John S. Adams	S. H. Bradish
Marlborough ..	16	Krank Kellehen 1-60	R. Lavalle	E. Bigelow F	F. Granger	J. Brecken	C. A. Scott
Medford*	66	John C. Carr, Jr. 1-60	G. P. Hassett	Mary M. Mahoney A‡	Gordon S. Ellis	R. G. Smallidge‡	T. J. Kirwan
Melrose	27	Lawrence W. Lloyd 1-60	R. H. Greenlaw	A. M. Goddard A	G. S. Weeks E	S. C. Field	G. D. MacWilliams‡
Methuen t	24	Chester W. Woekel C	E. V. Sanborn	Lydia Dietrich T	A. R. Nicholson E	B. M. Bean	C. Feugill
Middleborough t*	10		Waldo S. Thomas	Chester Shaw T	Louis Forney S	B. Tripp	W. E. Gardiner
Milford t	15	John P. Pyne C 3-58	Catherine Coyne	J. F. Bessozi T	E. C. Carroll E	J. F. Adams	W. F. Fitzpatrick
Milton t	22	Daniel E. Duggan C	Teresa Shaughnessy	J. M. McAteer N	A. E. Manning	F. E. Whelan	J. E. Whearty
Natick t	20	Philip F. Foss C 3-58	Mrs. M.S. Peterson	M. W. Grant N	L. C. Hollis	R. M. Salamone	T. H. Welch

Table XXIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Needham t	16	Philip F. Foss C 3-58	Mrs. M. S. Peterson	M. W. Grant N	L. C. Hollis	R. M. Salamone	T. H. Welch
New Bedford ..	109	Francie J. Lawler 1-60	Charles W. Deasy	S. E. Mello A	N. S. Ellis	M. C. Andrews	John Hilton
Newburyport ..	14	Henry Graf, Jr. 1-58	Vera M. Kelly	N. A. Carey A	James Ronan S	H. H. C. Bryant	J. E. Sullivan
Newton	82	Howard Whitmore, Jr. 1-60	Monte G. Basbas	A. R. Whitman T	W. S. Pratt	F. A. Perkins, Jr.	P. Purcell
North Adams ..	22	Joseph R. Bianco	A. L. Fuller	Virginia Piaggi A	H. A. Galipeau	A. A. Girard	J. F. Flaherty
N. Attleborough t .	12	Albert M. Larsen, Jr. 3-58	E. R. Sherman	A. R. Funke T	J. J. McKeon S	K. Bragg	C. L. MacDonald
Northampton ..	29	James Cahillane 1-60	John F. Foley	George Adler T	Wallace Howes	C. Martin	G. J. Bernier
Northbridge t ..	17	Paul P. Rutanna C 2-59	Ruth Keeler	G. G. Spence F	P. B. Walker	T. J. Fitzgerald	
Norwood t* ...	17	Harry B. Butters C	B. J. Connolly	E. F. Sullivan T	W. A. Blasenak	H. B. Butler	M. F. Folan
Peabody	23	Phillip C. O'Donnell 1-60	J. F. O'Meara	Francis Horan A	F. J. McCarthy	J. J. Purcell	Arthur Flynn
Pittsfield	53	Raymond L. Haughey 1-60	J. J. Fitzgerald	J. J. Fitzgerald K	J. F. Daniels	W. G. Whalen	T. H. Calnan
Plymouth t	14	James T. Frazier C	Mr. Herbert Bartlett	Mrs. Cora Grady N	E. C. Chandler S	E. B. Wood	Leo M. Murphy
Quincy	84	Amelio D. Chiesa 1-60	Allan W. Cole	Alexander Smith A	C. R. Herbert	T. F. Gorman	W. Ferrazzi
Reading t	14	Lawrence Drew 3-59	B. H. Stewart A	B. H. Stewart A	J. T. Putnam	H. L. Eames	R. E. Ellis
Revere*	37		J. F. McChristal	F. X. Shea T	G. S. Burnett E	V. MacAulay	C. A. W. Gillis
Salem	42	Francis X. Collins 1-60	A. J. Toomey	Arthur Brennan T	T. W. Hever	A. Flynn	J. V. McDonough
Saugus t*	17	A. E. Gustafson	Ruth Stevens	C. E. Chapman C	Ernest Pesce E	J. Maguire	R E. Mansfield
Somerville	102	William J. Donovan	Norman E. Corwin	Francis E. Walsh A	W. J. Manning	James H. O'Hara	A. F. Sharry
Southbridge t ..	18	A. O. Degrenier C	Mrs. C. P. Boyer	Leon Caron N	H. A. Racicot E	O. P. Meunier	O. A. Desrosiers
Springfield	162	T. J. O'Connor, Jr.	Clifford Smith	Carson Cluley A	P. Karalekas E	Rene Patingre	R. P. Gallagher
Stoneham t ...	13	Fred A. Schnieder C 3-59	W. A. McCarthy	J. A. McDonough F	J. C. Finnegan	W. Crosby	C. Nelson
Stoughton t* ...	11	W. J. O'Brien 3-58	M. E. Fitzpatrick	M. E. Fitzpatrick K	J. W. Williams	F. H. Pye	P. J. McGarvey
Swampscott t ..	12		M. F. MacLean, Jr.	I. M. Adams A	P. A. Paulison	M. Champion	F. P. Wall
Taunton	40	J. C. Chamberlain 1-60	H. L. Galipeau	A. A. Banks A	W. F. O'Connell	W. F. Hanna	John A. Babalo
Wakefield t ...	20	Lucian J. Colucci C	Charles F. Young	J. J. McCarthy A	S. Benedetto	W. P. Hurton	John G. Gates
Waltham	47	Austin D. Rhodes 1-60	W. J. Lanagan	G. Gallitano A	H. F. Howe E	John Steede	W. Carmody
Watertown t ...	37	Edmund J. O'Connell C 3-58	George B. Wellman	John J. Sheehan A	J. H. Sullivan E	W. C. McElroy	John J. Igoe ‡
Webster t	13	C. H. Sczepanski C 3-58	Pearl C. Mahon	J. W. Sienkiewicz N	J. Kleindienst E	E. Poblocki	F. Kokocinski‡
Wellesley t ...	21	James P. W. Davidson C	Mrs. M. C. Ditano	Alexander McLea N	H. S. Estey	T. H. Slaman	R. P. MacBey
W. Springfield t .	20	Walter J. Cogans C	John F. Crean, Jr.	V. P. Keith N	T. F. Roche S	F. H. Sibley	J. B. O'Brien
Westfield	21	Alice D. Burke 1-60	H. Whittemore	J. V. Kane A	F. Martin	John Clark	Malcolm Donald
Weymouth t ...	33	Joseph Crehan C	H. Christensen	W F. Roulston N‡	A. Billodeau E	W. Murray	J. B. O'Kane
Winchester t ..	16		Elsie M. Nelson	J. J. Costello N	J. A. Wakefield E	J. E. Callahan	C. J. Harrold
Winthrop t	19	David L. O'Brien C	John A. Clark	Lawrence Stone N	Fritz E. Westlin	William A. Floyd	W. M. Pumphret
Woburn	20	W. G. Shaughnessey 1-60	Margaret Kane	H. F. Gilgun A	Albert J. Wall	M. J. Kane	T. Maguire
Worcester* ...	203	James D. O'Brien 1-60	R. J. O'Keefe	F. X. Powers A	Earl R. Perry	H. F. Travers	O. W. Johnson
MICHIGAN—56							
Adrian*	18	Roy McPhail 4-59	C. A. Landel	John F. Lemke, Jr. F	J. T. Hoffman	Jack Hawley	
Albion	10	H. A. Rieger 1-59	J. P. Bentley	J. P. Bentley K	A. F. Schumacher	Sam O'Dell	G. E. Lewis
Allen Park	12	Osborn P. Dunn 3-59	Frank Rodwell	Barrett Lafferty C	L. N. Hayden E	Charles Julian	
Alpena*	13	Harlo Herron 4-59	E. E. Seguin F	E. E. Seguin F.	Morris A Olsen	F. C. McKim	
Ann Arbor* ...	48	S. J. Eldersveld 4-59	Fred Looker	L. J. Jedele C	G. H. Sandenburgh	E. W. Heller	C. M. Enkemann

Battle Creek	49	Russell V. Worgess 4-59	J. M. Boos C	J. M. Boos C	R. McIntosh E	C. Crosier	G. W. Cheek
Bay City*	53	James L. Tanner 4-59	James H. Gates	O. A. Kasemeyer C	R. K. McGillivray	Jacob Hohman	F. W. Anderson
Benton Harbor*	19	Wilbert Smith 4-59	Earl L. Tidey	M. H. Grosse F	S. B. Wells E	M. Shepherdson	E. C. Lindemann
Berkley*	18	Donald N. McPherson 4-59	Viola E. Toben	Viola E. Toben K	E. C. Carlson	Peter Sykes	Peter Sykes
Birmingham*	15	William E. Roberts 4-58	Irene Hanley	J. H. Purkiss, Jr. F	G. R. Serenbetz E	Park Smith	Ralph Moxley
Cadillac*	10	Everett Reiser 1-59	Emil Meyer	Emil Meyer K	Carl Tyler S	R. Gilchrist	Fred Webber
Dearborn	95	Orville L. Hubbard 1-60	J. Cardinal	Cleo S. Boring C	James M. Dick	G. W. Lewis	E. Mealey‡
Detroit	1,850	Louis C. Miriani 1-62	T. D. Leadbetter	J. H. Witherspoon C	G. C. Richards	E. J. Blohm	E. S. Piggins
East Detroit*	21	A. L. Kapelczak 4-58	C. H. Beaubien M	Esley J. Rausch F	C. Paternoster	A. Schrade	L. Eckhardt
East Lansing*	20	Max Strothers 4-59	Thelma McDougall	Helen Hendricson T	R. M. Bruce E	Merle Croy	Charles Pegg
Ecorse	18	Eli Clungan 11-59	P. B. Trondle	W. W. Jones C	W. Liddle E	Fred Pudvan	Alvin Royal
Escabana*	15	Wesley W. Hansen 4-58	G. M. Harvey	G. F. Bourke C	K. A. Buckland E	Nels Bergeon	H. O. Finman
Ferndale*	30	Bruce D. Garbutt 4-61	L. P. Kress	L. P. Kress K	R. F. Goodspeed	W. McMurray	N. J. McGillis
Flint*	163	George M. Algoe 11-58	Harry K. Cull	Olney Craft F	Theodore Moss	Calvin Johnson	George Paul
Grand Rapids*	177	Paul G. Goebel 5-58	R. S. Kilpatrick	Agnes Van Dyke A	R. Burggink, Jr. E	Adrian J. Meyers	W. A. Johnson
Grosse Pte. Park*	13	K. Cunningham 4-59	Charles Heise	R. E. Janes F	H. L. Heger E	G. deCaussin	A. E. Louwers
Grosse Pte. Woods*	10	Kenneth H. Koppin 4-58	Francis Lentz‡	G. V. Lonergan C	Fred Hansen	Vern C. Bailey	Vern C. Bailey
Hamtramck	43	Albert J. Zak 4-58	W. J. Gajewski	J. Miekstyn C	A. J. Celmer	G. J. Schultz	Walter Jaros
Hazel Park*	18	Louis Elias 4-58	Lenore Armour	Lenore Armour K	Joe Shugart E	Frank Durbin	Paul Marvin
Highland Park	46	Paul V. Winkler 4-59	Thomas Shawcross	Lenore Wilson T	David Drummond	Frank Ford	D. T. Schultz
Holland*	16	Robert Visschers 4-59	C. Greuengoed	John Fonger A	Guy Bell	Dick Brandt	J. Van Hoff
Inkster*	17	Donald E. Olson P	Mrs. F. DePlanche	W. H. Rafferty T	W. E. Meadowcroft	Kenneth Roberts	C. L. DePlanche
Ironwood*	17	John LaSota, Jr.	Grant McCullough	Grant McCullough K	K. E. Long E	E. Laitala	J. L. Sullivan
Jackson*	51	Harold D. Miller 1-60	E. D. Cattell	E. D. Cattell K	W. D. Monroe E	H. E. Crawford, Sr.	R. V. Gray
Kalamazoo*	73	Glenn S. Allen, Jr. 11-59	Marie K. Filarski	M. J. Schippers A	H. L. Andrus	L. J. Curry	J. M. Slavin
Lansing	92	Ralph W. Crego 4-61	Millie M. Brown	R. E. Sanderson C	C. E. Thornton	C. H. Decker	P. R. Taylor
Lincoln Park	29	Jack Johns 4-59	W. G. Suzore	L. M. Bailey C	R. C. Miller	T. C. Dickson	F. M. Crichton
Livonia	18	W. W. Brashear 4-58	Marie W. Clark	Marie W. Clark K	C. N. Dickey S	Calvin Roberts	James N. Jordan
Marquette*	17	James Clark 4-58	Everett Kent	Sarah VanCleve A	Ed Swan E	R. W. Bystrom	G. D. McCormick
Menominee	11	James A. Spies 4-58	B. W. Delgoffe	B. W. Delgoffe K	D. K. Holland E	W. L. Sporrer	H. W. Peterson
Midland*	14	Glenn W. Warren 11-58	K. W. Lybolt	W. Pangborn F	C. A. Johnson E	E. M. Engwis	D. F. Craig
Monroe	21	M. J. H. Knabusch 1-60	D. A. Soleau	D. A. Soleau K	Mark G. Dance M	R. J. Emerson	H. W. Lapp
Mount Clemens*	17	Harry T. Diehl 4-59	John H. Hahn	E. F. Quinn F	C. H. Englund E	C E. DuBay	P. H. Oakey
Mount Pleasant*	11	Douglas McFarlane 1-59	A. J. Kronbach M	Edna Shangle T	S. Strouse S	L. Tanner	Vernel Davis
Muskegon*	48	G. H. Carlson 1-59	A. J. Leutscher	H. E. Lundborg A	G. W. Clark E	D. B. Ward	F. E. Castenholz
Muskegon Heights*	19	B. P. O'Grady 4-59	R. J. Miles M	M. Kroese A	J. Jurick S	H. L. Ridout	Alex Bell
Niles	13	Mowwitt S. Drew 4-58	Burt C. Luth	Burt C. Luth K	W. Korbitz E	Harold Lowe	Arthur Pears
Owosso	16	George Rubleman 4-50	George Van Epps	George Van Epps K	W. Bennett	Roy Coaks	Ted A. Rice
Pontiac*	74	W. W. Donaldson 4-58	Mrs. Ada R. Evans	Oscar Eckman F	L. M. Wrenn E	J. F. Schroder	H. W. Straley
Port Huron*	36	R. E. Schultheiss 4-59	R. E. Krenke	A. W. Schell T	A. T. Carlisle E	G. W. Hisscock	D. L. O'Leary
River Rouge	21	Louis Deutsch	D. R. Nettlow	P. T. Redmond T	A. Greig, Jr.	A. J. Sassack	R. E. Phillips
Roseville*	16	Glen Alsip P 3-58	R. J. Nunn	F. W. Gillespie C	W. R. Anderson E	H. Fleshig	M. Miller
Royal Oak*	47	Howard K. Kelley 12-59	Gladys Holmes	H. D. Kesselring F	G. L. Nampa E	Clyde Wray	R. C. Hayward
Saginaw*	93	R. James Harvey 4-59	F. B. Niederstadt	C. J. Faist F	H. A. Benner	R. G. D. Braman	W. A. Yule
St. Clair Shores*	20	Thomas S. Welsh 4-59	Donald J. Harm	R. J. Stauder C	Fred R. Cheek E	E. K. Dildine	H. Champine
St. Joseph*	10	T. Sparks 4-58	I. D. Wagner	I. D. Wagner K	D. E. Bicknell	W. H. Mitchell	T. Gillespie
Sault Ste Marie*	18	D. R. Foster 5-59	D. K. Strickland	R. O. Gustafson C	A. J. Lipsett E	E. B. Peterson	J. W. Welsh
Traverse City*	17	A. R. Jacobs 4-58	F. A. McCall	James Pound T	Julius A. Rowley E	John W. Cooper	C. J. Woodrow

Table XXIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Wayne*	11†	Duncan R. Millar 3-59	C. H. Ladd	R. W. Little F	R. P. Gillespie E	H. C. Goudy	L. C. Knox
Wyandotte	37	J. E. McCauley 4-59	Ford Wagar	Ford Wagar K	L. H. Mochr E	Floyd Scharf	E. E. Path
Ypsilanti*	18	William Foy 4-58	Elizabeth Fenker	Elizabeth Fenker K	Robert Bills E	Gerald Kelly	Emil Susterka
MINNESOTA—23							
Albert Lea*	14	Kenneth C. Jordahl 1-59	William Aanerud	Elmer G. Hagen F	Raynold Folland E	Joseph Spark	Charles Heilman
Austin	23	Charles R. Hansen 4-58	J. H. Weiland	J. H. Weiland K	Roger Nelson E	John Tobar	George Roope
Bemidji*	10	Virgil Heathman 1-59	Ruby Hunter	C. Gordhamer F	W. Olson S	C. O. P. Johnson	James McDowell
Brainerd	13	Levi Johnson 1-60	Walter Fall	Walter Fall K	C. O. Markson E	R. Shortridge	L. Rofidal
Crystal	14†	John R. Printon 1-60	Ken Evans	Daireld Paine T	J. L. Klemenhagen E	Arnold Sibet	Lester Albrecht
Duluth	105	Eugene R. Lambert 4-59	Bert H. Parson	C. H. Barnes F	M. D. Lubratovich	Paul R. Flynn	W. L. Wiski
Faribault	16	Frank H. Duncan 4-59	Roland Krugen	Roland Krugen	P. T. Olsson E	M. Morgan	E. D. O'Brien
Fergus Falls	13	V. H. Sprague 1-59	H. H. Drews	H. H. Drews K	E. F. Hensch E	H. Glorvigen	C. Slatten
Hibbing	16	Joseph Taveggia 1-60	Arthur Anderson	Gertrude St. Julien T	James Rough E	Hugh Riley	P. Majerle
Mankato*	19	Rex H. Hill 1-59	H. J. Matson	Kenneth Oslund F	E. G. Hill E	B. E. Bangerter	S. W. Christ
Minneapolis	522	P. K. Peterson 7-59	L. A. Johnson	Al Hansen C	H. G. Erickson E	R. C. Malmquist	M. E. Winslow
Moorhead	15	I. T. Stenerson 1-61	Paul Cook	E. Martinson T	George Anderson E	Francis Remely	L. H. Bielfeldt
Owatonna	10	G. M. Myers 4-58	L. R. Haberman	L. R. Haberman K	R. R. Fleming E	E. Siezak	J. Stark
Red Wing	11	Harry E. Bardin 5-59	H. E. Nordholm	H. E. Nordholm K	James Enz E	S. Rosener	Eric Carlson
Richfield*	32†	Irving R. Keldsen 1-60	Paul H. Haugen	Paul H. Haugen K	Leo J. Jolly E	Ray W. Meeker	Cyril Johnson
Robbinsdale	11	Robert A. Merwin	George E. DeLay	George E. DeLay K	G. R. Boeck E	Adolph Jullie	M. Spurzem
Rochester	30	Adolph M. Bach 4-58	Elfreda Reiter	Eldreda Reiter K	C. A. Armstrong E	F. W. Everett	J. J. Macken, Jr.
St. Cloud	28	George Byers 4-60	John J. Streitz‡	A. J. Haberkorn T	Harry Beumer S	Ray Harry	G. Stotko
St. Louis Park*	35†	Herbert P. Lefler 1-60	Joseph Justad	Joseph Justad K	Phillip Smith E	C. M. Williams	Andrew Nelson
St. Paul	311	Joseph E. Dillon 6-58	J. R. O'Koneski	J. J. Mitchell C	A. W. Tews E	John P. Barry	W. F. Proetz
South St. Paul	16	David G. Hardman 4-59	Carl D. Onischuk	Carl D. Onischuk K	J. P. Badalich E	H. F. Rund	Louis Fuller
Virginia	12	John Vukelich	J. G. Milroy, Jr.	J. G. Milroy, Jr. K	Paul Lagerstedt	Oscar Poirer	George Forte
Winona	25	Loyde E. Pfeiffer 4-59	R. G. Wildgrube	R. G. Wildgrube K	J. Kleinschmidt E	F. P. Witt	A. J. Bingold
MISSISSIPPI—15							
Biloxi	37	Laz Quave 7-61	Roy L. Elder	Roy L. Elder K	D. A. Fallo	W. Clark	H. McDonnell
Clarksdale	17	H. D. Corley	T. C. Fox	T. C. Fox K	R. A. Miller E	H. H. Moore	H. D. Scherck
Columbus	17	Mayo Ellis 7-61	Mary Youngblood	T. W. Lewis T	A. L. Walker	O. B. Spruill	M. Vickery
Greenville	30	George F. Archer 1-60	C. L. Lancaster	C. L. Lancaster K	J. H. Teunisson, Jr. E	A. Z. Lokey	C. A. Hollingsworth
Greenwood	18	Charlie E. Sampson 6-61	Bonner Duggan	Charlie Walker A	W. G. Mize	J. C. Evans	Curtis Lary
Gulfport	23	R. B. Meadows, Jr. 7-61	J. H. McManus	J. H. McManus K	H. E. Blakeslee	Harold Lacy	E. E. Klien
Hattiesburg	29	Richard T. Carlisle 7-61	Fewell Thompson	Fewell Thompson K	J. R. Estes E	E. J. Barksdale	
Jackson	98	Allen C. Thompson 7-61	Mrs. J. R. Skinner	A. B. Huey C	J. J. Halbert	L. F. McDonald	W. D. Rayfield
Laurel	25	Gordon Berry 7-61	J. D. Robinson	J. D. Robinson K	T. I. Carter E	Hardy Temple	J. Montgomery
McComb	10	C. H. Douglas 1-59	John Ewing	John Ewing K	W. H. Harrison S	S. Bellipanni	G. H. Guy
Meridian*	42	J. C. Downey 7-61	J. W. Forrester	J. W. Forrester K	J. M. Staughter E	W. G. Bishop	O. A. Booker
Natchez	23	Troy B. Watkins	Sam F. Junkin, Sr.	Sam F. Junkin, Sr. K	E. M. Stiles E	Vincent Guido	S. C. Craft
Pascagoula	11	Frank S. Canty	R. C. Abbey	R. C. Abbey K	H. C. Ezell	A. N. Ferrer	J. J. Sullivan

Tupelo	12	James L. Ballard 7-61	W. T. Franks	W. T. Franks K	A. E. Bratton	A. Hutchison	R. H. Monaghan
Vicksburg	28	John D. Holland 7-61	Marie Pantoliano	Marie Pantoliano K	J. L. Hyland E	H. Katzenmeyer	H. Wicker
MISSOURI—28							
Cape Girardeau . .	22	Walter H. Ford 4-60	Verna L. Landis	Verna L. Landis K	John Eldridge S	Carl Lewis	Percy Little
Carthage	11	C. Glenn Joyce 4-58	Mrs. M. E. White	Mrs. M. E. White K	Howard Berry	John Brydges	R. L. Loyd
Clayton*	16	Jule A. Schweig 4-59	Charlee W. Niedner	T. J. Hargadon F‡	E. J. Petersen, Jr.	O. G. Brexler	C. J. Tacke
Columbia*	32	Kenneth Puckett 4-58	F. L. Boggs	W. E. Palmer F	W. R. Miller E	Max Woods	P. B. Cheavens
Ferguson*	12	Clement E. Helmsing 4-58	Mrs. R. B. Becker	Robert C. Storey M	S. Dolecki E	D. Bindbeutel	W. Mathews
Fulton	10	Edward H. Estes 4-58	Byron Dysart	Byron Dysart K	J. R. Calder E	Clinton Harris	W. W. Lewis
Hannibal	20	John R. Schroder 6-58	W. C. Fisher	W. C. Fisher K	Alvin Seckman	Milton Finks	John B. Lawson
Independence . .	37	R. P. Weatherford, Jr. 4-58	Fern P. Doty	T. W. Snoddy A	R. B. Waddell E	T. J. Pollard	L. R. Howell
Jefferson City .	25	A. W. Ellis 4-59	Henry W. Ells	H. W. Ells K	R. D. Fowler E	J. F. Sullivan	C. E. Short
Jennings	15	Oliver R. Keeneman 4-59	O. J. Galbraith	O. J. Galbraith K	J. R. Graham S	Al Wiese	John Obertz
Joplin*	39	Freeman R. Johnson 4-58	Maude E. Fones	Victor W. Grimes F	R. E. Crews	D. W. Abernathy	Roy E. Isgrigg
Kansas City* . .	457	H. Roe Bartle 4-59	Margaret Strahm	R. F. Agard F	Reed McKinley	E. M. Grass	B. C. Brannon
Kirksville	11	T. A. Eichorn 4-60	Park Jones	Park Jones K	E. E. Lehr E	C. Babcock	Harley Gill
Kirkwood	19	W. L. Berthold 4-60	W. C. Mason	W. C. Mason K	C. L. Temme E	John Bryce	K. Peek
Maplewood	13		Emil M. Schaller	Emil M. Schaller K	T. S. Richardson S	Leo F. Buck	Leo F. Buck
Mexico*	12	Frank B. Edwards 4-58	Fae Lowry	W. Robert Semple M	James R. Huff E	T. B. Merritt	Earl Jones
Moberly*	13	Earl B. Noel 4-58	R. W. Daly	K. L. Bolin M	W. R. Barclay E	S. Stinebaker	Omar Winn
Overland	12	Mort Jacobs 4-58	Dorothy L. Miller	Dorothy L. Miller K	R. R. Brooks, Jr.		Brown Hairgrove
Poplar Bluff . . .	15	John S. West 4-59	Donald R. Jones	Donald R. Jones K	Jerry Berrymen	John Ryne	E. Whitworth
Richmond Heights	15	Lee M. Duggan 4-60	A. B. Riley	A. B. Riley K	F. R. Nohl E	G. M. Hawkins	O. J. Brueggeman
St. Charles . . .	14	Henry C. Vogt 4-59	F. B. Brockgreitens	F. B. Brockgreitens K	E. C. Maran E	Earl Bricker	E. W. Humphrey
St. Joseph	79	Stanley I. Dale 4-58	Walter Welch	L. B. Irwin C	Glen Riddle E	R. K. McLaury	H. Crowell
St. Louis	857	Raymond R. Tucker 4-61	Lucille R. Darst	John H. Poelker C	Henry S. Miller	Hugh F. Lyon	J. O'Connell
Sedalia	20	Julian H. Bagby 4-58	W. C. Ream	W. C. Ream K	E. V. Bishop E	John J. Lueck	E. Neighbors
Sikeston	12	Charles H. Butler 4-58	John W. Vaughn	John W. Vaughn K	Alex C. Waters E	L. D. Ramsey	Arthur Bruce
Springfield* . . .	67	Joe Ben Wann	D. H. Kelley	J. O. Gideon F	W. E. Hedges	R. E. Fraker	C W. Norman
University City* .	40	Harold C. Ackert C 4-58	Francis C. Flynn	Victor A. Ellman F	W. A. Heimbuecher E	E. Morganthaler	P. Gaffney
Webster Groves*	23	W. F. Guffey 4-58	Edwin H. Healey	K. W. Howe F	J. C. Manetzke, Jr.	James P. Yadon	Ovid Yadon
MONTANA—7							
Anaconda	11	Earl Sullivan 3-59	Regina Connors	Gertrude McMahon T		Walter Riley	M. T. Morris
Billings	32	Earle Knight 5-59	W. J. Fry, Jr.	L. W. Townsend C	Sam B. Ward E	S. F. Morse	C. E. Maness
Bozeman*	11	Howard Erwin 1-60	L. G. Shadoan F	L. G. Shadoan F	C. Liquin E	W. Pentilla	A. N. Hass
Butte	33	W. P. Donnelly 5-59	Beryl Wilson	B. E. Holland T	Ray McQuay E	John McCarthy	B. J. Riley
Great Falls . . .	39	John W. Steffani 5-59	Fred L. Hill	W. M. Johnson C	A. J. Richardson E	C. C. Carrico	A. J. Coppens
Helena*	18	O. L. Brackman 1-60	Nina M. Settles	G. Felsch, Jr. F	W. J. Leary	J. M. Munger	John Fred
Missoula*	22	Alan Bradley 1-60	A. W. Cuthbertson M	W. M. Sterling F	P. J. Whelan E	Clare P. Kern	E. C. Russ
NEBRASKA—10							
Beatrice	12	Allen Davison 4-58	A. G. Kleman	A. G. Kleman K	G. R. Miller	Cecil Hess	G. H. Burton
Fremont	15	Forrest A. Johnson 4-59	L. L. Larsen	L. L. Larsen K	W. J. Sommers	J. H. Mordhorst	R. F. Millard
Grand Island . .	23	Frank D. Ryder 4-58	Floyd S. Whit	Sigurd Johrde T	Edwin W. Keiss E	Richard Evans	Joe M. Bosler
Hastings	20	F. C. Barth 4-59	Edward L. Dier	Edward L. Dier K	T. R. Stewart E	R. J. Van Fleet	George Maul
Kearney*	12	Eatl G. Tunks 4-59	Harriette Nelson	Harriette Nelson K	R. H. Lancaster	B. E. Harden	R. T. Nelson

TABLE XXIII—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Lincoln	99	Bennett S. Martin 5-59	Theo Berg	Theo Berg K	D. L. Erickson	E. P. Feaster	J. Carroll
Norfolk	11	Warren R. Cook 4-59	Alvin S. Ahlman	Alvin S. Ahlman K	Z. N. Dewey E	R. H. Wolff	Irvin Ferris
North Platte ...	15	J. L. Keenan 4-59	Kenneth Conrey	Kenneth Conrey K	M. L. Seivers	Leslie Mills	D. A. Young
Omaha	251	John Rosenblatt 5-61	M. J. Dineen, Jr.	Franklin Dinges C	George Fisher	Eugene Fields	Harold Ostler
Scottsbluff* ...	13	William Walter 4-59	C. D. Schwanner	C. D. Schwanner K	Kenneth Foberts E	R. Johnston	Cecil Rhoodes
NEVADA—2							
Las Vegas* ...	45†	C. D. Baker 7-59	Shirley Lodwick	Harold Laird F	R. P. Sauer S	E. C. Gates	R. K. Sheffer
Reno*	32	Len Harris 6-59	Elliott Gill	Donald D. Anderson C	Alliott Cann E	Karl Evans	T. Berrum
NEW HAMPSHIRE—10							
Berlin	17	Aime A. Tondreau	James E. Cryans	James E. Cryans K	Clarence Brungot E	O. B. Berquist	Herman Oleson
Claremont* ...	13	George Angus 1-59	Rose Ellen Haugsaud	Frances Lovejay A	John P. Fennessy S	Esmond Dansereau	William C. Boblis
Concord	28	Charles P. Johnson 1-59	Arthur E. Roby	Archie N. Gourley A	Howard Raymond	Duncan M. Murdock	Walter H. Carlson
Dover	16	Melvine Morrison 1-60	Alfred J. Guilmette	Norman T. Brownlee K	Edward C. Smith	Carroll Nash	John J. Murphy
Keene*	16	Richard P. Gilbo 1-60	Lena F. Warren	Philip M. Patch C	Joseph F. Burke	Walter R. Messer	W. T. Bridgham
Laconia	15	Bernard Boutin 3-59	Kenneth R. Dunlap	Kenneth R. Dunlap K	Arnold O'Mara E	Merle Sargent	Charles Dunleavy
Manchester ...	83	Josaphat T. Benoit 1-60	Michael J. Quinn	Armand E. Titu A	Romeo F. Dusseault E	J. Napoleon Guevin	F. P. McGranaghan
Nashua	35	Mario J. Vagge 1-60	Edward S. LeBlanc	Edward R. Benoit T	Joel B. Hill E	Albert Tanguay	Joseph Regan
Portsmouth* ...	19	Andrew Jarvis 1-60	Thomas J. McDonough	Wilfred E. Young A	Nat S. Stevens	Fredrick Crompton	Martin O. Betz
Rochester	14	Robert W. Watson 1-60	D. Arlene Baker	Frederick M. Steadman N	George C. Nadeau	Ralph G. Seavey	Ernest J. Levesque
NEW JERSEY—90							
Asbury Park* ..	17	Thomas F. Sherell	Mary V. Martin	Francis J. Mahoney T	W. Lester Nult S	E. C. Hutchinson	Peter Capibianco
Atlantic City ..	62	Joseph Altman 5-60	John O'Donnell F	John O'Donnell F	William F. Casey	Zenus Mathis	Jerry Sullivan
Bayonne	77	G. Thomas DiDomenico 5-59	John F. Lee	Alfred Brady F	Alexander Drogin E	Peter C. Kenny	C. J. Carroll
Belleville	32	Isadore Padula 5-58	Mrs. Mary Anderson	Arthur S. Sckerman T	Kenneth D. Smith	Harry White	George R. Spatz
Bergenfield ...	18	Edward C. Meyer 1-60	Edmund L. Willis	Wesley Campbell T	John Kostelecky S	Andrew Kunz	Kenneth Vehrlens
Bloomfield	49	Donald H. Scott 1-60	J. Cory Johnson	J. Cory Johnson F	M. B. Huber E	Thos. Gussner	Fred Hess
Bridgeton	18	John Spoltore 1-62	Joseph Chinicci	Norman Switzler F	Earl McCormick	John Peguesse	J. Fred Semple
Burlington	12	Chas. G. Gillece 1-61	Elmer S. Gares	James C. Ayrer T	Albertus Hoffman S	James Hoffman	Peter Yuengling
Camden	125	George E. Brunner 5-59	John Odorisio	John Odorisio K	Frank A. Abbott	W. Van Pfefferle	Gustav Koerner
Carteret	13	Eduard J. Dolan 1-59	Patrick Potocnig	Alexander Conela	Douglas Zenobia S	Frank Magyar	George Sheridan
Cliffside Park .	17	Frederick F. Dyer 1-60	James Romano	Vincent T. McKenna T	Jack Fox	James F. McGrath	John J. McEvoy
Clifton*	65	John W. Surgent	Edith M. Marrion	David A. Doyle T	William Holster M	John Zanet	Marino DeMattia‡
Collingswood ..	16	Arthur E. Armitage 5-61	R. S. Wigdield	R. S. Wigfield T	W. E. Collings S	Carl B. Rudderow	Frank McCart
Cranford tp ...	19	John L. Brennan 1-59	J. Walter Coffee	Dudley J. Croft T	Patrick J. Grall E	Bernard A. Doyle	Lester W. Powell
Delaware tp ...	10	C. M. Weber 5-59	Margaret E. Wermuth	John F. Pyle F	Sam McGill S	Harry Foulks	Frank Jones
Dover	11	John Roach 1-60	Earl C. Nelson	Stephen C. Berry, Sr. T	Raymond Sharp E	Walter R. Just	John J. Valley
Dumont	13	Joseph J. Hishon 1-60	John R. Zellweger	John R. Zellweger K	Arthur J. Schafer	Ralph Spedden	Herbert H. Allmers
East Orange ...	79	William M. McConnell 1-59	Eleanor B. Vogt	J. Easton Williams A	Arthur T. Brokaw	George J. Rebhan	John F. McGinty
East Paterson .	15	John C. Yuhas 1-61	Walter Bredder	Raymond Cingale F	James Campbell	Edward Neumann	Ralph Bloor
Edison tp	16†	A. M. Yelencsics 1-62	Oscar Kaus	Andrew Muller F	William Godwin	Joseph Simon	Charles GrandJean

Elizabeth	113	Steven J. Bercik 1-59	Thomas P. Luchio	Patrick F. McGann C	James Mclevey E	Edward Deignan	E. E. Flaherty
Englewood	23	Albert Moskin 1-60	Joseph T. Carney	Eugene S. Fisher C	Elmer E. A. Blackwell	E. Taylor Truslowe	Jack Abrams
Ewing tp	17	Vincent Panaro 1-59	William Nason	L. A. McClintock T	Edward Leadem		William C. Forst, Jr.
Fair Lawn*	24	Joseph Matule 5-58	Donald DeBruin	James A. Alloway	Frank Peruggi E	Howard Fensterer	Louis Risacher
Fort Lee	12	John Kerwien 1-60	W. S. Corker	W. S. Corker K	Jess Bruni	Wm. Walker, Jr.	Theodore Grieco
Garfield	28	Joseph H. Kobylarz 1-60	Joseph J. Novack	Walter Walsh A	David D. Cascino E	Casmer Rembish	N. L. Perrapato
Gloucester City	14	Frederick W. Floyd	Edward J. Ronan	Francis Gorman F	John R. Murray	Walter E. Klaus	T. A. Winkelspecht
Hackensack*	29	Edgar P. Deuell 4-61	Ethel M. Hoyt	Emil J. Meyerer T	Lester K. Fishbough	Wm. C. Frodsham	Westervelt Demarest
Haddon tp	12	Wm. G. Rohrer 5-59	Ethel Atkinson	Eugene R. Catteau	Warren Wood S	Edward Turner	Wm. Gorman
Haddonfield	10	Albert Boyd Sharp 5-61	J. Ross Logan	J. Ross Logan K	Andrew Rexon S	Russell M. Hunt	Wm. H. Padgett
Hamilton tp	41	Geo. R. Holland 1-60	Frank A. Priest	Frank A. Priest K	Philip S. May E		Philip Booz
Harrison	13	Frank E. Rodgers 1-59	Charles A. Farley	Harry J. McLynded T	Joseph A. Cundari E	Walter B. Tuite	Arthur R. Ford
Hawthorne	15	Louis Bay 2nd 5-59	George V. Grillo	James A. Kirkman F	John G. Rozema	Dominick Mele	Ryan Vandervalk
Hillside tp	21	V. W. DiBuono C	Howard J. Bloy	William Ostermiller T	Joseph S. Fuhrmann E	August Daviet	Paul F. Korlesky
Hoboken	51	John J. Grogan 7-61	Arthur C. Malone	James F. Quinn F	Hugh A. McGuire	Patrick Carmody‡	William Christie‡
Irvington	59	Edward J. McKenna 5-58	Harold W. Philhower	Farrest V. Schoonover C	Herbert Kruttschnitt	William Holleran	John Evans
Jersey City	299	Charles S. Witkowski 5-61	James A. Tumulty	James J. Murray, Jr. F	August Heckman	Thomas Maloney	Michael Cusack
Kearny	40	Joseph M. Healey 12-59	Donald Allan	James McCarthy A	Francis A. Vincent	William G. Wandras	James Hanna
Lakewood tp	11	Lawrence D'Zio 1-59	Stanley C. Brower	Lillian H. Bedell T	Arthur H. Curtis S	Melvin Gurley	Walter L. Comstock
Linden	31	William J. Hurst 1-59	Francis H. Dann	Charles S. Valvano T	James Davison E	Frank T. Miller	Charles H. Bettle
Lodi*	15	Joseph F. Cuccia	Joseph D. Pacella	Albert H. Branca M	Anthony Roma S	John Hook	Paul A. Trocola
Long Branch	23	Daniel J. Mahar 5-60	Senita J. Camassa	Raymond H. Brown F	George Wooley	Vernon H. Bennett	Thomas J. Marks
Lyndhurst tp	20	William F. Gallagher 5-61	Fred O. Taub	Carmine Savino F	Edward J. Russo	Charles Savino	Otto Bayer
Madison	10	Thomas T. Taber 1-60	J. Penfield Lloyd	Myra A. Aindow T	Oscar W. Van Auken	Robert L. Chambers	Martin P. Jennings
Maplewood tp	25	Alan R. Kemp 1-59	Stephen Y. Ronnie	Stephen Y. Ronnie K	E. W. Barbehenn E	Louis Zimmer	Harold R. Dowd
Millburn tp	15	William B. Gero C	T. Widmayer	R. D. Ward F	W. B. Gero	John D. Hayes	Frank J. Stoeckle
Millville	16	Harry Klawitter 5-61	Conrad A. Waltman	Conrad A. Waltman K	Maxwell A. Barber E	J. Francis Wettstein	Samuel Fithian
Montclair	44	William L. Dill, Jr. 5-60	Roma E. Ives	Arthur Siegel C	Ernest Geissler‡	Vito J. Frasca	Harry Knowles
Morristown	17	J. Raymond Manahan 1-59	Edward V. Ehlers	Dorothy Johnson T	George Burke	Elliot Lindquist	Eugene Bauer
Neptune tp	14	Joseph Shafto	John W. Knox	Arthur Pharo T	Joseph Wardell	Frank Emmons	S. Wm. Maas
New Brunswick	39	Chester W. Paulus 5-59	Harry W. Dwyer	John E. Ferren C	Edward F. Dunlap E	Arthur C. Jaques	George F. Kane
Newark	439	Leo P. Carlin 7-58	Harry S. Reichenstein	Wm. P. Schorn F	George W. Andress	Harry J. Sommers	Fred. R. Lacey
North Arlington	16	Peter R. Tonner 1-59	Catheryn Shavinsky	Theodore R. Lapinski T	Joseph Luty S	Louis Milone	John F. Eagan
North Bergen tp	42	Angelo J. Sarubbi 5-59	Joseph Kelly	Wilbur L. Ross F	Angelo J. Sarubbi	Warren Andes	John Schlicht
North Plainfield	13	Harold R. McCusker 1-60	Mrs. Lucy M. Borman	Robert H. Pasch T	Frank S. Blifford E	Frank S. Reynolds	Ralph C. Farmer
Nutley	27	Harry W. Chenoweth 5-60	Florence E. Rutan	Frank E. Drake T	Harry Paxton	Andrew Hutch	Charles J. Rummel
Orange	38	Russell A. Riley	Michael J. Donlon	Carl Diefenbacher T	Ferdinand Caspar E	Edward Burke	Edward Burke
Passaic	58	Paul G. DeMuro	Anthony C. Martini	Theodore Janeczek T	Ralph Sandor E‡	John Boyko	Edward Boyko
Paterson	139	Edward J. O'Byrne	Frank J. Sciro	Allan Mikola C	Vincent J. Scanlan E	Hobart Strathearn	Daniel Murphy
Pensauken tp	23	Eugene Raymond III 1-59	Gertrude E. Ruddick	Elmer E. Brown T	Harry Matthews S	Frank Mathews	Russell Walton
Perth Amboy	41	James J. Flynn 5-58	Philip P. Costello	John A. Mika C	James Harding S	Eugene McArdle	John Swallick
Phillipsburg	19	Arthur W. Paini	Francis B. Moule	Francis B. Moule K	Shipman R. Pursel E	Bernard G. Hughes	John W. Budd
Piscataway tp	10	John F. Duffy C 1-59	J. Edward Munsie	Mrs. K. McCormick	William Quick	Steve Konecknik	Arthur Schlunsen
Plainfield	42	Allen D. Tompkins 1-59	Fred Toegel	Bayard M. Manser F	James A. Fleming E	Florance F. Donovan	James V. Denny
Pleasantville	12	W. Scott Ireland 10-61	Edward Valleau	Harry Hellfrich T	Lewis Lake E	Robert Lambert	Walter Atkinson, Sr.
Princeton	12	Raymond F. Male 1-60	Robert F. Mooney	Robert F. Mooney K	I. Russell Riker E	Joseph Stemmle	John H. Smith
Rahway	21	James G. Egolf 1-59	Robert W. Schrof	Gene Kenna A	Kenneth Ritchie E	James Stevens	Lawrence Coman
Red Bank	13	George A. Gray 1-59	Amy E. Shinn	Edwin O. Lomerson†	Henry Labrecque E	Herbert Chameroy	Frank W. Reuther

TABLE XXIII—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Ridgefield Park	12	Ross S. Vogt 5-60	Harold J. Jones	Daniel J. Collins F	Ross S. Vogt	Walter Humphrey	Joseph E. Gorman
Ridgewood*	17	Robert L. Olson 5-59	Wayne P. Mitchell M	Wayne P. Mitchell M	Robert Raymond	Wm. Haldane	Stephen Janus
Roselle	18	James J. Argyros	Jean Krulish	Jean Krulish K	Joseph Gambone	Elwood Johns	W. M. Personette
Roselle Park	12	Arthur M. Dorfner 1-59	Victoria Crane	John Naffke T	V. T. Scopelleti S	Stephen T. Mangan	Norman Olsen
Rutherford	17	H. J. Franklin 1-60	H. J. Landshof	S. D. Staples T	J. A. Ordway S	A. Gryson	E. E. Bigelman
Sayreville	10	Anthony J. Popowski 1-60	Mary C. Guilfoyle	Joseph J. Weber T	H. G. Moselowitz E	Joseph Nowicki	Harry A. Olsen
Somerville	12	Walter F. Scott 1-60	Edith A. Varley	Edith A. Varley K	E. S. Van Fleet E	Luther B. Speer	Fred Eckhoff
South Orange	15	William C. Kruse 5-59	Mary S. Jenkins	Donald E. Platner T	Arthur L. Demarest	John J. Reynolds	T. B. Fitzsimmons
South River	11	Walter W. Schack 1-60	Wm. A. Reichenbach, Jr.	Henry O. Schlegel T	Joseph Kunie S	Stanley Poulsen	Matthew G. Zaleski
Summit	18	O. D. Gensemer 1-60	Harry C. Kates	H. G. Fuchs T	J. Henry Negus E	Thos. J. Murray	Edw. K. Egan
Teaneck tp*	34	T. J. E. Brown 5-58	Clara A. Christensen	William Haeker F	Martial Kilmurray	William Lindsay	Cornelius Harte
Trenton	124	Donal J. Connelly 5-59	Stanley H. Maziarz	Charles J. Miller C	Joseph R. Walsh E	George A. Weigand	James A. DiLouie
Union tp	38	F. Ed. Biertuempfel 1-60	Mary E. Miller	Ernest A. Winters T	Henry Kreh, Jr.	Harold H. Denk	Jacob F. Denk
Union City	56	Harry J. Thourot 5-58	Frank J. Hanna	John H. Stringham C	Peter LaMort E	Charles Friedel, Jr.	James J. Zuccaro‡
Verona	11	Willard E. Dodd 12-59	Clemens C. Kreuder	Fred'k. R. Wagner T	David W. Carmichael E	Joseph Ward	Edgar D. Goffin
Vineland	30†	Frank J. Testa 7-60	John J. Daneri	John B. D'Ippolito C	Albert L. Stubee E	Thomas M. Dell	Carl Ford
Weehawken tp	15	Chas. F. Krause, jr. 1-59	Joseph Mariabelli	Norris Coyle T	James Maher	Theodore Craig ‡	Edward J. Kirk
West New York	38	John R. Armellino 5-59	Raymond Gabriel	Lawrence Havey F	John Cendo	Charles Smith	Fred. P. Roos
West Orange	29	Walter A. Quinn 5-58	Thurman J. Williams	James W. Clayton C	Louis D'Marzio E	G. Leo Coleman	Thomas F. Mulvihill
Westfield	21	H. Emerson Thomas 1-59	Jane F. D'Angelo	Bert L. Roeber T	John T. Hopkins E	William Linden	Albert Pfirrmann
Woodbridge tp	36	Hugh B. Quigley 1-59	B. Joseph Dunigan	Peter Schmidt F	Ray L. Albani	John Erlick	John R. Egan
Woodbury	11	Henry W. Peterson 1-59	Alex. G. Carson	Walter C. Wilkins, Jr. T	Samuel J. Scott S	Albert R. Lutz	R. M. Braithwood
NEW MEXICO—7							
Albuquerque*	97	Maurice Sanchez C 4-58	Ida V. Malone	Harold Kious F	E. O. Betts	W. A. Westerfeld	Paul A. Shaver
Carlsbad	18	John Pulice 5-58	Hoyt McMinn T	Hoyt McMinn T	Farrell McLean	Ira T. Stockwell	Rex D. Morris
Clovis*	17	Gerry O. Deming 2-59	Dorothy Thompson	Marvin Hass M	Marvin Hass M	George Maddox	Pat Graf
Hobbs*	14	W. R. Hollis 1-58	Mrs. H. F. Anderson	Mrs. N. F. Edwards T	Fred G. Baker E	A. L. Conner	Earl D. Westfall
Las Cruces*	12	James E. Neliegh 2-60	Raymond E. Howell	Raymond E. Howell K	Cruz Nevarez S	Pete O. Maese	Santos Ramirez
Roswell*	26	Earnest C. Tucker 4-58	Fayett Davidson	Fayette Davidson K	C. R. Young E	George E. Daniels	L. O. Thompson, Jr.
Santa Fe*	28	Leo T. Murphy 4-58	M. T. Sebastian	M. T. Sebastian K	C. G. Grosvenor E	Ellis Bower	A. B. Martinez
NEW YORK—72							
Albany	135	Erastus Corning	J. E. Gilmartin	L. J. Ehrhardt C	Jesse J. Parker S	M. J. Flemming	
Amsterdam	32	Thomas F. Gregg 1-60	Joseph St. John	Richard H. Hayden T	Albert H. McCaffrey E	Samuel Palombo	Andrew Celmer
Auburn*	37	Herbert T. Anderson 1-60	William F. McKeon	Joseph Haywood C	Arthur J. Adams E	Luie J. Bergan	John F. Tenity
Batavia*	18	Ronald Martin P 1-60	Frank A. Corti	C. Richard Foote M	Norman Hall‡	Harold Case	Stanley Smith
Beacon	14	Henry Kennelly 1-62	Geo. Mordas	Geo. Mordas K	Wesley Tompkins	James Sullivan	Samuel J. Wood
Binghamton	81	John J. Burns 12-61	Geo. R. Beers	John E. Bloomer C	Regis McNamara E	Frank Buckman	Michael Hanifin
Buffalo	580	Frank A. Sedita 1-62	Joseph J. Cooley	Chester Kowal C	Francis J. Downing	William M. Daly	Frank N. Filicetta
Cohoes	21	Rudolph Rouling 12-59	George Boivin	Arthur Dufrense C	Jos. Archambeault	Harold Grogan	Joseph R. Garrett
Corning	18	Geo. E. Keenan 1-60	Chas. Hause	V. M. Schoonover T	Philip Grannan	J. A. Doolittle	R. J. Laurence
Cortland	18	Robert C. Keeney 1-60	Charles G. Houser	Richard B. Sanders T	Alfred R. Reilley E	Joseph Emm	Michael Canestaro

Dunkirk	18	George T. Wheeler 12-59	Joseph L. Kozlowski	Frank Janice T	Harold Stumpf E	Richard Centner	Richard M. Kinn
Elmira*	50	Edward A. Mooers 1-60	William Stroup F	William Stroup F	Thomas J. Cerio S	Louis J. Mosher	Eugene F. Golden
Endicott	20	E. Raymond Lee 1-60	Ralph A. Jackson	Steve Kuracina T	Nick English	Paul L. Brown	Leon E. Coleman
Floral Park	18†	William N. Lewis 4-59	Charles J. Hartman	Charles J. Hartman K	Frank C. Boes	Ernest Heins	Philip V. Maickel
Freeport	31†	Wm. F. Glacken 4-61	Richard H. Raynor	Leonard D. B. Smith F	Stephen C. Coffey	Donald Mitthauer	Peter Elar
Fulton	14	John S. Johnson, Jr. 1-60	Frank A. Campbell	H. A. Fielding T	H. S. Andrews E	G. W. Allen	Kark Stewart
Garden City	23†	George F. Whitlock 4-59	Eugene R. Courtney	Eugene R. Courtney K	Allan H. Rogers	William M. Conover	S. J. Vandewater
Geneva	17	W. Erle Rogers	Lucille A. Wright	Jay F. Goodman T	Harry M. Bolton	Louis L. McGuigan	Joseph McDonough
Glen Cove	21†	Joseph A. Suozzi 1-59	Marlene C. Meyer	Marlene C. Meyer K	Harland P. Phillips S	Walton Schmidt	Frank V. McCue
Glens Falls	20	J. Ward Russell 1-60	Elizabeth Thomas	Robert T. De Long C	Edward J. Anderson	Frank M. Preston	Charles W. Maileff
Gloversville	24	Eugene S. Grover 1-62	Donald W. Fox	Donald W. Fox K	Milton Wandel E	Harold C. Maxson	John G Farrell
Hempstead	32†	William O. Gulde 4-61	Lael Von Elm	Lael Von Elm K	Frederick R. Rundle E	Stanley A. Mooney	John L. Feeley
Hornell	15	Frank Wolfanger 1-60	Lloyd R. Burdett	Jay I. Nesbitt T	Gerald E. Clancy	Francis V. Kinnerney	Carl R. Roosa
Hudson	12	John L. Kelly 1-60	Harry R. Deacon	Joseph D. Moy T	Howard V. Harding S	Thomas L. Montana	John J. Sullivan
Ithaca	29	John F. Ryan 1-60	George A. Blean	George A. Blean K	Francis Laverty	Frank R. Stamp	W. C. Simmers
Jamestown	43†	Carl F. Sanford 1-60	Clinton H. Watson	Donald W. Swanson C	L. A. Bergman	Charles R. Dorman	John Paladino
Johnson City	19	William F. Ott 1-60	Herbert Schaefer	Herbert Schaefer K	Walter Sleeper E	George Hannon	Floyd Allen
Johnstown	11	Donald B. Bellinger 1-62	Archibald Wands	James J. Morrell C	William McGregor E	John H. Walker	J. P. Cerrone
Kenmore	21†	George D. Toomey	Clifford F. Lane	Clifford F. Lane K	Fred Creamer	R. J. Kirsch	E. A. Arnet
Kingston	30†	Edwain F. Radel 12-59	R. A. McAndrew	Orrie R. Riehl F	M. J. Oppenheimer	James M. Brett	R. Van Buren
Lackawanna	28	John C. Ogarek 12-59	Edward S. Bukaty	Joseph E. Krause T	W. F. Eagan	Harry Minich	E. V. Ryszka
Lockport	25	R. J. Cothran 1-60	K. F. Anderson	W. C. Wiese, Sr. T	H. C. Boeke	D. N. Haley	J. G. Chausse
Long Beach*	23†		Anthony Di Paola	Harry Smith T	S. Shiffman E	Philip B. Kohut	Philip B. Kohut
Lynbrook	19†	Fred A. Greis 4-59	Harold E. Dana	Harold E. Dana K	Floyd F. Wilcox		W. E. Waring
Mamaroneck*	17†	Joseph L. Dalfonso 4-59	F. H. Bull, Jr. T	F. H. Bull, Jr. T	E. A. Langerfeld E	S. Amoruso	Jeremiah Geary
Massena	16†	Thomas S. Bushnell	W. B. McMillan	W. B. McMillan K	R D. Cross E	Lewis Hiter	Thomas O'Neil
Middletown	23†	Raymond E. Swalm 1-60	Nicholas F. Vuolo	Nicholas F. Vuolo K	G. W. Chumard	Richard Truex	Russell Adgate
Mineola	20†	Thomas H. Wilson					
Mount Vernon	75†	J. P. Vaccarella 1-60	Walter Meyer	N. Yannantuono C	A. Annuziata	A. Leggatt	W. P. McDonald
New Rochelle*	72†	George Vergara 1-60	Charles U. Combes	Anne N. Hughes F	E. H. Feldmann	R. C. Rumery	E. F. McCaffrey
New York	7,892	Robert F. Wagner 1-62	Thomas A. Lenane‡	Lawrence E. Gerosa C	F. H. Zurmuhlen	E. F. Cavanagh, Jr.	S. P. Kennedy
Newark	10	Milton H. Elzufon 4-59	C. A. Hausman, Jr.	C. A. Hausman, Jr. K	Leroy H. Wright E	Karl E. West	Edwin L. Lawton
Newburgh*	32	William D. Ryan 1-59	Lemma B. Crabtree	K. D. Jones C	R. K. Henderson	G. W. M. Brown	J. E. Tierney
Niagara Falls*	101†	Calvin L. Keller 1-60	James E. Collins	Eugene T. Creagh F	L. Kniffin		W. H. Florence
North Tonawanda	31†	J. F. Kopczynski	E. L. Bothwell	W. I. Robertson T	W. R. Hardleben E	R. J. Kropp	P. F. Grimaldi
Ogdensburg	17†	Lee W. Keyes 1-60	Simon S. Sargent	Erno S. Moore T	Ross R. Jermano E	F. R. Cadieux	L. P. LeBeau
Olean	23	Ivers J. Norton 1-60	Floyd L. Kelly	G. S. Beckman A	C. H. Weatherell, Jr.	Frank W. Savage	George E. Finger
Oneida	11	Wallace B. Johnson 1-60	Marie A. Whitcombe	R. B. Whitmoyer C	A. T. Erenwein	E. H. McCulley	G. A. Murphy
Oneonta	14	Roger G. Hughes 1-60	Olof N. Nelson	T. J. Natoli T	Clarence Taylor	Joseph Scanlon	Robert Simmons
Ossining	18†	Jesse Collyer, Jr. 12-58	John E. Susse	Eugene Potter F	H. Victor Cordy E	Duane Byble, Jr.	Arthur W. Mead
Oswego	23	Vincent A. Corsall 1-59	Charles J. Dehm	Charles J. Dehm K	Robert J. Turner	Monte R. Lass	John J. Read
Peekskill	18†	B. A. Moynahan 1-60	D. J. Schneider	Harold H. Lent C	W. E. Foster‡	Charles Olah	Peter King
Plattsburgh	18†	John J. Tyrell 1-60	George E. Miller	J. Omer Laplante F	J. J. Martina E	J. K. Gervais	C. J. Young
Port Chester	25†	A. J. Zaccagnino 5-58	Frank S. Tarascio	R. J. Connolly T	Felix Fidelibus	W. Gregory	Fred C. Ponty
Poughkeepsie*	41	J. George Spitz 1-60	H. D. Matteson	A. B. Coons F	H. R. Dean	I. D. Merrick	J. L. Martin, Jr.
Rensselaer	11	Clarence A. McNally 1-62	John H. Warden	A. J. Scheibly F	M. F. Barnard	J. Wendell	C. Stewart
Rochester*	332	Peter Barry 1-60	Ralph Schauman	E. V. Norton C	F. D. Hamblin	W. J. Adams	W. A. Winfield
Rockville Centre	25†	W. Harry Lister 4-59	Frank A. Ernst	J. L. Warren C	C. P. Ketler E	John J. Murray	T. A. Eibler

TABLE XXIII—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Rome	48†	Joseph G. Herbst 1-60	Joseph E. Lolo	G. F. Esposito F	S. H. Zingerline E	W. M. Campbell	James C. Dunn
Rye	14†	Robert P. Hughes 1-60	R. F. Talento	W. H. Selzer C	W. H. Graham	Emil Palombo	R. J. Warren
Saratoga Springs	15	A. Mallery 1-60	J. Pitney	O. Lewis F	J. Cassidy S	R. Carroll	R. Flanagan
Scarsdale*	17†	Ralph Keating 4-59	Ethel M. Hyde	Ronald A. Craw T	John J. Doyle S	W. J. Duhigg	James M. Lyons
Schenectady*	92	S. S. Stratton 1-60	Freeman K. Keller	M. J. Burke F	John W. Nagle E	E. M. Moffett	W. F. Brandt
Syracuse	214†	A. A. Henninger 1-62	Edward R. Apps	H. B. Tremble F	P. W. Kelly E	Harry J. Coon	H. F. Kelly
Tonawanda	20†	Lloyd J. Long 1-60	Mrs. I. M. Rogalsky	Roland E. Martin T	Frank Keller S	W. Schreiber	C. O. Luther
Troy	72	John J. Purcell 1-60	T. M. Monahan, Jr.	L. J. Collins C	J. F. Hayden	Carl A. Smith	J. W. Dougherty
Utica	102	J. T. McKennan 1-60	A. DeGironemo	T. J. Nelson C	John Clark E	Leo Wheeler	Leo Miller
Valley Stream	37†	Henry Waldinger	F. G. Chalmers	F. A. Glemenz T	Percy P. Sprague	Robert Bischop	
Watertown*	34	W. G. Lachenauer 1-60	Elizabeth D. Brior	E. W. Lalone A	H. R. Dwyer E	J. T. Dibble	E. J. Curtin
Watervliet*	15	Hugh F. Donnelly 1-60	R. L. Diamond	W. J. Riley F	Joseph H. Early	E. G. Hughes	M. J. Kennan
White Plains	50†	Richard S. Hendey 1-60	Marjorie W. Kane	G. E. Olson F	Eric A. Andrews	E. J. MacDonald	W. A. Sullivan
Yonkers*	178†	Kristen Kristensen 1-60	W. H. Gray, Jr.	John F. Carozza C	Earle Griffen E	W. C. Garvin	James E. McCue
NORTH CAROLINA—30							
Albemarle	12	D. A. Moose 5-59	Henry T. Deane	Henry T. Deane K	Dale J. Mills E	C. E. Morris	C. C. Tarleton
Asheville*	53	Earl W. Eller 5-59	Margaret Simmons	Weldon Weir M	P. Greer Johnson E	J. C. Fitzgerald	A R. Sluder
Burlington*	25	H. C. Pollard, Jr. 5-59	R. P. Pope F	R. P. Pope F	W. M. Garrison E	Roma C. Fortune	Jesse R. James
Charlotte*	134	James S. Smith 5-59	Mrs. L. R. Hoffman	L. L. Ledbetter T	L. C. Cheek, Jr. E	D. S. Charles	F. N. Littlejohn
Concord	16	James G. McCachern 5-61	C. S. Morgan, Jr.	T. M. Schramm F	W. L. Furr, Sr. E	C. L. Miller	A. L. Murr
Durham*	71	E. J. Evans 5-59	Elsie N. Jones	R. W. Flack M	H. W. Kueffner	Cosmo L. Cox	W. W. Pleasants
Elizabeth City*	13	L. B. Culpepper	H. K. Houtz	H. K. Houtz K	E. T. Hyman M	W. K. Davis	W. C. Owens
Fayetteville*	35	George B. Herndon 5-59	Mrs. L. W. Talbot	Mrs. L. W. Talbot K	D. J. Gore	Carl A. Cain	L. F. Worrell
Gastonia*	34†	R. A. Ferguson 5-59	John T. Beam	W. T. States F	W. T. Cox E	John Farris	G. F. Peninger
Goldsboro*	21	Scott B. Berkley	Ralph G. Jones	Ralph G. Jones K	E. G. Porter E	C. W. Howell	H. A. Lane
Greensboro*	74	George H. Roach 5-59	Mrs. H. N. Burch	J. R. Holshouser F	H. L. Medford	C. W. Wyrick	P. B. Calhoun
Greenville*	17	S. E. West 6-59	H. H. Duncan	H. H. Duncan K	C. K. Beatty	G. Gardner	S. G. Gibbs
Henderson	11	Carroll V. Singleton 6-59	W. G. Royster	W. G. Royster K	J. E. Hamlett	C. G. Ellis	C. C. Harris
Hickory*	15	D. S. Menzies 7-59	H. L. Burdette M	H. L. Burdette M	C. G. Sigmon	E. G. Moser	A. G. Buchanan
High Point*	40	Jesse H. Washburn 5-59	Mrs. P. C. Smith	H. L. Crowe F	George Dean	C. S. Canady	C. C. Stoker
Kinston*	18	Guy Elliott 5-59	T. W. Heath	T. W. Heath K	W. G. McAdams	J. Hailey	H. Haskins
Lexington*	10	E. J. Cathell 5-59	George H. Aull, Jr. M		A. B. Cole E	T. N. Owen	V. G. Price
Monroe*	10	Fred M. Wilson 5-59	Clara H. Smith	Clara H. Smith K	T. C. Dove E	J. A. Helms	A. A. Mauney
New Bern*	16	R. L. Stallings, Jr. 7-59	H. E. Russell	H. E. Russell K	J. E. Blue E	Joe Rice	J. E. Pearsall
Raleigh*	66	W. G. Enloe 7-59	C. H. Pritchard	W. R. Price F	W. J. Mann	J. B. Keeter	Tom W. Davis
Reidsville*	12	George Hunt 7-58	N. R. Baker, Jr.	J. L. Womack M	W. E. Edens E	H. W. White	M. F. Loftis
Rocky Mount*	28	P. K. Gravely 5-59	L. B. Aycock	L. B. Aycock K	Frank H. Cothran E	W. B. Parrish	J. I. Nichols
Salisbury*	20	E. Linwood Foil 6-59	J. W. Ellis	C. L. Lineback F	J. A. English	C. L. Burkett	D. L. Shuler
Sanford*	10	E. W. Fields	A. B. Harrington	A. B. Harrington K	T. P. Watson	J. O. Bridges	J. B. Watson
Shelby	16	H. S. Woodson	Reeves Forney	Reeves Forney K	Martin Swartz	James Reid	W. K. Hardin
Statesville*	17	J. G. Bagnal 5-59	A. E. Guy	A. E. Guy K	E. B. Stafford E	L. M. Gaither	W. T. Ivey
Thomasville*	11	D. K. Cloniger 5-59	Eva C. Jones	Eva C. Jones K	L. E. Honeycutt	L. Loftin	P. M. Shore

Wilmington* . . .	45	J. E. L. Wade 5-59	Mrs. M. B. Southerland	D. B. Padgett A	R. F. Coleman, Jr. E	J. A. West	J. J. Padrick
Wilson*	23	John D. Wilson 7-59	Troy T. Lynn	Troy T. Lynn K	J. S. Goodman, Jr.	T. R. Bissett	A. A. Privette
Winston-Salem* .	88	M. C. Kurfess	R. L. Dixon F	R. L. Dixon F	R. W. Neilson	E. M. Dixon	J. I. Waller

NORTH DAKOTA—5

Bismarck	19	Evan F, Lips 4-58	Tom Baker A	Tom Baker A	E. J. Booth E	H. E. Homan	D. E. Schoeneman
Fargo	38	H. Lashkowitz 4-58	W. G. Johnson A	W. G. Johnson A	W. P. Tarbell E	F. E. Saefke	J. W. Olson
Grand Forks* . .	27	Oscar Lunseth	Ray Niles	Ray Niles K	A. F. Hulteng	Jack Newark	Dick Jagd
Jamestown	11	W. F. Sharp	F. P. Gilronan	F. P. Gilronan K	Erik D. Peterson E	Percy Wellman	W. M. Bennett
Minot*	22	W. M. Harrington 4-58	R. E. Barcus A	R. E. Barcus A	Vernon Fahy	Gilbert Malek	W. L. Trout

OHIO—79

Akron	275	Leo Berg 1-60	Claude M. Butler	Frank J. Vogel F	Leo G. Walter	G. F. Vernotzy	Harry Whiddon
Alliance	26	Dave Mainwaring 1-60	C. D. Steffy	Karl Ayers A	C. L. McDonald S	Milo Sights	A. O. Lower
Ashland	14	Don Hostettler 1-59	R. H. Moore F	R. H. Moore F	Melvin Bauer E	Paul Soles	Harry Smith
Ashtabula	24	C. R. Kadon P 1-60	Nelma I. Rinto A	Nelma I. Rinto A	Ronald Logan	A. T. Rohl	Leo J. Kane
Athens	12	Kenneth Lands 12-59	Orland Houck	Florence Davis A	F. L. Woodworth	Charles Dalton	J. B. Grogan
Barberton	28	Catherine R. Dobbs 1-60	R. E. Flickinger A	R. E. Flickinger A	C. P. Allard E	L. Culbertson	M. A. Seryak
Bellaire	13	A. G. DeMarco 1-60	Ellen C. Voellinger	Charles A. Linch A	J. W. Belt	C. Jewell, Jr.	E. R. Good
Bellefontaine . .	10		Mrs. C. Kerns A	Mrs. C. Kerns A	Foster Wright E	George Young	A. D. Paden
Berea	12	E. R. Quackenbush 1-60	Alva I. Hardy A	Alva I. Hardy A	Joseph Skodis	R. H. Garlick	A. Yanke
Bexley	12	W. A. Schneider 1-60	Ralph Linscott A	Ralph Linscott A	W. Montgomery E	R E. McNamee	R. E. McNamee
Bowling Green .	12	Clarence W. Dick 1-60	Clarence Kindler	Elinor Klever A	Charles Yawberg	Morris Instone	G. D. Spitler
Bucyrus	10	F. P. Sitler	Anita Deisler	E. C. Oppenlander A	A. L. Winter	R. L. Mead	A. L. Stuckert
Cambridge	15	Giffee Sheppard 1-61	Paula L. Phillips S	Carl M. Oshe A	P. P. Sheehan E	H. C. Callihan	H. W. Watkins
Campbell	13	Michael J. Kovach 1-60	William Glass A	William Glass A	John V. DeMart	Julius Torok	John Putko
Canton	117	Charles L. Babcock 1-60	Joe DuBar A	Joe DuBar A		William Roche	J. B. Quilligan
Chillicothe	20	Everette Gire 1-60	Bernard Stacey A	Bernard Stacey A	Joseph Doyle E	Floyd J. Irwin	G. W. Rice
Cincinnati* . . .	504	Donald D. Clancy 12-59	C. R. McHugh	J. G. Flick F	W. C. Wichman	D. F. Vogel	S. R. Schrotel
Cleveland	915	A. J. Celebrezze 11-59	Thad Fusco	E. C. Knuth F	L. L. Drasler	E. M. Cain	F. W. Story
Cleveland Heights*	59	Kenneth S. Nash 1-60	Edward Schuele F	Edward Schuele F	H. C. Gallimore E	Frank Veasley	E. F. Gaffney
Columbus	376	M. E. Sensenbrenner 1-60	R. D. Drake	John H. Price A	F. C. Redick	W. Strickfaden	G. Scholer
Conneaut	10	Tom Perkio 1-60	Bert L. Palmer A	Bert L. Palmer A	Edward Kent S	Louis F. Stevens	J. W. Sanford
Coshocton	12	Thomas B. Leech 1-60	Irma Law	F. C. Schafer A	H. I. Myers	W. Weaver	R. M. Schumaker
Cuyahoga Falls .	29	Emmett R. Wolfe 1-60	Duane N. Scott A	Duane N. Scott A	G. F. Johnston E	L. P. Seiler	M. D. Preston
Dayton*	244	W. R. Patterson 1-62	Oscar Mauch	E. E. Hagerman F	John Hale E	F. B. Lucas	Paul Price
Defiance	11	W. E. Daoust 1-59	E. A. Williams	W. E. Weaner A	A. R. Batt	Harvey Hughes	C. D. Nestleroad
Delaware*	12	Paul B. White 12-59	R. E. Bayliff	K. R. Bachtel F	D. E. Mackley E	W. H. Bills	
East Cleveland* .	40	Norman W. Townsend 1-59	Grant T. Apthorp F	Grant T. Apthorp F	M. S. Douglas E	F. W. Lange	H. S. Weaver
East Liverpool .	24	F. P. Lawrence 12-59	Harold Powell	H. J. Gallimore A	D. Massnetti	C. Bryan	John Russell
Elyria	30	J. Grant Keys 1-60	E. J. Alheit A	E. J. Alheit A	R E. Kleinoeder E	W. N. Bates	M. C. Flood
Euclid	41	Kenneth J. Sims 1-60	W. A. Abbott F	W. A. Abbott F	L. Williams E		E. C. Peters
Findlay	24	W. J. Carlin 1-60	Reva Schimmel	C. E. Buffington A	C. W. Cain	Homer Johnson	Wayne Ethell
Fostoria	14	Eugene Hill 1-59	James Guernsey	C. R. Fruth T	Merrill Ward	Timothy Walsh	E. A. Richard
Fremont	17	C. W. Auxter 12-59	Clara J. Gibbs A	Clara J. Gibbs A	R. D. Maier	Urban Myers	M. F. Bork
Garfield Heights .	22	Neil E. Bowler 1-60	A. L. Vapenik F	A. L. Vapenik F	R. W. King	A. E. Provenzano	W. A. Schieberl
Girard	10	Joseph Catone 1-59	D. V. Gorenc A	D. V. Gorenc A	G. M. Vince	Norman Weaver	Wallace Flory
Hamilton*	58	Edward Beckett 1-60	Adele Edmonds	C. T. Rupert F	R. J. Fiemeyer	G. L. Schlotterbeck	A. J. Osborne

Table XXIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Ironton*	16		O. M. Wiseman M	S. C. Borland A	K. R. Wentz E	J. J. McGerty	H. F. Haas
Kent	12	R. E. Manchester 12-59	Edith L. Kline	F. J. Kerwin A	L. R. Hansen	F. J. Miller	F. R. Grubb
Kettering*	38†	R. S. Dybvig 12-59	Martha Wood	Paul Sutton F	G. V. Clow E	W. Melke	J. Shryock
Lakewood	68	Frank P. Celeste 1-50	Henry A. Rees F	Henry A. Rees F	H. F. Bartles E	J. V. Redmond	F. Stephens
Lancaster	24	J. H. Weis 1-60	Rosannah Barnes A	Rosannah Barnes A	W. R. Evans	Walter Myers	Sam Hutsler
Lima	50	Clyde L. Welty 12-61	G. A. Burgoon A	G. A. Burgoon A	H. C. Hollinger E	W. L. Hydaker	D. F. Miller
Lorain	51	John C. Jaworski 12-59	Frank J. Gall	Joseph Mitock A	L. Goodell E	A. Nickley	F. L. Pawlak
Mansfield	44	Robert S. Lemley 1-60	Dale Bricker	T. Hoffman A	J. J. Schwab	L. J. Steele	P. J. Martin
Maple Heights .	16	Walter K. Maser 1-60	J. J. Wetzel	J. J. Wetzel K	H. L. Trysgen	E. Praseh	E. Praseh
Marietta	16	Don L. Curtis 12-59	Audrey G. Swan	N. L. LaFaber A	H. A. Spindler	D. E. Drennen	T. B. Sprague
Marion	34	W. L. Strong 1-60	Alta Shee	Elmer Shaw A	J. V. Ruth E	Owen A. Silfritt	J. Corneley
Martins Ferry .	13	E. H. Shrodes 1-60	W. R. Mandry A	W. R. Mandry A	H. G. Beagle S	Wayne Troy	J. W. Muhleman
Massillon	30	Edgar L. Lash 1-60	Carl Christoff A	Carl Christoff A	Harry M. Piper E	Donald Simon	Stanley Switter
Middletown* . . .	34	Francis Carmody 1-60	Doris Kronborg	H. E. Newlin F	C. A. Boeke	W. Fishbaugh	J. Blackmore
Mount Vernon . .	12	Phillip G. Mauger 1-60	Mildred Leiter	Virginia Lewis A	S. Bumpus	Carroll White	W. M. Kelly
New Philadelphia .	13	Doyle Stocker 12-59	Mrs. Nelly Robb	Marjorie Larkin T	Delbert Myers	Glen Heck	Louis Clark
Newark	34	Fred T. Long 12-60	Mrs. Ruth Neff	L. Teny Rees A	D. R. Evans	H. C. Hannum	L. L. Hall
Niles	17		Patrick Sullivan A	Patrick Sullivan A	G. P. Fisher E	George Neiss	M. McGowan
Norwood	35	Joseph W. Shea, Jr. 1-60	Ralph Gels A	Ralph Gels A	R. Achten	T. Fisher	C. W. Fritz
Painesville* . . .	14		C. V. Boudreaux A	C. V. Boudreaux A	W. Anderson E	C. G. Smith	A. E. Ivary
Parma	29	Joseph W. Kader 1-60	Joseph S. Lime A	Joseph S. Line A	F. W. Kabbes E	Robert Koch	L. A. Roeper
Piqua*	17	Jack D. Wilson 1-60	W. E. Fox	E. I. Gerhard F	R. M. Nahce, Jr.	A. B. Russell	E. McClannan
Portsmouth* . .	37	Paul E. Flohr 1-60	Evangeline Justice	J. D. Williams A	C. S. Stevenson E	G. E. Lewis‡	R. M. Edwards
Rocky River . . .	11	J. Frank Gibson	Clyde Brown	Clyde Brown K	Lyle D. Andrus	Charles R. Duggan	Robert Kelley
Salem	13	Harold D. Smith 1-60	R. Rheutan	Helen R. Coyne A	H. M. Vincent	C. W. Wright	G. T. Earley
Sandusky*	29	Stuart W. Gosser 1-62	Virginia Schaefer	L. G. Rosino T	E. E. Hartung E	W. McLaughlin	V. Adcock
Shaker Heights .	28	W. G. Stapleton 1-60	T. E. Cook F	T. E. Cook F	R. Rife	M. M. Hand	H. M. Benethum
Sidney*	11	Robert F. Kaser 12-59	Alma Jean Wells	Donald Young F	W. G. Fultz E	Donald Kies	J. L. Warner
South Euclid . . .	15	George J. Urban 1-60	L. L. Askue F	L. L. Askue F	M. Montagano S	W. Fibich	M. Schmies
Springfield* . . .	79	Harry Strachan P 1-62	Wilma O. Stewart	A. F. Hohlmayer F	H. E. Lorton E	W. Compton	L. A. Abott
Steubenville . . .	36	Michael Cody 1-60	F. Januszkiewicz	Thomas McDonald A	Paul Jenkins E	Ralph Lonetto	R. Cunningham
Struthers	12	Harold L. Milligan 1-60	R. D. Hoffman	M. G. Orenic, Jr. A	T. T. Dastoli E	Sam Richards	G. W. Sickafuse
Tiffin	19	Robert L. Booth	Mildred Beidelman	Mildred Beidelman K	C. A. Hunker	Ralph McElheny	Harold J. Fraley
Toledo*	304	John W. Yager 12-59	C. F. Diefenbach	John J. Sheehy A	W. J. Gross	A. Papenhagen	Anthony Bosch
Troy	11	O. S. Metcalf 1-60	H. H. Tamplin A	H. H. Tamplin A	H. E. Anderson	J. L. Kessler	J. C. Hennessey
University Heights	12	Earl W. Aurelius 1-62	Mrs. J. L. Keller F	Mrs. J. L. Keller F	Harold Avery S	R. J. Benjamin	R. Bucklin, Jr.
Van Wert	10	Clark E. Spitler	J. A. Jones A	J. A. Jones A	F. B. Gill	R. G. Cryer	M. L. Kennedy
Warren	50	W. C. Burbank 1-60	Mrs. Edythe Clime	Clair Thompson T	J. Wyndham	George Mock	M. R. English
Wash. Court House*	11		Thelma E. Elliott A	Thelma E. Elliott A	J. F. Parkinson M	G. R. Hall	D. Vaiden Long
Wooster	14	Edwin Johnson	Mary C. McClarran A	Mary C. McClarran A	Harold Slater E	L. Eberhart	K. E. Walters
Xenia*	13	Jack Kennedy 1-59	A. S. Curlett F	A. S. Curlett F	D. R. Conard E	W. T. Buffington	R. Killeen
Youngstown . . .	168	Frank X. Kryzan 1-60	John H. Lemon	N. P. Bernard F	James C. Ryan E	John R. Lynch	Paul Cress
Zanesville* . . .	40	M. L. Vinsel 1-59	Eugene Dittoe	John Fenton A	Leon Reed E	K. K. Kernen	G. Hodgson

OKLAHOMA—23

Ada*	16	David O. Howe 5-58	J. N. King	J. N. King K	J. R. Hamman M	J. R. Ellis	Cecil Smith
Ardmore*	18	G. P. Selvidge, Jr.	Tom H. Hefley	T. H. Hefley K	Loren T. McKee E	Ed Jennings	W. O. Welch
Bartlesville* ..	19	W. A. Hensley 4-59	Oleta Martin	Oleta Martin K	J. E. McCormick E	Walter Crowder	W. J. Jarvis
Chickasha* ...	16	Jack L. Linn 5-58	Mrs. Donna Jones	H. B. McDowell M	W. Bowers E	B. Suddarth	Roy Carman
Duncan*	15	Wayne Holden 5-58	C. H. Smith	C. H. Smith K	William Trotter E	Buck Lawson	Jack Culberson
Durant	11	Doyle Lemonds 5-59	Jessie Duncan	Mary L. Wilson T	Neal Nix S	P. Greeson	Neal Bolin
El Reno*	11	Paul G. Liebmann	Ethel Dowell	Ethel Dowell K	John Roblyer	L. Searcy	Lee Harvey
Enid*	36	B. P. Berry 5-59	C. O. Thrasher	C. O. Thrasher K	W. M. Porr E	A. W. Lang, Jr.	D. P. Moxley
Guthrie*	10	Preston Walker 5-59	H. A. Braun	B. Whitchurch M	E. Latchaw S	M. Daniels	M. Daniels
Lawton	35	C. R. Ellsworth 5-59	R. M. Dodson	R. M. Dodson K	Douglas Smith E	H. Hancock	Ron Wheatley
McAlester* ...	18	Fritz Neill 5-60	Celest O'Bannon	J. R. Gabbert T	W. T. Reed S	Ernest Rager	Roy Anders
Miami	12	Roy McGhee 5-59	E. C. Wright	E. C. Wright K	T. Sprague E	J. R. Huxall	A. C. Masterson
Midwest City* .	10	Roger D. Bamford	F. B. Foster	F. B. Foster K	Joe Plank E	M. Johnson	O. Bawcum
Muskogee*	37	Lyman B. Beard 4-58	R. L. Davis	R. L. Davis K	J. R. Keeth E	Ray Jordan	Ernie Wehba
Norman*	27	Mrs. June Benson 5-58	Dorwin K. Wilcox	Dorwin K. Wilcox K	Jack Kalman E	T. L. Townley, Jr.	Albert Dodd
Oklahoma City* .	244	Allen Street	Earl M. Simon	R. T. Luttrell F	M. Cunningham	G. R. McAlpine	R. J. Bergman
Okmulgee*	18	J. P. Vanderpool 4-58	C. R. Poulton	C. R. Poulton K	Joe Morrow S	T. C. McGowin	Norman Hunter
Ponca City* ...	20	I. H. Needham	C. P. Pitts	C. E. Norton T	C. T. Norris E	Kenneth Long	Don Thurber
Sapulpa*	13	C. M. Gibson	John S. Egan	A. H. Chapman A	W. H. Howard E	W. M. Collier	R. Sutton‡
Seminole	12	Charles Sims	H. C. Sullivan	H. C. Sullivan K	H. M. Montgomery	John Thomas	Lester Bush
Shawnee*	23	A. F. Hornbeck 5-58	S. V. Flynt	Louisa McClellan T	J. B. Bennett E	R. Whitecotton	E. G. Coleman
Stillwater	20	A. B. Alcott 5-58	L. E. Goble	L. E. Goble K	W. Booth E	Max Peery	H. Houghton
Tulsa	183	G. Nowell 5-58	Fay Young F	Fay Young F	W. Wooten E	G. L. Sartain	J. McGuire

OREGON—11

Albany*	10	W. L. Fitzpatrick 1-59	A. R. Johnson	A. R. Johnson K	Daniel J. Lee E	Don Hayne	Ray Maddy
Astoria*	12	Peter G. Cosovich 1-59	E. M. Opdycke	E. M. Opdycke K	H. M. Olsvick E	Wayne Osterby	H. A. Ellsworth
Bend*	11	Melvin L. Rogers 1-59	Julia Johnson R	Julia Johnson R	W. P. Drost S	Vernon Carlon	John T. Truett
Corvallis*	16	Carl Williams 1-59	G. Simerville R	G. Simerville R	V. L. Goodnight	Percy Tallman	C. Fruitt
Eugene*	36	John J. McGinty 1-61	D. O. Potter F	D. O. Potter F	W. C. Clubb	E. L. Smith	Vern L. Hill
Klamath Falls .	16	Lawrence E. Slater	F. A. Blackmer	F. A. Blackmer K	E. A. Thomas E	LeRoy Rowe	O. Hamilton
Medford*	19†	John W. Snider 1-59	D. F. Huson R	D. F. Huson R	V. Thorpe	G. Barker	C. Champlin
Pendleton*	12	N. G. Gorfkle 1-59	Marjorie Dgawell F	Marjorie Dagwell F	Jerry Ulett E	W. Batchelor	E. E. Gallagher
Portland	374	Terry D. Schrunk 1-61	Will Gibson A	Will Gibson A	G. L. Burt E	H. E. Simpson	W. J. Hibruner
Salem*	45†	Robert White 1-59	Alfred Mundt	H. Brandvold F	Harold Davis E	Robert Mills	Clude Warren
Springfield* ...	12†	Edward C. Harms, Jr. 1-61	W. E. Mansell	W. E. Mansell R	E. L. Williams E	H. R. Krieger	F. L. Clower

PENNSYLVANIA—118

Abington tp ...	50†	Eugene S. Riley P	F. F. Schaefer S	A. R. Parkhouse T	E. A. Bitting E	J. Manzinger	A. G. Streeper
Aliquippa	26	James Bruno B 1-62	John Mihalic S	John Mihalic S	W. Colonna	Ernest Kleber	C. J. Sorok
Allentown	107	Donald V. Hock 1-60	G. W. Kistler	W. S. Ritter F	E. W. Meckley E	J. R. Butz	J. L. Christine
Altoona	77	R. W. Anthony 1-60	F. Walker	A. Meikljohn C		Samuel Ake	V. E. Rouzer
Ambridge	16	Walter Panek B 1-62	Joseph Rodio M	Joseph Rodio M	Alex Firich S	W. B. Krol	A. H. Bires
Arnold	10	M. F. Horne 1-60	T. Tannas	A. Colaianni F	Carl Martz	M. Frank	G. L. Seigart
Beaver Falls ..	17	John Buksa 1-62	Charles Piuri	C. Piuri K	I. P. Lindeman E	E. Phillips	M. Briet
Bellevue	12	Robert J. Ludwig B 12-61	Edward Baker	T. Y. Shoemaker F	E. McClain	G. Kimberlin	R. A. Morcroft

TABLE XXIII—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1958—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Bensalem tp . . .	22†	Raemond Wink C 1-60	W. A. Sommers M	W. A. Sommers M	J. Sarandrea S		W. Riempp
Berwick	14	R. C. Culp B	D. W. Arndt	D. W. Arndt K	G. Lowery S	George Yohey	H. Peterson
Bethel*	21†	James C. Simmons B 1-62	Olive Jamison S‡	Andrew Robb T	L. Campbell	Edward Tomsic	J. V. Miskunas
Bethlehem	74†	Earl E. Schaffer 1-60	Bertram Nagle	J. Mangan F	A. Sacavakis	J. Schweder	R. R. Reute
Bloomsburg . . .	11	Joseph C. Conner P 1-62	Paul D. Jacobs S	E. Welliver F	Dison White	Joseph Ent	C. R. Collins
Braddock	16	Michael J. Sewrsey 1-62	J. J. O'Hara S	J. J. O'Hara S	S. Lipovsky	J. Morenzi	E. Goldstein
Bradford	17	Hugh J. Ryan 1-60	L. A. Schoolmaster	D. J. Kreinson F	R. H. Rizzuti E	E. Brophy	E. Edmonds
Brentwood	13	A. G. Kaulmann	Edward H. Eibs	Edward H. Eibs K	L. F. Vecker S	Ray P. Bauman	A. O. Jordan
Bristol*	13	Anthony R. Niccol B 1-62	Ira M. Gates M	Ira M. Gates M	L. Joyce E	C. Hagerman	V. Faragalli
Butler	23	Harry Pepper 12-61	P. O. Miller	W. Hulton F	L. Hoffman E	J. Langland	N. Nohach
Canonsburg . . .	12	Fred A. Caruso	Gilbert D. Yurgus S	Gilbert D. Yurgus S	Charles Taylor S	E. Briceland	N. Lesniakowski
Carbondale . . .	16	Frank P. Kelly	Thomas A. Boles	John J. Linnen F	M. J. McDonough E	Joseph Healy	F. P. Judge
Carlisle*	17	Harry P. Breen 1-63	George R. Speed	Ivan L. Carter, Jr. M	Ivan L. Carter, Jr. M	Ray Kelley	Edward Still
Carnegie	12	T. T. Coyne B 1-63	E. L. Reczek	E. L. Reczek K	J. Coyle S	M. F. Schulte	J. Baird
Chambersburg .	17	R. K. Roof, Jr. B 1-62	G. B. Jacobs	G. B. Jacobs K	Robert Monn	J. L. Shatzer	H. S. Byers
Cheltenham tp* .	35†		Harold C. Pike M	A. C. Sirms T	Ralph Morgan	Owen Adams	S. C. Johnston
Chester	66	Joseph L. Eyre 1-60	Richard Larkin	John Miller C	Norman G. Young E	H. Baumberger	H. H. Winfree
Clairton	20	Kenneth L. Stilley	W. R. Miller	W. R. Miller K	R. Medridovich S	Thomas Gregg	Peter P. Orsini
Coal tp	17	Torrence Spotts P	Mrs. M. Evans	Anthony Bogdan T	Robert Weary E		W. Shuey
Coatesville . . .	14	George L. Gordon 1-60	F. P. Pennegar	D. F. Eastburn T	E. B. Wagner E	W. R. Minker	J. D. Dougherty
Columbia	12	Walter Roye B 1-62	E. J. Dinkel S	E. J. Dinkel S	J. H. Shertzer E	Larry Smith	E. H. McManus
Connellsville . .	13	R. P. McLuckey 1-62	E. J. Touchet	H. L. Wrote T	W. J. Rittenberger S	K. Jaynes	G. C. Johnson‡
Conshohoken . .	11	Edward K. Williams	C. H. Cooper A	Elmer Monro F	W. T. Muldren E	Joseph Thomas	Walter Phipps
Corapolis	10	C. L. Isenberg B 1-62	E. N. Weaver	E. N. Weaver K	F. Stemmler S	Harry Barker	John J. Brush
Darby	13	Alex Abbot B 1-62	W. L. Purfield S	W. L. Purfield S	S. Cresta S	John Floyd	John Buley
Donora	12	Augustz Chambon	Thomas Petrus	Joseph Pokelba T	William Dennis E	John Volk	John Pykosh
Dormont*	13	J. K. K. Smith B 1-62			T. H. Madden S		R. B. Miller
Du Bois	11	William H. Shaw 1-60	Edna Johnson	R. J. Swallow F	F. Kosempa	W. McCluskey	J. P. Rokosky
Dunmore	20	Martin Monahan B 1-62	J. E. Hennigan	M. F. Cummings T	A. Gatto	M. E. Fitzpatrick	E. J. Conway
Duquesne	18	Frank Kopriver, Jr. 1-62	A. Frank Smith, Jr.	E. X. Foster F	F. M. Everett E	P. L. Carr	Walter Weir
Easton	36	Orion H. Reeves 1-60	Chester E. Rogers	C. S. Morrison F	Roy E. Zellers E	G. T. Keller	J. I. Schwarz
Ellwood City* . .	13	J. A. McCandless B 1-62	Ethel F. Rodgers S	Artnur Emmerson C	E. S. Bleakney	C. V. Rodgers	C. W. Ricer
Erie	131	A. J. Gardner 1-60	Eugene Graney	G. J. Brabender F	R. B. Steytler E	Peter B. Kuhn	E. V. Williams
Farrell	14	John E. Giroski 1-60	John Pandza	John Pandza K	Anton Bauer S	James C. Davis	A. Timparo
Franklin (Venango Co.) .	10	Forest B. Irwin 1-62	L. A. Arnold	L. A. Arnold K	Kenneth Yarnell E	W. A. Hanna	R. J. Brown
Greensburg . . .	17	Homer R. Ruffner 1-60	J. K. Seacrist	Percy R. Sheetz F	I. D. Marsh	E. A. Hutchinson	W. Wolinsky
Hanover*	14	William H. Manges B 1-62	S. D. Michael	S. D. Michael K	J. O'Brien E	R. Stremmel	J. Berkheimer
Hanover tp	15	Stephen Yanoshak P 1-60	Andrew Garber S	Andrew Garber S	R. N. Bierly E	F. Cunningham	H. Woodeshick
Harrisburg . . .	90	Nolin F. Ziegler 1-60	L. T. Burns	G. F. Keys T	R. M. Andrews E	W. C McBride	R. Shott
Harrison tp . . .	15	Henry C. Lamparski P 1-59	C. A. Grove S	C. A. Grove S	John Adrian S	Frank Brucker	A. Sosinski
Haverford tp . .	40		H. A. Fritschman	J. R. Brennan T	W. B. Thompson E	J. F. Hartness	J. F. Hartness
Hazleton	35	S. T. Capparell 1-62	Florence M. West	M. S. Specht T	Paul Lamont E	P. Ziegler	S. Havrilla

Homestead	10	D. J. Lapp, Jr. B	Alex E. Ackley	Rudolph Chasser C	John C. Macko	Albert Kozar	James Armstrong
Indiana*	12	G. W. Marbach 1-61	A. B. Ansley	A. B. Ansley K	George Shea M	W. Simpson	H. Sanford
Jeannette	16	A. B. Elias 1-60	J. C. Manson	J. C. Manson K	L. J. Schnupp E	E. Ruettger	C. E. Walter
Johnstown	63	Walter E. Rose 1-60	John J. Cullen	Emil C. Schwing C	H. L. Wilson E	Carl A. Stager‡	C. R. Griffith
Kingston	21	W. I. Martin B 1-62	T. J. Reese S	T. J. Reese S	Henry Avery S	Ralph Schmoll	Edris Williams
Lancaster	64	T. J. Monaghan 1-62	Mrs. J. B. Pontz	J. T. Fasnacht F	Haines Shertzer E	E. Koerkle	W. B. Hershner
Lansdowne*	12	Albert S. Beers, Jr. B	Clarence H. Fox S	Roy S. Lyster F		Russell P. Wentzel	Fred K. Roberts
Latrobe	12	Victor B. Stader, Jr. 1-62	V. E. Lynch	V. E. Lynch K	John Busch S	E. G. Dalton	C. A. College
Lebanon	31†	F. D. Miller 1-60	M. P. Light	L. S. Zimmerman, Jr. F	Grant Feeser	D. K. Granger	L. E. Wolfe
Lewistown*	14	John J. Lawler B 1-60	B. F. Smith M	B. F. Smith M	M. Johnson S	H. E. Shaeffer	H. O. Landis
Lock Haven	11	D. H. Peddie 1-60	W. H. Hollis	Burnley Hall T	W. H. Ohl E	J. Montuvino	R. E. Merritts
Lower Merion tp*.	49		A. O. Mueller S	T. B. Fulweiler F	C. E. Stone E	J. W. Mullin	G. A. McLaughlin
McKees Rocks	16	David Hershman B 1-62	Fred Kwiatek	James Tierney F	J. G. Rehtorik	Thomas Cairns	J. Thompson
McKeesport	53†	A. J. Jakomas 1-62	Terry Stasko	Guy Rodkey F	T. Heatherington	James McDermott	James Loizes
Mahoney City	11	Patrick J. Foley 1-62	H. S. Williams S	H. S. Williams S	G. Heffner S	W. J. Webb, Jr.	A. P. McLaughlin
Meadville	19	G. F. Simonetta 1-61	G. S. Maxwell	D. H. Lightner, Jr. F	J. W. Harrison	Fred Carman	E. C. Gibson
Millcreek tp	26†	R. H. Wilkins C	S. A. Thaler T	S. A. Thaler T	K. L. Page E		B. J. Moran
Monessen	18	Hugo J. Parente 1-62	Francis H. Crum	D. A. Canova F	John Kotch	R. McShaffrey	M. Kuvinka
Mount Carmel	14	Joseph P. Bradley 1-62	E. J. Fincato	E. J. Fincato K	Harry W. Jones E	Peter Kulick	A. Trefsgar
Mt. Lebanon tp*	34†	Walter V. Bybee P 1-59	John A. Paulus M	T. J. Marlow F	W. C. Peternel	R. D. Goettel	W. B. Kunkle
Munhall	16	Thomas Laird B	Frances Lancas	Paul G. Gottlieb F	Earl Nau	Harvey Evans	B. H. Roberts
Nanticoke	20	Frank E. Kielar 1-62	Sam Ziontz	Stanley Baker T	F. Marcinkowski S	D. Edmonds	S. Kupinewicz
New Castle	49	Edward A. DeCarbo 1-60	Jack H. Fritz	Marie C. Hanlon T	E. G. Schweinsberg S	Clyde Rohrer	George Rigby
New Kensington	25	R. E. Gardlock 1-62	J. H. Crumley	W. A. Surowski T	F. M. Carothers E	E. Clawson	D. J. Zeloyle
Norristown	38	M. W. Bosler B 1-62	Ralph McLaughlin	O. T. Rahn T	H. C. Rothrock E	J. H. Hartman	R. E. Reilly
North Braddock	15	Michael Pendro 1-62	C. P. Cicco	W. A. Rodersus T	R. Petrusky	C. R. House	Guy F. Cicco
Oil City	20	Richard R. Van Kirk 1-60	C. S. Hetrick	L. L. Marvin T	B. B. Weber E	F. M. Riddle	P. F. Cheles
Penn tp (Aghy. Co.)*	25	Chester R. Keith P 1-60	J. W. Wason S	J. W. Wason S	H. E. Brown S		P. E. Moran
Philadelphia	2,072	R. Dilworth 1-60	Nathan Wolfman	R. J. McConnell F	D. M. Smallwood S	F. L. McNamee	T. J. Gibbons
Phoenixville*	13	R. W. Williams 1-62	Martha W. Friday	John T. Bush M	E. R. Swing E	J. G. Moulder	F. K. MacInnis
Pittsburgh	677	D. L. Lawrence 1-62	G. Boxheimer	D. A. Smith T	James S. Devlin	S. P. Adley	J. W. Slusser
Pittston	15	Patrick J. O'Brien 1-62	J. A. Sites	James G. Cosgrove T	Carmen Marranca S	Robert Mitchell	John Kovick
Plains tp	13		Vickey Marianacchi	Thomas Oliver F	Joseph Guerra	Charles Fillippi	J. Chehutski
Plymouth	13	Joseph J. Braja B 1-62	Samuel D. Bird, Jr. S	Mrs. Mary L. Guest C	Elmer Jones E	Thomas Gardzalla	Lawrence L. Kendig
Pottstown*	25†	J. B. Hartenstine, Jr. 1-62	William Shaeffer	Ralph Thomas F	Earl Case	Robert Roth	James Laughead
Pottsville	24	Michael A. Close 1-62	Frank A. Matthews	Frank A. Matthews K	George H. Steidel E	George A. Smith	Joseph Wollyung
Radnor tp	21†	Frank W. Weightman P 1-61	Raymond S. Gray, Jr.	Albert H. Swing T	John S. Leidy E	Edwin J. Clark	James H. Bones
Reading	109	Daniel F. McDevitt 1-60	Samuel H. Rothermel	Bruce R. Coleman C	Edward Elbert E	Russell Bowers	Bernard Richards
Ridley tp	17		Nicholas F. Catania	Nicholas F. Catania C	A. Forster Damon S		Vincent P. Kuberski
Ross tp*	16		Wade Winner M	Wade Winner M			Ed Schoen
Scranton	126	James T. Hanlon 1-62	Sam Druck	George C. Beck C	John Washo	William L. Morgan	Leo Ruddy
Shaler tp*	16		J. W. Thompson M	Malcolm C. Smith T	A. Howard Logan E		James Donnelly
Shamokin	17	Lester W. Weller 1-62	John C. Wary	R. Fred Granzono F	Claude Readley, Jr.	William Bashore	George H. Haddock
Sharon	26	Michael J. Dunn 1-60	Florence Lansdowne	Ellis Daugherty T	Merle E. Patten E	John R. Davies	Wm. V. Lavin, Sr.
Shenandoah	16	A. Balkiewicz, Jr. B 12-62	Leona Cubinsky	Joseph O'Hearn F	Joseph Zagorsky	Harry Guinn	Frank Alinsky
Springfield tp (Delaware County)	11	Louis Wagner P	Harry A. Bornman S	Harry A. Bornman S	J. Robert Stiller E	Theodore Green	C. L. Forrester

Table XXIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Springfield tp (Montgomery Co.)	11	E. C. Perry P	J. R. Fulginiti	J. R. Fulginiti K	George J. Flavell E		John C. Jellison, Jr.
State College*	22†	Roy D. Anthony B 1-62	Sara Dunlap S	Robert Y. Edwards M	Donald R. Dorneman E	Thomas E. Savers	John R. Juba
Steelton	13	William P. Dailey B 1-62	Michael S. Zerance S	Michael S. Zerance S	Claude W. Baskin S	Charles F. Kramer	Joseph N. Sostar
Stowe tp	12		Ralph L. Heinauer S	Ralph L. Heinauer S	Albert Ciccone S	John Kocak	Max Homer
Sunbury	16	Lester P. Shissler 1-62	Joseph F. Kreitzer	Lester Fecker T	Mark E. Starr E	Arthur W. Dunham	H. Clifford Cass
Susquehanna tp	16†	Harold C. Sheets P	Donald O. Smeltz S	Vernon C. Wass F	William Sees, Jr. E	Houseal Marshall	W. G. Coiller
Swissvale	16	Christy Cariher B	Ruth F. Greeley S	Robert J. Axon†	Joseph Morgan	Lawrence Mulkerin	Peter R. Begg
Tamaqua	12	Harry W. Kleckner B 1-62	Samuel Radcliffe S	Charles A. Gebert T	George E. Willing	Charles Schlorf	H. Lester Baer
Turtle Creek	12	L. W. Whisner B 1-62	Paul J. Kingston, Jr.	William Harper F	William Curran	Fred Schmitt	William Wilkinson
Uniontown	20	J. W. Sembower 1-60	E. H. Baker	J. D. Kerfoot T	George P. McCombs E	J. A. Matheny	A. E. Davis
Upper Darby tp	85					Paul Bates	John J. Boyle
Warren*	15	W. E. Rice B 1-62	G. A. Geracimos M	G. A. Geracimos M	L. A. Webster S	James Tridico	Mike Evan
Washington	26	T. S. Fitch 1-60	Neil C. Blanton	Leah Driehorst T	D. A. Morrow E	A. L. Loar	Ray Spragg
Waynesboro*	10	R. B. Brown B 1-62	R. N. Hawbaker M	A. S. Fitz T	C. O. Robinson S	O. E. Helm, Jr.	D. R. Pryor
West Chester	15	Charles E. Lucas 1-62	John S. Groff	Sara Gillespie T	E. B. Bayliss E	H. T. Ammon	G. R. Guss
West Mifflin	18	William Knight B 1-61	Frances Lancas	Paul Gottlieb F	Earl Nau	Harvey Evans	B. E. Roberts
Whitehall tp	15†	N. A. Fritzinger P 1-60	S. A. Scheirer	E. J. Galgon T	A. Wiesenberger E		L. Kline
Wilkes-Barre	77	Luther M. Kniffen 1-60	R. S. Foote	Tom A. Evans T	G. B. Walker E	A. Saricks	J. R. Taylor
Wilkinsburg*	31	T. W. Stephens B 1-62	R. O. Griffith M	R. O. Griffith M	F. Montgomery S	W Thomson	James Harris
Williamsport	45	T. H. Levering 1-62	T. F. Meconi	C. Gilmore T	H. F. Thompson	H. E. Kinley	John G. Goud
Yeadon	11	F. K. Hartley B 1-62	Frank R. Culp S	H. T. Zuecca F	H. G. Damon E	J. J. Donnon	C. S. Robinson
York	60	Fred A. Schiding 1-60	Irma C. Ziegler	C. W. Yaukey F	W. E. Weigle E	H. R. Linton	R. K. Johnson
RHODE ISLAND—15							
Bristol t	12	W. P. Sousa P 11-58	A. J. Dennis	A. N. Nunes T	J. A. Murgo E	Oscar Rishe	A. J. Ferrara
Central Falls	24	R. J. Garvey 1-60	Peter B. Clare	E. F. McLoughlin F	L. Bessette	G. Salisbury	J. Stetkiewicz
Cranston	55	Earl A. Colvin 1-59	E. L. Johnson	G. R. Ramsden T	E. G. Avery	N. D. Broden	L. B. Fouchecourt
East Providence t*	36	Daniel E. Marso 11-58	C. C. Viall	F. J. Fynn T	F. R. Lewis S	E. Griffith	H. E. Lester
Johnston t	13	Albert A. Cappelli P	Martin McGuire	Percy Berry T	Samuel Butera S		C. B. Colwell
Lincoln t	11		Gerald A. Oster	G. W. Workman T	A. Beauregarde		W. J. Wright
Newport*	38	H. C. Wilkinson 11-59	J. F. Fitzgerald	Tom Edwards F	R. P. Garcia	P. J. Mahoney	S. H. Dugan
N. Providence t	14		Blanche M. Bernard	R. D. Cuculo T	K. Anthony E		W. J. Donovan
Pawtucket	81	L. A. McCarthy 1-60	H. H. Rex	J. S. Clark F	J. A. Keith	R. D. Monart	E. F. Parker
Providence	249	Walter H. Reynolds 1-59	D. E. Whelan	J. J. Cashman F	C. F. McElroy	L. A. Marshall	J. A. Murphy
S. Kingstown t	10	Eugene C. Winslow	F. R. Sheldon	F. R. Sheldon K	E. R. McNulty S	D. E. Dobson	J. B. Congdon
Warwick	43	Raymond E. Stone 1-59	James L. Murray	John P. Kane F	J. A. Johnson	T. E. Duckworth	F. R. Sprague
West Warwick t	19	F. Fazzano P 11-58	Susan V. Lamb	R. J. Harrop T	H. J. Petrarca	L. P. Gareau	A. Groleau
Westerly t	12	John L. Monti P 11-58	A. B. Gervasini	A. B. Gervasini K	J. V. Naccarato E	C. J. Pasetti	E. P. Lallo
Woonsocket	50	Jean-Paul Soucy 5-58	W. C. Rose	A. E. Parent F	A. Precourt	Leo J. Roy	E. C. Turcotte
SOUTH CAROLINA—11							
Aiken*	11†	H. O. Weeks 1-61	Lee D. Ellis	Lee D. Ellis K	C. H. Muckenfuss E	Frank Harley	E. M. Hanna

Anderson	20	W. C. Johnston 7-58	Horace M. Wilson T	Horace M. Wilson T	C. C. Andrews E	W. B. Maddox	W. I. Burden
Charleston	70	W. McG. Morrison 12-59	A. J. Tamsberg	K. M. Redd C	H. B. Good E	F. C. Shokes	W. F. Kelly
Columbia*	87	J. C. Dreher, Jr. 7-58	Guy A. Pitts	M. S. David F	H. O'B. Bellinger	A. McC. Marsh	L. J. Campbell
Florence*	23	D. H. McLeod 5-59	S. H. McCall	S. H. McCall K	H. J. Dickman	Ben Dozier	M. D. Adams
Greenville* . . .	58	J. K. Cass 10-59	B. F. Dillard	B. F. Dillard K	R. H. Cureton E	J. E. Poole	P. P. Oakes
Greenwood* . . .	14	A. R. McElhaney 4-59	S. L. Colvert, Jr.	S. L. Colvert, Jr. K	S E. Hodges S	W. W. Wash	R. P. McClellan
Orangeburg* . .	15	S. Clyde Fair 10-61	L. F. Theiling	L. F. Theiling K	J. C. Langford E	C. A. Fischer	C. H. Hall
Rock Hill*	25	John A. Hardin 1-60	Ben R. Neely	Ben R. Neely K	J. Y. Scruggs E	E. W. Cole	W. S. Rhodes
Spartanburg* . .	42†	Neville Holcombe 5-62	I. T. Williams	Roy Leonard T	Marion Bryson	W. O. Blackwell	Ralph Prince
Sumter*	20	S. A. Harvin 8-60	R. H. Windham	R. H. Windham K	R. B. Dixon E	C. V. Wilder	E. E. McIntosh

SOUTH DAKOTA—6

Aberdeen	21	J. C. Hurlbert 5-59	Mabel J. Connell	Mabel J. Connell	B. Nangle E	C. J. Myers	S. N. Swenson
Huron	13	R. B. Matson 5-60	R. E. Peterson A	R. E. Peterson A	H. W. Meyer E	Allen Halher	L. C. Sawyer
Mitchell	12	Richard Ellwein	Margaret Gales A	Margaret Gales A	Marvin R. Heck E	Asa B. Wheeler	Arthur Newman
Rapid City	25	Fred Dusek 5-59	R. R. Lang A	R. R. Lang A	Vinal Francis E	Richard Kiefer	Lewis Nordbye
Sioux Falls . . .	53	Ray Wheeldon 5-59	G. L. Sutton	G. L. Sutton K	R. E. Bragstad E	V. L. Grusinberry	K. B. Chamberlain
Watertown	13	E. E. Creaser 5-58	O. J. Fromke A	O. J. Fromke A	J. M. Babcock E	R. DeVetter	C. C. Paterson

TENNESSEE—15

Bristol	17	W. A. S. Furlow 6-61	Albert W. Stone R	G. W. Vance F	Maurice Conn S	W. A. Buckles	W. J. Rogers
Chattanooga . . .	131	P. R. Olgiati 4-59	W. H. Zachry	W. H. Zachry K	Pat Wilcox	Ed H. Brown	Marble Hensley
Clarksville . . .	16	Paul M. McGregor 1-59	Milton Cooley F	Milton Cooley F	J. C. Cunningham, Jr. E	T. R. Seay	J. O. Davis
Cleveland	13						
Columbia*	11	Thomas N. McGrew 1-62	H. F. Roach R	H. F. Roach R	R. S. Wright E	J. P. White	E. P. Fox
Dyersburg	11	E. T. Palmer 1-60	R. S. Sellers R	R. S. Sellers R	I. C. McLester E	C. C. Rogers	W. A. Band
Elizabethton* . .	11	W. G. Frost 8-60	G. J. Holly R	G. J. Holly	J. A. Clear, Jr.	D. Youvee	W. C. Glover
Jackson	33†	George Smith 7-59	B. F. Graves R	George Smith F	D. W. Allen E	B. L. Warlick	R. A. Mainord
Johnson City* . .	28†	Carl A. Johnson	D. A. Burkhalter M	C. Guthrie T	W. V. Ricker	L. L. Geisler	P. E. Broyles
Kingsport*	20	Milton DeVault 7-59	D. W. Moulton M	J. R. Peckta1 T	M. L. West	C. M. Kenner	G. W. Fletcher
Knoxville	125	J. W. Dance 1-60	Nessie M. Beeler	W. H. Peters, Jr. F	Roy Gentry	Roy Conner	Joe Kimsey
Memphis	407†	Edmund Orgill 1-60	C. W. Crutchfield C	C. W. Crutchfield C	W. B. Fowler E	J. C. Klinck	J. C. MacDonald
Morristown . . .	13	C. Frank Davis 1-59	Charles E. Smith T	Charles E. Smith T	Allen J. Davis E	J. L. Reynolds	E. H. Winstead
Murfreesboro* .	13	A. L. Todd, Jr.	A. Williams	A. Williams K	Fred Arnett S	B. B. Qualls	N. W. Powers
Nashville	174	Ben West 6-59	W. M. Carr, Jr.	J. E. Torrence F‡	K. B. Stallings E	J. D. Ragsdale	D. E. Hosse

TEXAS—71

Abilene*	46	Jesse F. Winters 4-59	Lila F. Martin S	Marshall Bromley N	M. M. Anderson E	D. C. Musick	W. Dodson
Alice*	16	Clay Chiles	Lucile Hobbs	Elmo C. Drumb M	W. L. Burton S	Jack Linder	C. Rowland
Amarillo*	74	John R. Armstrong 4-59	Katheryne Burwell S	J. C. Lilly F	H. R. Smith	Roy P. Hill	W. C. Alexander
Austin*	132	Tom Miller 5-59	Mrs. Elsie Woosley	J. D. Huffman, Jr. F	S. R. Rountree, Jr.	John Woody	R. D. Thorp
Baytown*	23	R. H. Pruett 4-59	Mrs. Edna Oliver	A. V. Barber F	C. W. Grantham	A. H. Lintleman	R. Montgomery
Beaumont*	94	Jimmie P. Coicinos 5-58	J. T. Garrard	Mrs. W. J. Brockman M	J. D. Martin E	J. N. Richardson	J. H. Mulligan
Bellaire*	10	Louis A. Ehlers 8-58	Mrs. F. Lawrence	J. A. Lee F	Joseph Noser E	G. O. Hutchens	Jack O'Brien
Big Spring* . . .	17	G. W. Dabney 4-59	C. R. McClenny	C. R. McClenny K	C. N. Bellamy E	H. V. Crocker	C. L. Rogers
Borger*	18	John Yows 4-59	Merle Carpenter	J. W. Harrison F	John W. Wise E	N. G. Leonard	John Wilkinson
Brownsville* . .	36	M. M. Vicars 11-59	Mary Boussett	Glen H. Crigler A	F. L. Rockwell E	Fred Lerma	G. O. Krausse
Brownwood* . . .	20	Murray Milner 4-58	James B. Embrey S	James B. Embrey S	J. S. Palmer E	C. M. Alford	W. A. Middleton

Table XXIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Bryan*	18	O. B. Donaho	Noah W. Dansby	Noah W. Dansby K	F. C. Sandlin E	Sam Noto	H. W. Collins
Cleburne*	13	Walter Holliday	Johnnie Gordon	R. A. McDonald F	Pete Styner E	T. Wiginton	T. Kirkpatrick
Corpus Christi* .	108	Farrell D. Smith 3-59	T. R. Kring	T. B. Murphy F	Drahn Jones	J. G. Carlisle	R. T. Runyan
Corsicana* . . .	19	J. Tom Eady 4-59	C. E. Stipe	W. Morgan Works M	Raymond Henry E	C. G. Tieman‡	W. A. Massey
Dallas*	434	R. L. Thornton 5-59	Harold Shank S	H. M. Clay F	H. H. Stirman	C. N. Penn	C. F. Hansson
Del Rio	14	Arthur C. Kennedy	Fred Underwood S	Fred Underwood S	H. Conger Jones E	W. E. Zorn	Charles McBee
Denison*	18	E. J. Lilley 4-58	Helen Chartrau	J. N. Nugent F	J. K. Smithen	G. Cravens	P. S. Borum
Denton	21	Jack Bryson 4-58	W. D. Butrill	C. L. Aldridge F	R. Courtney E	Tom Robinson	I. E Anderson
Edinburg*	12	Joe Davis 4-58	P. W. Henderson	Gene Gatlin M	Jack Owen	E. E. Sanders	L. V. Eastin
El Paso	130	R. L. Telles, Jr. 4-59	J. M. Herrera	W. L. Magee C	G. L. Turner E	H. A. Davis	Howard Jones
Fort Worth* . . .	279	T. A. McCann 4-59	R A. Bateman S	J. Frank Davis M	C. M. Thelin	P. C. Fontaine	C. H. Hightower
Gainesville* . . .	11	F. M. Aldridge, Sr.	Lockie Owen	Homer Bly M	W. D. Springfield E	W. Lewis	L. T. Theobald
Galveston	67	G. R. Clough 5-59	Mary Quiroga S	H. J. Cars, Sr. A	O. Holzheuser E	R. E. McLaren	O. E. Henson
Garland	11	W. H. Bradfield, Sr. 4-58	Mrs. Maxie Smith S	Jack Shelley M	Joe T. Stacy E	H. Grantham	Henry Ashley
Grand Prairie* .	15	C. R. Sargent	Becky Ellis S	James E. Allen F	R. A. Burleson	J. C. Swadley, Jr.	Buster Adams
Greenville* . . .	15	Gus Morris 4-58	Mrs. K. Blalack	J. W. Williamson F	James C. Duff E	H. F. Peyton	L. P. Petty
Harlingen*	23	Frank G. Parker 1-59	F. R. Lucas F	F. R. Lucas F	K. R. Caldwell E	W. T. Hamilton	J. L. Guseman
Highland Park .	11	C. C. English 4-58	E. E. Crowell S	E. E. Crowell S	R. B. Allen E	W. H. Naylor	W. H. Naylor
Houston	596	Lewis Cutrer 1-60	Mrs. M. H. Wasterman	C. L. Nichols T	John M. Nagle	C. M. Bullock	C. L. Shuptrine
Kingsville* . . .	17	Trino Gomez 4-58	J. H. Patten	J. H. Patten K	H. I. Smith	Paul Dacke	D. D. Condron
Lamesa*	11	W. B. Crawley 4-58	J. N. Goodloe S	C. A. Taylor M	L. E. Petty E	J. D. McAmis	Leo F. Box
Laredo	52	J. C. Martin, Jr. 4-58	James Haynes	James Haynes K	G. F. Farias E	G. Renken	D. O. Gallagher
Longview*	25	J. C. Tomlinson 4-59	L. W. Summers S	L. W. Summers S	B. A. Crocker	E S. Scott	Roy Stone
Lubbock*	72	S. S. Forrest, Jr. 4-58	Lavenia Lowe S	A. P. Couch F	N. B. McCullough	G. W. Smith	J. T. Alley, Jr.
Lufkin*	15	S. R. Parker, Jr. 4-59	Lynn Durham S	Lynn Durham S	D. B. Henson E	D. C. McPherson	W. T. Ricks
McAllen*	20	Phillip Boeye 4-59	H. H. Hensley S	William L. Schupp M	G. C. Moseley	A S. Myers	Clint C. Mussey
McKinney	11	George W. Smith, Jr. 4-59	Mrs. I. K. Douglas	Mrs. I. K. Douglas K		B. F. Love	Jack Pike
Marshall*	22	Charles Spangler C 4-58	Clark Ross	Clark Ross K	J. E. Albright E	C. Bechtold	C. M. Ezell
Mercedes	10	E. K. O'Shea 4-58	A. J. Hagan	A. J. Hagan K	A. E. Beil E	G. Leavell	C. Castaneda
Midland*	22	Ernest Sidwell 4-58	J. C. Hudman S	K. A. Moore F	T. G. Jenkins E	J. M. Little	H. S. Wallace
Mission*	11	O. V. Bridges 4-58	A. R. Jenkins	A. R. Jenkins K		Ben Brandt	T. Jordan
Nacogdoches* . .	12	Bieto Besaler 4-58	J. T. Alders	J. T. Alders K	L. H. Powell E	D. A. Teutsch	T. A. Drewry
New Braunfels .	12	Joseph Faust 5-58	Harry R Alves C	Harry R. Alves C	R. S. Jahn E	W. A. Staats	W. Davidson
Odessa*	29		Richard Alvey	Raymond Fugua F	Paul West E	Charlie Meadows	Jess Cariker
Orange*	21	C. H. Meeks 7-58	Charles Cattle C	Charles Cattle C	Joe Jenkins E	Vertis Sands	R. Sanders
Palestine	13	R. H. Pickel, Jr. 4-59	J. G. Hardgrave	J. G. Hardgrave K	O. J. Wagner E	J. L. Warrington	H. D. Barton
Pampa*	17	Lynn Boyd 4-59	E. S. Vicars S	E. S. Vicars S	Monroe Moore E	J. E. Winborne	J. B. Conner
Paris*	22	James R. Gill 4-58	H. C. Kennemer	H. C. Kennemer K	W. R. Abbott E‡	Miller Steed	H. R. Marks
Pasadena	22	Clyde T. Gary	M. F. Jackson S	T. I. Crawford F	George A. Smith E	F. E. Smith	A. J. Schamerhorn
Plainview	14	M. B. Hood 4-58	P. H. Bryan	P. H. Bryan K	W. R. Hogge E	Leedy Maxey	H. A. Palphrey
Port Arthur* . .	58	Zane Q. Johnson 4-58	E. W. Meyer	Charles Brazil M	H. H. Poole E	E. Ray	G. B. Douglas
San Angelo* . . .	52	H. E. McCulloch 4-58	Mamie Barfield	D. K. Martin F	J. P. Burden	A. R. Biggs	L. R. Braziel
San Antonio* . .	408	J. E. Kuykendall 5-59	J. F. Gallagher	B. R. Bolen F	S. Granata, Jr.	M. L. Butler	G. W. Bichsel

San Benito* . . .	13	W. T. Ballenger 4-58	Lucille Kendrick S	Francis A. Vaughn M	E. M. Woodson, Jr. E	L. R. Dillard	W. F. Gilbert
Sherman*	20	V. L. Tuck 4-59	R. L. Brooks	Robert L. Brown M	James H. Cowan E	A. C. Jones	Les Tribble
Snyder*	12	Harold Bennett 4-59	K. O. Pitner S	K. O. Pitner S	D. Henricks E	D. A. Porter	T. L. Steele
Sweetwater* . . .	14	Roy DeBusk 4-58	W. H. Whaley	Garland P. Franks M	M. D. Shipley E	A. C. Forgay	A. B. McGuire
Temple*	25	C. A. Wheeler, Jr. 4-58	Claude H. Thompson C	Claude H. Thompson C	Ray D. Morgan E	A. J. Giesbers	T. R. B. Ellis
Terrell*	12	A. C. Graham C 4-59	H. W. Hindman S	H. W. Hindman S	J. A. Robson E	Preston Barnett	F. W. Richie
Texarkana	25	A. P. Miller, Jr. 5-58	Mary E. Young S	Mrs. H. B. Talbert T	Roy Bitner	C. P. Birmingham	Leon Arnold
Texas City	17	W. J. Godard 4-58	Kenneth T. Nunn	Kenneth T. Nunn K	R. M. Jennings	J. W. Collin	R. L. De Walt
Tyler*	39	Zeb J. Spruiell C 4-58	G. V. McNallie	G. V. McNallie K	J. P. Ferrill E	W. G. Heath	D. C. Butler
University Park .	24	Roy C. Coffee 4-58	Ralph E. Hamman M	James E. Brown F	Jack B. Kirven E	F. E. Keene	F. E. Keene
Vernon	13	W. D. Curtis 4-58	T. W. Daniel S	T. W. Daniel S	R. B. Smith E	L. L. Howell	J. T. Looper
Victoria*	16	W. R. McCright 4-59	J. P. Daly S	J. C. Kite, Jr. T	D. R. Voelkel E	M. S. Shaw	Elmo Anderson
Waco*	85	Truett K. Smith 4-58	Otis W. DeHay S	E A. Roberts F	P. G. Dieter E	L. T. Summey	J. V. Gunterman
Waxahachie* . .	11	E. M. Graham	Mrs. Patricia Russell S	Robert Varnado A	Robert G. Helms S	Willie Noel, Jr.	Willis Cox
W. University Pl.*	17	James W. Hammond 11-59	Whitt Johnson M	W. F. Spencer T	A. L. Bearden S	C. E. Duffin	H. E. Shipp
White Settlement .	11	T. M. Sheffield 4-59	Annie Franklin	C. A. Johnson F	Buff Downe S	John R. Griggs	A. D. Stephens
Wichita Falls* .	68	K. C. Spell 4-58	G. T. Henderson	H. A. Thomason M	F. M. Rugeley	E. C. White	C. C. Daniel
UTAH—4							
Logan	17	T. E. Hunsaker 1-62	H. R. Pedersen A	H. R. Pedersen A	Ray C. Hugie E	Ivo Borg	Eli Drakulich
Ogden*	57	Raymond S. Wright 11-59	Elizabeth Tillotson R	E. L. Carlsen F	Ray Kimball E	C. Peterson	M. J. Schooff
Provo*	29	G. M. Hinckley 11-59	Grant Bench	T. J. Oldroyd F	Earl Conder E	D. Muhlestien	Jesse Evans
Salt Lake City .	182	Adiel F. Stewart 1-61	H. J. Hogensen R	T. T. Geurts F	R. W. McLeese E	J. K. Piercey	W. C. skousen
VERMONT—4							
Barre*	11	C. O. Granai	R. Olliver	R. Olliver K	T. W. Dix E	G. T. Thow	F. B. Chandler
Brattleboro t* .	12		A. H. Shumway	E. W. Richardson T	J. A. Holden	L. M. Burrows	R. B. Putnam
Burlington	33	C D. Cairns 6-59	Wesley Abells	R. Contois T	E. J. Crowley E	D. Richards	D. P. Russell
Rutland	18	Daniel J. Healy	Henry P. Battles	W. J. Simonds T	Peter S. Wagner E	A. H. Koltonski	John H. Dinn
VIRGINIA—22							
Alexandria* . . .	62	Leroy S. Bendheim 7-58	Patsy Altizer	Wilmer S. King F	P. B. Hall	Bernard Padgett	Russell Hawes
Bristol*	16	D. L. Moretz 9-58	Hugh T. Adair	R. L. Morrison M	W. A. Stephenson S	Hugh Worley	John Stover
Charlottesville* .	26	R. M. Davis	J. S. Rush, Jr. F	J. S. Rush, Jr. F	T. W. Edwards E		J. E. Adams
Danville*	35	Robert H. Clarke 9-58	R. L. Hall	R. L. Hall K	H. D. Bowling E	C. R. Edwards	J. C. Garrett
Fredericksburg* .	12	C. M. Cowan 7-60	F. Freeman Funk M	K. Bauman T	C. H. Pierson E	G. D. Smith	
Hampton*	61†	G. C. Bentley 7-59	C. E. Johnson M	C. E. Johnson M	W H. Huneycutt	F. F. Hopkins	L. H. Nicholson
Harrisonburg* .	11	Frank C. Switzer 9-60	R. G. Heneberger A	R. G. Heneberger A	C. J. Smith S	L. J. Painter	J. F. Ritchie
Hopewell*	10	James W. Enochs, Jr. 9-58	Mrs. L. S. Belch	W. F. Butterworth T	W. M. Altman, Jr. E	W. R. Taylor	F. C. Gwaltney
Lynchburg* . . .	48	J. L. Suttenfield 9-58	O. L. Bradford C	O. L. Bradford C	James D. Wright	Marvin K. Evans	R. O. Brooks
Martinsville* . .	17	John W. Shultz 9-58	W. H. Yeaman F	W. H. Yeaman F	G. W. Brown	C. A. Easterly	F. M. Bowman, Jr.
Newport News* .	42	Robert B. Smith 7-58	C. L. Williams	S. P. Hoyle A	Sol Ellenson	T. C. Sparkman	W. F. Peach
Norfolk*	214	W. F. Buckworth 9-58	J. D. Corbell	T. F. Maxwell M	S. C. Morrisette	W. J. Lewis	H. Anderson
Petersburg* . . .	35	C. G. Dunn 9-58	R. M. Cary	R. M. Cary K	W. Cotten	J. N. Farmer	W. E. Traylor
Portsmouth* . .	80	A. C. Bartlett 8-58	A. P. Johnson, Jr.	A. P. Johnson, Jr. K	F. J. Bergeron	B. O. Benton	L. C. Warren
Richmond*	230	F. Henry Garber	W. T. Wells	J. M. Miller F	Robert Hopson	J. F. Finnegan	O. D. Garton
Roanoke*	92	Walter L. Young 9-58	J. R. Thomas	Harry Yates A	J. Wentworth	John Brown	Frank Webb
South Norfolk* .	10	L. L. Briggs, Jr. 9-60	R. L. Spence	P. P. Davis, Sr. M.	C. W. Holdzskom E	J. B. Gibson, Sr.	A. L. Ford, Jr.

Table XXIII—Directory of City Officials in All Cities over 10,000: 1958—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Staunton*	20	S. S. Loewner 9-58	Catherine J. Musser	G. V. LaBonte' F	C. M. Moyer, Jr. E	W. J. Rohr	B. A. Gill
Suffolk*	12	W. P. Griffin 9-59	W. S. Holland	G. S. Swain T	K. R. McGahee E	R. A. Baines	L. B. Butler
Warwick*	40†	H. M. Hussey, Sr. 7-58	G. S. DeShazor, Jr.	T. S. Dunaway, Jr. F	E. F. Lowe, Jr.	C. L. Kegley	Leroy Woody
Waynesboro*	12	W. C. Caldwell 9-58	J. W. Jones	R. H. Canada T	E. A. Via	J. G. Rusmiselle	C. H. Benson
Winchester*	14	Claude B. Smalts, Jr. 9-60	P. J. Marshall	R. S. Barbour A	J. R. Brandon E	T. L. Barr	J. T. Boyd
WASHINGTON—20							
Aberdeen	20	Ed. Lundgren 6-58	Victor Lindberg	Victor Lindberg K	Charles Kirkwood E	Conrad Kromm	A. M. Gallagher
Bellingham	34	John E. Westford 6-58	A. B. Loop	A. B. Loop K	Ed Cameron E	W. Jepperson	Ed Bartleson
Bremerton	28	H. O. Domstad 6-58	E. H. T. McGowan	W. R. Vaa A	Earl W. Elton E	T. R. Tillett	Charles Lewis
Everett	34	George Culmack 6-60	John L. Sugars	J. H. Vognilo T	R. V. Colvin E	F. F. Schroeder	G. Nelson
Hoquiam	11	F. W. McGuire	Ola E. Hall	Glayds Endresen T	R. Sandstrom S	Fred Gibcke	N. C. Foote
Kennewick*	10	B. B. Smith	Mrs. Marjorie Miller	Ester Sinclair C	M. Winegar E	H. Malchow	O. Lincoln
Longview	20	H. R. Nichols 6-58	D W. Carpenter	D. W. Carpenter K	Jack Jones E	J. R. Holwege, Jr.	R. Benefiel
Olympia	16	Amanda B. Smith 6-59	Eldon Marshall	Eldon Marshall K	Herbert Legg	Harry Lynch	Roy L. Kelly
Pasco	10	Harry V. Custer 6-58	Adah M. Perry	Mary Ellison T	George Fisher E	Lyle Cooney	A L. McKibbin
Port Angeles*	11	W. Ivor Smith 6-60	J. Ellis Law	Elsie M. Stahl T	John B. Warder E	C. Wolverton	H. Kochanek
Pullman	12	Kester B. Grimes 6-58	M. E. Mays	Annetta Sherman T	Carl Arness E	C. W. Frederickson	Arch Campbell
Puyallup*	10	John P. Condon 6-58	Harris F. Green M	Harris F. Green M	C. S. Seabrook	P. K. Parkhurst	C. L. Archer
Renton	16	Joe R. Baxter 6-60	Elton Alexander	A. Simonson C	James Highton E	F. Lawrence	Angelo Busato
Seattle	468	Gordon S. Clinton 6-60	W. C. Thomas C	W. C. Thomas C	Roy W. Morse E	W. Fitzgerald	J. H. Lawrence
Spokane	162	Willard Taft 6-58	A. A. Brown	W. N. Sproul F	A. R. Meehan	W. A. Dunham	R. E. Johnson
Tacoma*	144	John H. Anderson 6-58	Josephine R. Melton	C. A. Gaisford F	L. P. Staman	H. C. Fisk	Roy D. Kerr
Vancouver*	42	H. L. Schumacher 6-58	Ronald G. Lovette	Ronald G. Lovette K	Bijah G. Smith	V. L. Galbraith	H. C. Diamond
Walla Walla	24	H. Buerstatte 6-582	Kenneth Moss	Wesley A. Lacey F	W. J. Russell	Leonard Adams	A. L. Watts
Wenatchee	13	E. Simenson 6-60	H. F. Rumohr	W. D. Ackerman T	C. E. Murray E	T. A. Weaver	C. E. Allen
Yakima*	38	Joe Alderson 6-58	James Smith	James Smith K	Laurence Mathews E	W. K. Moore	O. N. Soderstrom
WEST VIRGINIA—13							
Beckley	10	A. K. Minter 7-59	E. J. Smith	E. J. Smith K	D. M. Leary, Jr. E	Bernard Martin	M. E. Tyree
Bluefield*	22	T. C. Tanner 8-61	Janet R. Calfee	A. L. Tyree T	E. C. Barton E	E. L. McClure	W. E. DeMoss
Charleston	74	J. T. Copenhaver	J. A. Hudson	H. R. Howell A	J. L. Hark E	O. E. Boggess	D. W. Bias
Clarksburg*	32	Ernest W. James 7-59	Frances F. Reese	J. G. Southern F	E. V. Selby E	Joseph Martin	Carl E. James
Fairmont	29	William G. Meyer 6-60	Neil Shreve	J. P. Beacon F	Charles Jenkins	Ralph Gump	Carl R. Cain‡
Huntington*	86	Harold Frankel 4-58	Freda Boosinger	August Hiller F	F S. Whitney	J. W. Gallagher	C. Jarrell
Martinsburg	16	W. H. Peery 7-58	Mrs. M. L. Wright	Mrs. M. L. Wright K	John C. Potts E	B. F. Martin	H. K. Cushwa
Morgantown*	26	G. C. Hough 7-58	J. A. Ashburn	J. A. Ashburn K	J. E. Snyder E	J. P. Samsell	John W. Lewis ‡
Moundsville*	15	Herbert C. Weeter 7-58	Novella Y. Henry	Victor Bortnick M	A. C. Thompson	Edgar C. Boso	George Hinerman
Parkersburg	30	Frank W. Gove, Jr. 4-59	Grace V. Haskins	R. W. Carr	J. M. Beckett, Jr. S	Hugh O. Neal	B. E. Parsons
South Charleston	17	J. W. Londeree	H. S. Shumate	Mrs. C. H. Johnson T	J. A. Holselaw E	C. J. Schmidt	E. E. Kidd‡
Weirton*	24	Samuel Kusic 7-59	Ralph Cottilli	W. L. Kell M	Guy Little S	John Ferguson	Dave Reese
Wheeling*	59	Jack R. Adams 7-59	August L. Dailer	C. W. Wasemann A	James C. Boyd E	W. S. McFadden	W. J. Thomas

WISCONSIN—34

Appleton	34	R. L. Roemer 4-58	Elden J. Broehm	Elden J. Broehm K	E. J. Duszynski	Paul Neuman	H. W. Kapp
Ashland	11	Mark F. Movrich	Virginia Burns	Virginia Burns K	Robert Wheeler	W. H. Griffiths	E. J. Hennell
Beaver Dam	12	Alvin J. Beers 5-58	W. A. Tomashek	E. A. Strey F	John R. Birch E	Clair Knoll	Louis W. Zwieg
Beloit*	30		R. E. Calland	R. E. Calland K	E. Bennett E	G. Davis	G. Griffin
Chippewa Falls	11	Frank Hauptman 4-59	Lee C. Millard	Lee C. Millard K	S. R. Cray E	Edward Kalk	F. J. Maloney
Cudahy	12	Vincent Totka 5-58	Kenneth Joslin‡	Kenneth Joslin K‡	James Tiry	S. Bukowski	Anthony Wise
Eau Claire*	36	W. R. Waters P 4-59	Gordon D. Camppell	N. J. Sindelar F	Neil Bartholomew	Ernest C. Moss	
Fond du Lac*	30	Victor P. Capelle 4-58	G. J. Ondrasek	J. E. Murray F	Elmer Bray E	H. W. Munson	J. D. Cahill
Green Bay	53	Otto Rachals 4-59	C. A. Centen	John V. Tease C	F. J. Euclide E	D. Zuidmulder	H. J. Bero
Janesville*	25		H. C. Bradford	Karl A. Samek F	Roger Krempel E	A. Andreski	Jasper Webb
Kenosha	54		J. R. Sawicki	J. R. Sawicki K	C. R. Nicolazzo	William Brady	S. Haykedahl
La Crosse	48	Milo G. Knutson 4-59	Alice A. Dickson	M. R. Birnbaum F	Zenno A. Gorder E	Adolph Kessel	George C. Long
Madison	96	I. A. Nestingen 4-59	A. W. Bareis	John M. Stein A	J. G. Thompson E	E. J. Page	B. Weatherly
Manitowoc	28	Walter G. Koepke 4-59	Arthur Post	Arthur Post K	Earl F. Walter E	J. Danielson	Frank Tomchek
Marinette*	14	J. P. Johnson 4-58	Robert Tevik	Robert Tevik K	Robert Poss E	Peter Berg	Fred Schultz
Marshfield	12	Glen Madison 5-58	E. H. Olson	L. E. Buchmiller T	R. H. Schneider E	V. Ziegahn	W. H. Wohlfahrt
Menasha	12	R. G. DuCharme 5-58	Ira H. Clough	Frank A. Beck T	Melvin J. Noth E	Edward Heim	Peter J. Clark
Milwaukee	637	Frank P. Zeidler 4-60	S. J. Witkowski	V. H. Hurless C	L. D. Knapp	E E. Wischer	H. O. Johnson
Neenah	12	George E. Sande 4-58	R. V. Hauser	R. V. Hauser K	Wayne Bryan E	John Zick	Irving H. Stilp
Oshkosh*	41		Rober Kliss	O. A. Gartman C	I. Van Akkeren E‡	O. Stoegbauer	H. Guenther
Racine	71	Jack H. Humble 4-59	Frank J. Becker	Nellie S. Furre C	Henry A. Nelson	R. Anderson	LeRoy Jenkins
Sheboygan	42	John Bolgert 4-59	Melvin Mohr	L. L. Metscher C	R. F. Ottensmann E	Ray Dionne	S. W. Heimke
Shorewood*	16	N. A. Lemke P 5-58	J. L. Jones	J. L. Jones K	R. D. Sullivan	E. F. Bartels	E. F. Bartels
South Milwaukee	13	W. P. Atkinson 4-58	L. J. Mosakowski	K. J. Mosakowski K	C. R. Dinauer E	Ray Gee	H. R. Tylicki
Stevens Point	17	P. M. Vincent 5-59	Clara Trierweiler	N. J. Meshak C	Hiram L. Krebs	C. E. Maslowski	E. L. Zeaman
Superior*	35		R. E. McKeague	Jarl W. Aho F	D. W. Berg	Albert Gee	A. Buchanan
Two Rivers*	10	R. J. Pilzan P 4-59	H. J. Rath F	H. J. Rath F	J. D. Markham E	Henry Willert	J. A. Brandt
Watertown*	12	Charles E. Kading P 4-59	Glenn Ferry	Glenn Ferry K	F. W. Usher E	Alfred Linde	H. F. Vehlow
Waukesha	21	Paul C. Steinert, Jr. 4-58	Esther Winn	E. G. Seybold C	W. E. Dick E	E. P. Downie	J. W. Hannon
Wausau	30	Arthur M. Smith	Jay L. Brown	L. J. Fogarty T	L. A. Mantenfel	W. Petzold	E. Gleason
Wauwatosa	33	W. B. Knuese 4-60	P. H. Riemer	T. Kunz C	F. Kuckuck E	D. Dunlop	L. Wrasse
West Allis	43	Arnold H. Klentz 4-60	Phil Elliott	I. F. Knoebel C	A. L. Wichner	H. C Nelson	L. Reinsch
Whitefish Bay*	15	Tom E. Hayes P 4-60	Leona R. Eichfeld	Leona R. Eichfeld K	John M. Katzban M	Joseph Kasal	Orval Meister
Wisconsin Rapids	13	Nels M. Justeson	R. O. Boyarski	R. L. Clark T	Alan R. Engler E	C R. Vallin	R. J. Exner

WYOMING—5

Casper*	35†	W. E. Anderson 1-59	Lois Bennett	Edward Grant T	Emrick Huber E	A L. Piper	Paul Danigan
Cheyenne	32	Worth Story 1-60	Mrs. Vivian Rodin	Joseph Heslep A	R. C. Kay E	R. E. Garnett	F M. Schmoker
Laramie*	16	Josephine Fay 1-59	Lois J. Holmes	C. E. Cady T	W. J. Nelson E	Blake Fanning	Donald Nicholas
Rock Springs	11	Paul J. Wataha 1-60	Clarence Bartek	Clarence Bartek K	Dave Miller E	P. J. Tronquet	Louis W. Muir
Sheridan*	12	Jack D. Mullinax P 1-59	Vern Smith	Vern Smith K	J. R. Wright E	Clarence Brokaw	Loil Macklay

TABLE XXIV

DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000: JANUARY, 1958

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council or Board
P—President of Council or Village President

Code for Clerk:
A—Auditor
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
M—City Manager

An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city.
A dagger (†) indicates acting official.
Letter "t" indicates town and "tp" township.

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
ALABAMA—26		
Albertville	Robert D. Dickson 10-60	J. M. Cochran
Alexander City	Joe H. Robinson	F. E. Blackburn
Andalusia	T. B. Wilder	Mrs. H. H. Ellis
Athens	Arthur W. Stewart 10-60	M. S. Kennemer
Atmore	H. H. Dees 10-60	S. L. Rollins
Attalla	Charles W. Burke 10-60	B. W. Rathrock
Brewton	C. C. Fountain	J. M. Byrd
Cullman	M. W. Arnold 10-60	J. G. Kramer
Demopolis	Edward B. Bailey 10-60	Dottie Partridge
Enterprise	M. N. Brown	E. W. Nichols
Eufaula	M. E. Edwards	E. C. Parker
Fort Payne	W. H. Haralson 10-60	W. A. Garrett
Greenville	J. Fred Steele 10-60	W. L. Grant
Guntersville	T. W. Martin P 10-59	Sue Heath
Jasper*	James L. Beech, Jr. 9-58	H. O. Barton M
Lanett	Reid Kent 10-60	Henry T. Smith
Mountain Brook*	David W. Hamilton	Grady M. Ellison
Opp	J. Ned Moore 10-60	M. L. Senn
Ozark	James Douglas Brown 10-60	H. G. Pennington
Roanoke	T. J. Gilliland 10-60	Olin E. Sheppard
Russellville	Hayes Malone 10-60	A. O. Richards
Sylacauga	Edward J. Howard	C. F. Johnson, Jr.
Tarrant City	Felix E. Erwin 10-60	Z. D. McCuen
Troy	Carroll Lawrence 10-58	G. J. Hubbard
Tuscumbia	E. J. Henninger P 10-58	Lurline Cook
Tuskegee	Phil M. Lightfoot 10-60	J. W. Ross
ARIZONA—9		
Douglas	Henry W. Beumler 6-58	Oakley Lucas
Flagstaff	Peter J. Lindemann, Jr. 6-58	C. T. Pulliam
Glendale*	Robert D. Lundberg 6-58	Elton A. Kirby
Globe*	Louis S. Rayes 5-58	Murray D. Snyder
Nogales	Jose S. Colunga 6-59	Fidel A. Enciso
Prescott*	William J. Cline, Jr. † 2-58	P. H. Miller
CALIFORNIA—*continued*		
La Verne*	Owen H. Lewis 4-60	Ruth S. Hogan
Laguna Beach	Jesse E. Riddle 4-58	Edward H. Beaver
Lindsay	Paul Lencioni 4-58	D. H. Edwards
Livermore	Bernard O. Burch 4-58	Dorothy Hock
Lompoc	Harold G. Thompson 4-60	Charles S. Laubly
Martinez*	Jack L. Coglizer 4-58	Raymond B. Johnson
Marysville	W. Gavin Mandery 2-58	Chester O. Gates
Mill Valley*	Robert D. Huber 4-58	A. E. Almcrants M
North Sacramento*	Walter W. Powers 4-58	Wilma C. Briggs
Oroville	Conrad L. Weisker 4-59	R. M. Carpenter
Pacific Grove*	Frank B. Shropshire 4-59	John D. Irwin
Port Hueneme	Ralph McKeehan 4-58	Mrs. Wilma G. Merryman
Porterville*	Lester J. Hamilton 4-61	M. L. Grimsley
Reedley	Herschel Witter 4-58	Ila Henry
Rialto*	Glenn R. Johnston 4-58	Merritt Cornell
Sanger*	L. N. Petersen 4-58	Retha Vernon
Selma	Paul J. Nielsen 4-58	Julius Jensen
Sierra Madre*	Charles H. James 4-60	
Susanville	William T. Mitchell 4-58	Marlys M. Ritchie
Tracy*	Manuel G. Rico 4-58	Fred D. Watkins
Turlock	Enoch S. Christoffersen 4-58	Forrest R. Harkins
Ukiah*	Donald E. Rones 4-58	Carolyn M. Church
Vacaville*	Albert S. Porter 4-58	Olive M. Hamlin
Wasco	Roy M. Bradley 4-58	C. B. Roberts
Yuba*	Lawrence Mark 5-58	Lewis A. Duncan
COLORADO—11		
Alamosa*	Lloyd O. Burton, Jr. 1-62	P. H. Henry
Canon City*	Edwin A. Rogers 11-59	Betty J. Perry
Durango*	Harry J. Miller 5-58	William J. Horther
Fort Morgan	Thomas P. Ferguson 1-60	G. B. Morgan
Golden*	Clark B. Carpenter 11-59	Bernard O. Beausang
La Junta*	J. H. Macdonald 11-59	Hazel Best Girch
Lamar	W. E. Beggs 1-60	Curtis H. Gentry

Tempe*	Hugh Laird 7-58	Edna Barbre
Winslow*	C. L. Cesar 4-58	Mrs. Florence Armstrong
Yuma	Hugh Faulds 1-59	Linwood Perkins R

ARKANSAS—20

Arkadelphia	Ben D. Gray 1-59	D. H. Crawford R
Batesville	Roy Row 1-60	R. W. Sturch R
Benton	George L. Troutt 1-60	John E. Parker
Conway	M. M. Satterfield	Walter Dunaway
Forrest City	Rodgers Deaderick 1-60	Ned Mallory
Harrison	Dene O. Hester 1-60	Don Richesin
Hope*	H. E. Olsen	Mrs. Chas. F. Reynerson
Magnolia	John W. Harsh 1-60	Mary W. Booth
Malvern	G. E. Percival 1-60	E. A. Galloway
Morrilton	C. E. Bridewell 1-60	Monte Meador
Newport	Judson H. Hout 1-60	Vaughan C. Jackson
Osceola	Ben F. Butler	C. H. Bryant
Paragould	Charlie Wood 1-60	Effie Kirby
Rogers	Harold Roberts 1-60	W. E. Bland
Russellville	James Newton 1-60	John T. Little
Searcy	B. H. Lacy 1-60	D. E. Dobbins
Springdale	Hugh O. Sherry 1-60	Mrs. Letha Brogdon
Stuttgart	Lloyd G. McCollum 1-60	Mrs. Lola Cole
Van Buren	A. R. Toothaker 1-60	George L. Crofton
West Helena	Walter Shannon 1-60	W. A. Benton, Sr.

CALIFORNIA—46

Banning	Elwood Rutherford 4-60	Cleo M. Huse
Barstow	George W. Oakes 4-58	Earl E. Stanton
Belmont	George L. McCain 4-58	Catherine A. Heartsner
Benicia*	Edward W. Koenig 4-58	Anna G. Pine
Brea	Charles Russell 4-58	Constance Young
Calexico*	R. C. Reed 4-58	Richard S. Emerson
Carlsbad*	Manuel M. Castorena 4-58	Max O. Ewald
Chino	Howard Cattle 4-60	E. J. Wangler
Claremont*	Chester F. Jaeger 4-58	Robert B. Carleson
Coalinga	W. L. Wallace 4-58	Floyd E. Howe
Covina*	Paul Welsch 4-58	Aileen Hoornbeek
El Monte	William H. Allen 4-58	Ruth Burton
El Paso de Robles	Vernon L. Sturgeon 4-60	S. S. Tucker
Escondido*	Lloyd I. Turrentine 4-58	Guy B. Ashley
Fairfield*	Allan Witt 4-58	Colin C. Hutcheon
Glendora*	J. Lonnie Crumpler 4-58	R. R. Baiotto
Grass Valley	Richard Heather 7-59	Lois M. Goldsberry
Hillsborough*	J. Philip Coghlan, Jr.	Mrs. Gertrude Daves
Huntington Beach*	Victor Terry 4-60	John L. Henricksen
Indio*	C. A. Washburn 4-58	Mildred Tatum
La Habra*	Winfred A. Lee 4-60	Thad Wilson

Longmont	R. C. Troxell	P. K. Spangler
Loveland	E. M. Ivers 1-60	Louise Brownfield
Sterling*	J. H. Walker	Robert W. Freson
Walsenburg	D. D. Haney 11-59	Thomas M. Wilson

CONNECTICUT—11

Bethel t	Louis C. Shaw C 10-59	L. L. Bailey
Groton*	Arthur M. Card 5-58	John J. DeLaura
Guilford t	Charles D. Bender C 10-59	Leon P. Beckwith
New Canaan t	Charles F. Kelley C 11-59	Roland H. Gardner
Newington t	Edmund J. Keleher C 10-59	Edward S. Seremet
Plainville t	Joseph R. Edman C 10-59	James J. Graham
Portland t	Joseph P. Bransfield C 10-58	David A. Carlson
Putnam	John N. Dempsey 1-60	Leo J. Pominville
Rockville	Herman G. Olson	E. Fenton Burke
Seymour t	Kenneth Catlin C 10-59	Richard R. Pearson
Winsted	James J. Casey 10-59	Ernest L. Fetzer

DELAWARE—5

Dover*	W. Edward Haman 2-58	F. P. Neyland
Elsmere	Joseph R. Walling 4-59	Elizabeth Joyce
Milford*	William R. Murphy	J. Robert Green
New Castle	Paul R. Capelle 4-59	Ann R. Hushebeck
Newark*	Frank M. Durnall 4-58	Charles D. Long S

FLORIDA—23

Bartow*	Eugene L. Cole 1-59	C. A. Richardson
Belle Glade*	William J. Evans 10-58	Frank C. Anderson
Chattachoochee	Sam P. Anderson 1-59	J. Paul McLarty
Crestview	Edsel Brooks 11-58	L. W. Rice
De Land*	R. E. Lee 4-61	E. M. Porter
Delray Beach*	J. Leroy Croft	R. D. Worthing
Haines City*	John Wadsworth 1-58	Lorraine Bradbury
Jacksonville Beach*	Justin C. Montgomery 10-59	Jack A. Callaham
Lake City	Murray E. Hagan 5-59	George W. Wilson A
Lake Wales*	W. H. Green 6-58	W. P. Seymour, Jr.
Leesburg*	W. A. Knowles 1-59	R. K. Evans
Mariana*	John L. McFarlin, Jr. 1-59	E. T. Denmark
Miami Shores*	Charles D. Bailey 4-59	M. Antoniette Vigneron
Miami Springs*	F. J. Black, Jr. 12-60	J. D. Ryan
New Smyrna Beach*	Strobel J. Boll 4-58	E. E. Hughes
Opalocka*	Richard J. Bennis, Jr. 4-58	Mrs. Hestor Dozer
Palatka*	Raymond F. Smith 1-60	J. H. Bryan
Plant City*	Jack H. White	Nettie Mae Draughon
Pompano Beach*	Woodrow W. Cheshire 2-58	Mrs. Winifred Sharp
Quincy*	Charles L. Sowell 6-58	James F. Cross
Sebring	J. D. Hunt 12-59	Jack R. Stroup
Winter Haven*	L. W. Dunson 10-58	O. R. Way

TABLE XXIV—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
FLORIDA—*continued*		
Winter Park*	J. Lynn Pflug 1-61	R. S. Watts
GEORGIA—21		
Bainbridge	R. A. Griffin 1-62	H. B. Funderbuck
Cairo*	R. A. Bell 12-60	Clara Mauldin
Carrollton	Stewart Martin	Aaron Simpkins
Cartersville*	Charles A. Cowan 1-60	Robert E. Gibbons
Cedartown	Carey Duke C 1-60	M. L. Newbern S
Cordele	Jack G. Comer C	Edith K. Roberts
Covington	N. S. Turner 1-60	William Crawford
Douglas*	B. D. Davis, Jr. 7-59	Mrs. Marilee Dean
Elberton*	W. Marvin Hardy 12-58	C. A. Brown
Fitzgerald	Paul E. Ward	Julius Bailey
Fort Valley	T. A. McCord, Jr.	N. W. Jordan
Hapeville	Eugene E. Dixon, Jr. 1-60	Barbara Lee
Milledgeville	J. M. Wray 1-60	Guy Roberts
Newman	W. S. Askew 1-60	W. E. Barron
North Atlanta	Frederick W. Haas 1-59	Floyd J. Morgan
Statesboro	W. A. Bowen 12-58	
Thomaston	H. A. Barron 1-60	R. A. Freeman
Tifton*		O. V. Barkuloo, Jr.
Toccoa*	Troy Coker 1-59	Mrs. Josephine Gleason
Vidalia	L. H. Darby	Frances Godbee
Warner Robins	Winston T. Giles	Mrs. K. H. Buckels
IDAHO—2		
Blackfoot	Earl J. Miller 4-59	Nellie Mansor
Burley	J. Lenard Salmon 8-59	Ben Dansie
ILLINOIS—76		
Batavia	J. E. Anderson 5-61	Melba Pierson
Beardstown	John H. Glenn 5-61	Esther L. Schlueter
Belvidere	Lester E. Cunningham	Frank J. Downs
Benton	William L. Carter 5-59	Charles Moss
Bradley	William Barwegen 4-61	John G. Rose
Broadview	Merritt E. Braga P 5-61	John W. Taylor
Carlinville	Byron G. Bates 4-61	Alfred Boatman
Carmi	J. Robert Randolph 5-61	Carl Chelton
Charleston	Joseph D. Snyder 5-61	Russell Lafferty
Chester	Detrich D. Helmers 5-61	Frank Hight
Clinton	H. J. Schrag 5-59	Mrs. Velma Sanders
Creve Coeur	Carrol N. Patten P 5-61	Mrs. Mildred H. Reed
Crystal Lake*	Leo H. Krumme 5-61	Helen L. Buchte
ILLINOIS—*continued*		
Rochelle	Leo J. Ripp 4-59	R. M. DeCourcey
Rock Falls	Louis J. Pignatelli 5-61	Earl Forehand
St. Charles	Ralph M. Richmond 4-61	Gustaf V. Seastrom
Salem	Omar J. McMackin 5-59	Leroy See
Savanna*	Ambrose D. Dannels 5-61	Ray R. Westfall
Summit	Richard P. Lambert, Jr. 4-61	John J. Kirk
Sycamore	Harold L. Johnson 5-61	Everett Penrod
Taylorville	Thomas Sweeney	Bennie F. Jones
Vandalia	Cecil Smith 5-61	Irene B. Moore
Venice	John E. Lee	William Ebersoldt
Washington Park	S. H. Wilkirson P 5-61	Jesse W. Hillier
Westchester*	Bernard J. Lilly P 5-61	Edward J. Busch
Western Springs*	Howard G. Knowlton P 4-60	Mrs. Maude Hollister
Woodstock*	James Cooney 5-61	James Pierce
Zion	Lee R. Fleming 4-59	W. L. Collins M
INDIANA—37		
Alexandria	R. Wendell Woosnam 1-60	Marguerite Humphries
Angola	Glen S. Beatty 12-59	Kathryn Aaron
Auburn	H. Gerald Oren 1-60	Janet Potter
Beech Grove	David D. Finney 1-60	Helen Dietz
Bluffton	G. Robert Venis 1-60	Phebe Murray
Brazil	Ted McCoy 1-60	Ralph O. Stough
Boonville	Albert Ashley 1-60	Ethel Barclay
Clarksville	Arthur Tucker P 1-60	Richard E. Foster
Clinton	John W. Goldner 1-60	William Fleming
Crown Point	Marvin G. Erlenbach 1-60	Vernon R. Everett
Decatur	Robert D. Cole 1-60	Miriam Hall
East Gary	Lonzo Daughtery 1-60 P	Esther Belle Swift
Franklin	Jarvis A. Alexander 1-60	Bess J. Wilson
Greencastle	Evan Crawley 1-60	Norman W. Peabody
Greenfield	James L. Allen 1-60	Mrs. Martha Turner
Greensburg	Sheldon Smith 1-60	Hulda Nelson
Hartford City	William C. Smith 12-59	Jeanette L. Steinbrunner
Highland	John W. Farmer C 1-60	Mrs. Irene F. Ketchum
Jasper	Edward J. Lorey 1-60	Julius Giesler
Kendallville	Andrew M. Milnar 1-60	Herald P. Shew
Lebanon	Max Edwards 1-60	R. H. Kinkaid
Linton	P. H. O'Hern 1-60	James H. Usrey
Martinsville	Orley F. McGinnis 1-60	Warren L. Hinkle
Mount Vernon	Percy D. Bartlett 1-60	James M. Bennett
Noblesville	Herman E. Lawson 1-60	Harriet B. Teboe
Plymouth	Ernest Bixel 1-60	Oscar P. Woodbury

Dolton	Frederick L. Kasten P 5-61	Helen H. O' Connell
Duquoin	Renos C. Miller 5-61	Cecil W. Daily
East Alton	C. A. Vanpreter P 5-61	Lawrence Darr
East Peoria	John W. Keayes 5-59	Wm. J. Mauschbaugh
Edwardsville	William C. Straube 5-61	Edward H. Poos
Effingham	Paul Taylor 5-59	C. A. Thoele
Fairfield	Wasson W. Lawrence 5-61	Gene Thomas
Flora	Norman Dryden 5-59	R. D. Lewis
Geneva	Howard E. Smith, Jr. 5-61	Victor G. Johnson
Glencoe*	William J. Hagenah P 4-60	George R. Young
Herrin	Fred A. Henderson 5-61	Charles W. Campbell
Hinsdale*	William F. Etz P 4-61	Dorothy C. Kammeyer
Hoopeston	John A. Crumley 4-61	Jack Goodwine
Jerseyville	Gilbert Moore 4-59	Harold B. Brooks
La Grange Park	Harlow J. Gaylord 4-61	Walter S. Hohmamm
Lake Forest*	Morrison Waud 5-58	Katherine R. Beauchamp
Lawrenceville	George L. McFarland 5-61	H. E. Talbot
Libertyville	Francis J. Berry P 4-61	C. O. Carlson
Lincolnwood	Henry Proesel P	William P. Conley
Litchfield	Lewis D. Yaeger 4-61	M. L. Lovely
Loves Park	Daniel Timmis 4-61	C. E. Edwards
Lyons	John A. Hofmann P 4-61	George W. Goldbeck
Madison	Stephen Maeras 4-61	Percy Lux
Mendota	Christ T. Troupis 5-61	James G. Larkin
Metropolis	J. P. Williams 4-61	L. W. Barger
Morris	Donald Caisley 5-61	Arthur Stinchcomb
Morton Grove	John A. Koller P	Donald K. Falknor
Mount Carmel	J. Roy Dee 5-59	Richard P. Fearheiley
Mount Prospect*	Theodore A. Lams P 4-61	William H. Keith
Murphysboro	Joe E. Williams 5-61	Delmar E. Ward
Naperville	Charles V. Wellner 5-59	Claud T. Grimes
Niles	Frank J. Stankowicz P 5-61	James G. Kozak
Normal	W. E. Raab P 4-60	Gladys K. Ogden
North Chicago	Anton Macrowski, Jr. 5-61	John Darrow
North Lake	Henry E. Neri 5-61	Loretta B. Broz
North Riverside	Fred L. Wilson 4-61	J. Slezak, Jr.
Northbrook	Bertram L. Pollak P 4-61	Edgar J. Wessling
Olney	Paul E. Abegglen 5-61	Edith Newton
Pana	Robert Rollo 5-61	Charles L. Joley
Paris	T. J. Trogdon, Jr. 5-59	F. L. McCord
Peoria Heights	Ray W. Trunk P 5-61	Mrs. Anna R. Herbstrith
Peru	Robert H. Potthoff 4-61	James J. Duncan
Pontiac	Floyd A. Byrne 4-61	Mrs. Lucille H. Bentley
Princeton*	Roy P. Rheeling 5-59	Marjorie Grampp
River Grove	Richard J. O'Connor, Sr. P 4-61	Stanley Steciak, Jr.
Riverdale	Edward L. Kipley P 5-61	Peter J. Kurz
Riverside	William Hajeck P 4-61	E. P. Eckman
Robinson	Harold R. Anderson 5-61	J. H. Benner
Portland	H. W. Lyons 1-60	Carl H. Pease
Princeton	Ralph M. Wiltsie 12-59	Viola Huhnke
Rushville	William Morgan 1-60	John Geraghty
Seymour	John C. Isaacs 1-60	Gaynelle Moritz
Speedway	Marvin Bradley 8-58	J. Wayne Baxter
Sullivan	Arnold Ford 12-59	George W. Bennett
Tell City	Nickolas Beumel 1-60	Morris Cail
Tipton	Fredrick K. Surber 1-60	Mary A. Ramsay
Warsaw	Andrew G. Engle 12-59	Ernest Myers
Whiting	Mary E. Bercik 1-59	George Palenchar
Winchester	Ralph West 1-60	Glenn R. Wall

IOWA—28

Algona	Cameron C. Shierk 1-60	David A. Smith
Atlantic	Howard F. Lundberg 1-62	Hawley Lynch
Bettendorf	Arnold R. Kakert 1-60	Mae G. Steffen
Carroll	A. N. Nev 1-60	T. J. Kerwin
Centerville	Harold W. Fowler 1-60	T. C. Evans
Chariton	Ralph E. Bowen 1-62	Lloyd E. Morris
Cherokee	George P. Rapson 1-60	Clyde E. Trimble
Clarinda*	W. Donald Jillson 1-62	Walter R. Sales M
Creston	Arnold Cook 1-60	
Decorah	C. H. Rosenthal 1-60	Charles Anderson
Estherville	Leo I. Sanders 1-60	Glenn L. Story
Fairfield	Robert Dunnuck 1-60	Loy R. Harris
Grinnell	John L. Hotchkin 1-59	H. B. Lowrey
Indianola	Dan W. Dayton 1-60	Kenneth E. Smith
Knoxville	Clarence Blackburn 1-60	Dick L. Dwigans
Le Mars	R. J. M. Long 1-60	N. C. Newendorp
Marion	George H. Brewer 1-60	Merwen L. Taylor
Mount Pleasant*	Wade L. McBeth 12-59	
Oelwein	Louis T. Lonborg 1-60	R. E. Anderson
Perry	Lucien S. Doran 1-60	Dorothy N. Peddicord
Red Oak	O. E. Smith 1-60	Rita M. Walters
Shenandoah*	Joseph J. Johnson 1-60	Don Baxter
Spencer	Robert E. Patterson 1-60	Cliff Bowman
Storm Lake	Lloyd Bridge 1-60	Ralph Marten
Washington	L. M. Eicher 1-62	John K. Sowash
Waverly	J. deNeui, Sr. 1-60	Ray Hoth
Webster City*		L. L. Doolittle
West Des Moines	C. K. Giles 1-62	Elmer R. True

KANSAS—10

Abilene*	Charles R. Krenger C 4-58	Mrs. Ethel Hogan
Concordia*	Calvin D. Walker 4-58	John J. Whitney
Hayes*	Adam F. Rupp 4-58	Dorothy Soderblom
Iola	Ben C. Ellis 4-59	V. C. Perkins
Liberal*	Lloyd I. Lambert 4-58	Paul Burke

Table XXIV—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

KANSAS—*continued*

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
McPherson	A. W. Bremyer 4-60	Linn Peterson
Olathe	Hal K. Robinson 4-58	Aaron W. Reitz
Pratt	F. W. Woolwine 5-60	H. B. Blachly
Russell*	C. L. Roberts C 4-58	Robert E. Meneley
Wellington	J. M. Slaten 4-59	Mrs. Bernice S. Lindberg

KENTUCKY—20

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Bellevue	Richard J. Callahan 1-62	Mrs. Lorraine Fox
Corbin*	Robert S. Terrell 12-62	Harold L. Gant
Danville	W. Terry Griffin	Jason Wesley
Dayton	Carl Wenderoth 12-61	George T. Smith
Elizabethtown	Leonard T. Bean 12-61	Mrs. Anna L. Burgess
Georgetown	H. G. Paxton 1-62	Mason Armstrong
Glasgow	William H. Grissom 1-62	Malcolm R. Smith
Harrodsburg	D. L. Lacefield	Mary G. Renfro
Hazard*	Douglas C. Combs 1-62	Naomi West
Jenkins	W. L. Terrill 1-62	Olly H. Carter
Ludlow	John E. Crowe	Winferd Smith
Mayfield	Scott Lemon 12-61	C. N. Apperson
Maysville*	Rebekah H. Hord 12-61	Hazel Larkin
Mount Sterling	Bruce L. Vice 12-62	E. O. Crooks
Murray	Holmes Ellis 12-61	C. B. Grogan
Paris	E. W. Glass 1-62	
Pikeville*	Bill Pauley 1-62	Jack Elswick, Jr.
Princeton	Kelsie R. Cummins 1-62	Mary G. Speikard
Somerset	A. A. Offutt 12-61	Clarence E. Love
Winchester	Maurice T. Smith 1-61	Georgia Thomas

LOUISIANA—21

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Abbeville	Roy R. Theriot 6-58	Shelton C. Picard
Covington	Emile L. Menetre 7-60	M. P. Blache S
De Ridder	John T. Wooten 7-58	Allen R. LeCompte
Eunice	J. J. Stagg	Wade J. Guillet
Franklin	W. McKerall O'Neill 5-58	E. J. Champagne, Jr.
Hammond	James A. Stire 7-61	Mrs. Vesta C. Rownd S
Jackson	James M. Norsworthy, Jr. 9-60	Ruth S. Starnes
Kenner	Mrs. Joseph S. Kopfler, Sr. 7-58	Philomene Paasch S
Minden	Jasper Goodwill 7-58	B. M. Lumpkin
Morgan City	C. R. Brownell, Jr. 1-59	Robert Williams
Natchitoches	Frank M. Kees, Jr. 6-60	W. M. Woodyard S
Oakland	Wheeler Fuselier 7-60	Ella W. Burgess
Pineville	W. E. Kees, Jr.	Ellis L. Corley
Plaquemine	Charles P. Schnebelen 7-60	Harry K. Gallagher

MASSACHUSETTS—*continued*

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Orange t	Henry A. White C 3-59	Robert H. Anderson
Oxford t	Merton M. Dimock C 3-59	Florence P. T. Harrington
Rockland t	Arthur H. Marks C 3-60	Ralph L. Beleher
Somerset t	Francis J. Carreiro C 3-60	Harold J. Regan
Spencer t		Rita J. Bird
Swansea t	James B. Murphy C 3-59	Albert B. Almy
Uxbrudge t	Lester J. Cook C 3-58	Noreen Howlett
Ware t	Bernard Wilson C 3-59	P. J. Rzeznikiewicz
Whitman t	Clinton G. Bradshaw C 3-58	Mrs. Mildred McKenna
Williamstown t*	Louis Rudnick C	J. Maynard Austin
Winchendon t	Joseph E. Lillie C 3-59	Arthur F. Evans

MICHIGAN—36

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Alma	Robert L. Anthony 6-69	A. O. Burkholder
Big Rapids*	Stanley C. Nelson 4-58	Ronald Manchester
Buchanan*	George T. Deming 4-58	Harry A. Post
Center Line	A. G. Hazen 4-58	Paul VanDenBranden
Charlotte	Duane E. Wertz 4-58	Mrs. Bernadine Vaughn
Cheboygan*	Quincy E. Leslie 4-58	Oscar E. Anderson
Clawson*	John Darbee 4-59	Gertrude Cadger
Coldwater	Max A. Olds 4-59	Burdette Harris
Dowagiac	Fred Horner, Jr. 5-59	Harry M. Kennedy
East Grand Rapids*	Donald W. O'Keefe 5-59	Louis F. Battjes
Garden City*	James Tierney 4-58	Douglas F. Waddell
Grand Haven*	William Creason 4-58	J. Nyhof Poel
Greenville*	Owen Mumaw 4-58	Myrtle Wood
Grosse Pointe	Frederick W. Parker, Jr. 11-59	Norbert P. Neff
Grosse Pointe Farms*	William F. Connolly, Jr. 4-61	Dawson F. Nacy
Hancock	Leonard W. Lahti 4-58	John L. West
Hastings	John W. Hewitt 4-58	Clark W. O. Donnell
Hillsdale*	Herbert C. Fowle 4-58	Mrs. R. C. Vaughan
Ionia	Anthony Balice 4-59	Mrs. Gertrude Gemuend
Iron Mountain	Reuben P. Anderson 4-59	Harold Lindholm
Ishpeming*	Robert Hill 8-58	Wilfred J. Brewer
Kingsford*	John C. Paupore 4-58	Frank E. Carlson M
Lapeer*	W. E. Rowden 4-59	Howard R. Gohlke M
Ludington*	Dan R. Rathsack 5-58	Clarence Fonnesbeck
Manistee*	Earl C. Swank 5-58	Margaret Fett
Manistique*	Adam Heinz 4-58	W. A. Moreau
Marshall	Hewitt L. Coleman 4-59	Norman Holt
Melvindale	William P. Radak 1-59	Irene Coogan
Negaunee*	Vance Hiney 1-59	Edward Stevens
Oak Park*	Richard W. Marshall 4-59	Louise Shaw

Rayne	W. J. Gossen 7-58	U. J. Prevost
Sulphur	Adias Saunier 7-58	Mrs. Clyde Ellender
Tullulah	W. P. Sevier, Jr. 7-58	Hazel W. Ellerbee
Thebodaux	Leonard J. Toups 1-59	Nelson Zernott
Winnfield	D. C. Allen 7-58	G. P. Long, Jr.
Westwego	Roy C. Keller	Mrs. Adeline Martinez
Ville Platte	LeRoy Veillon	J. E. Puchen

MAINE—14

Belfast City*	Lewis F. Greene 3-58	Mrs. Dorothy Winters
Brewer*	Richard A. Kiah 11-58	Paul E. Clish
Fairfield t*	Frederick L. Gould C	William E. Burgess
Fort Kent t*		Elbridge Gagnon M
Gardiner*	Russell J. Leighton 1-60	Earl K. Andersen
Houlton t*	Arnold S. Peabody C 3-58	Robert E. Curtis M
Kittery t	Harold L. Durgin C 3-59	Burnell E. Frisbee
Millinocket t* . . .		J. Fred Tingley
Old Town*		Inez I. Priest
Presque Isle*	George H. Barnes C 1-59	Barbara Coyne
Rockland*	Osgood A. Gilbert C 12-58	G. U. Margeson
Rumford t*	Stuart F. Martin C 2-58	Mrs. Amy Lyon
Skowhegan t*	Harold B. Dumont C 3-58	Francis Croteau
Van Buren t*	Albert G. Cyr M 3-58	Mrs. Adeline M. Chesney

MARYLAND—7

Elkton	Edmund B. McCloskey P 6-59	Henry W. Bouchelle, Jr. S
Frostburg	Joseph E. James 5-58	William R. Vogtman
Greenbelt*	Thomas J. Canning 9-59	Mrs. W. McCamy
Havre de Grace . .	Jesse Smith, Jr. 5-59	Edward U. Way
Riverdale	Claude Warren 5-59	J. Power Waters
Rockville*	Dickran Y. Hovsepian 5-58	Milton B. Millon
Westminster	Joseph L. Mathias 5-58	John R. Eckard

MASSACHUSETTS—25

Abington t	Joseph C. Belcher C 3-61	Mrs. Kathleen R. Coughlan
Ayers t	Frank C. Harmon C 3-59	Theodore W. Barry
Canton t	Francis J. Carroll C	Maurice E. Ronayne, Jr.
Dracut t	William H. Bromley C 3-59	Hector H. Berube
Dudley t		Lillian G. Dwyer
Franklin t		George W. Dana
Great Barrington t .	Lawrence Barbieri C 2-58	Joseph M. Casey
Ipswich t*	John Conley C 3-58	Anthony Murawski
Longmeadow t . . .	J. Bushnell Richardson, Jr. C	Zoe Purdon
Ludlow t	Stanley Sepiol C 3-60	Albert Dias
Mansfield t*	John Briggs C 1-58	Frank Ennis
Maynard t	Joseph P. Dineen C 3-61	Eleanor Jones
Montague t		Lawrence M. Killelea
North Andover t . .	Ralph F. Finck C	John J. Lyons

Petoskey*	Chester A. Crago 4-58	Virginia Hubbard
Plymouth*	Harold E. Guenther 4-59	Kenneth E. Way
South Haven	Dale A. Brown 4-59	Norman Nelson
Sturgis*	Lynn W. Curtis 5-58	Frank R. Palmer
Three Rivers*	Samuel M. Smith 11-59	M. Jane Sebo
Trenton	Robert E. Teifer, Sr. 4-59	Francis S. Thomas

MINNESOTA—30

Alexandria	Lee M. Hewett 3-58	Earl K. Lamb
Anoka*	Carl E. Bonnell 4-59	C. Ludolf Johnson M
Chisholm	Frank J. Jenko 1-60	Edward L. Kochevar
Cloquet	Roy W. Ranum 1-60	John W. Boyer
Columbia Heights* . .	John P. Stopka 7-59	Rosella C. Lawson
Crookston	A. O. Myrold 1-60	V. E. Hodgson
Detroit Lakes	H. A. Ratz 3-59	L. E. Learned
East Grand Forks . .	John J. Lawonn 1-60	A. G. Rand
Edina*	Arthur C. Bredesen, Jr. 1-60	Mrs. Gretchen Alden
Ely	J. P. Crahek 1-59	
Eveleth	Joseph J. Jagunich 1-61	Elmer A. Taipale
Fairmont	John P. Brandenhoff 1-60	Warren L. Miller
Golden Valley	Carl J. Nadasdy 12-59	Roger Ulstad
Grand Rapids	Louis Laurent 1-60	Frank Sherman
Hastings	Wallace H. Erickson 12-58	Adolph J. Gergen
Hopkins*	W. Harlan Perbix 7-59	A. W. Elmquist
International Falls . .	Joe Bartkowski 4-58	Vernon L. Peterson
Little Falls	John L. Devney 4-58	Clifford J. Eckman
Marshall	George Abrahamsen 4-58	L. W. Mannion
Montevideo*	R. W. Barr 1-59	Alice I. Denton
New Ulm*	T. R. Fritsche 1-59	A. C. Sannwald
Northfield	George Zanmiller 3-58	H. E. Tufte R
Pipestone	John E. Peterson 4-58	Harold E. Lee
Roseville	E. F. Cedarholm 1-60	B. H. Hammersten
St. Peter	Leighton Swenson 4-58	Ellsworth G. Nelson
Stillwater	Andrew Madsen 1-59	L. R. Brower
Thief River Falls . .	Orion D. Beich 1-60	P. G. Pederson
West St. Paul	Anthony J. Vitelli 1-59	Earl V. Zehnder
Willmar	Seymour Grossman 1-59	Einar H. Brogren
Worthington	John E. Fenstermacher 4-59	G. S. Thompson

MISSISSIPPI—13

Aberdeen	George W. Howell, Jr. 5-60	J. T. Roberts
Brookhaven	W. W. Godbold, Sr. 7-61	Mrs. Mary M. Price
Canton	Percy F. Parker 7-61	Bertha McKay
Cleveland	Wattie Bishop	Dorothy N. Wilson
Columbia	Maurice Dantin	
Corinth	Leslie T. Horn 10-58	Gerald M. Harrison
Grenada*	J. H. Murray 5-60	Mrs. Clara B. Criss
Kosciusko	T. V. Rone 7-61	Victoria Lee Niles

Table XXIV—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
MISSISSIPPI—*continued*		
Louisville	Henry F. McGraw 7-61	H. C. Earhart
Picayune*	L. O. Crosby, Jr. 7-61	A. L. Franklin
Starkville	Hayden H. Reynolds 7-61	Mrs. Lena P. Scurria
West Point	R. B. Marshall	H. L. Murphy
Yazoo City	Harry Applebaum	P. E. Maxwell
MISSOURI—28		
Berkeley*	George A. Pfitzinger P 4-59	Mrs. Katherine P. Lloyd
Boonville	Lawrence White 4-58	Clay Morris
Brentwood	A. Ray Parker 4-59	Mrs. Helen James
Brookfield	Carl L. Hawkins 4-58	Lucille Fuoss
Caruthersville	W. D. Byrd 4-58	L. B. Peck
Charleston*		T. A. Zilafro
Chillicothe	R. B. Taylor 5-59	Apollonia Moylan
Clinton	R. J. Wastell 4-58	Charles Stratton
De Soto*	Robert E. Beyer 4-58	Mrs. Pauline S. Long
Excelsior Springs*	Cecil D. Rowin 4-58	Cecil Hutchings
Festus	Charles H. Dreyer 4-59	Henry Speidel
Flat River	J. Albert Parker 4-57	Thelma Marler
Kennett	Art Billington 4-59	Tom Legan
Kinloch	William Arnett 4-57	Mrs. L. T. Tallie
Ladue	William R. Bascom 4-59	George C. Hargrave
Lebanon*	J. C. Benage 4-58	Jane Yates
Lexington	Henry Dankers 4-58	John Bowman
Marshall	Wright G. Lloyd 4-59	William E. Seelen
Maryville*	Glen Boyles 4-58	Helen Gingrich
Neosho*	Joe B. Coker 4-60	Loyd Cole
Nevada*	Everett Armitage 4-59	Mrs. Berniece Fraley
Pine Lawn	Raymond L. Horstdaniel 4-57	Margaret Drager
Rolla	Earl G. Hudgens 4-58	Walter Bradford
Trenton	Joseph H. Cook 4-59	Lucille Love
Warrensburg*	H. H. Russell 4-58	Mrs. B. R. Gelbach
Washington	A. Roy Pearson 4-58	Arthur G. Filla
Webb City	Ed. W. Murray 4-58	D. W. Smith
Wellston	Leo J. Hayes 4-58	Arthur M. Daniel
MONTANA—6		
Glendive	Loren E. Stott 5-59	Liala Green
Havre	James Davey 4-59	Willard B. Carlson
Kalispell	Claude Walter 5-59	H. J. Hunt
Lewistown	Clair R. Bloom 5-59	Dorothea M. Abel
Livingston	William L. Klipstein 5-59	William C. Anderson
Miles City	H. D. Crone 5-59	C. H. Stangland

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
NEW JERSEY—*continued*		
Hasbrouck Heights	Francis G. Dominick 1-60	Robert I. Rafford
Highland Park	Luther H. Martin 1-60	J. Ford Flagg
Keansburg*	James J. Gravany 5-61	Richard A. Jessen
Keyport	Charles E. Applegate 12-58	Adelaide Crammer
Lawrence tp	Lloyd A. Carver	Marie B. Loveless
Leonia	John Stenken 1-60	C. J. Kirkland
Little Falls tp	Jacob De Young C 1-59	Mrs. Sue Stewart
Livingston tp*	Andrew C. Axtell 1-59	William P. Schilling
Lower Penns Neck tp	Joshua B. Vincent 1-59	Jean A. McDonough
Madison tp	Thomas T. Taber 1-60	J. Penfield Lloyd
Manville	Louis F. Welaj 1-60	Francis A. Peltack
Maple Shade tp	George W. Dolby C 1-59	W. E. MacKinney
Maywood	William C. Layton, Jr. 1-60	Catherine Ogden
Metuchen	Joseph L. Costa 1-60	R. D. Renninger
Middlesex	Walter Rafferty 1-60	Elmer C. Hoagland
Midland Park	Garrett W. Hagedorn 1-60	Thomas McKim
Moorestown tp	Edwin B. Forsythe C 1-59	Mrs. Doris M. Fisher
Morris tp	William T. Schultz 1-59	Seymour S. Young
Mount Holly tp*	William S. Vaughan 6-58	George Sylvester
New Milford	Mario R. La Barbera 1-59	Frank J. J. Kehoe
Newton	Raymond S. Huff 7-58	Charles Mathews
North Brunswick tp	Fred J. Hermann C 11-59	Nelson Birch, Sr.
Ocean City	Edward B. Bowker 5-59	Henry Silling
Oceanport	Edward C. Wilson, Sr. 1-60	William P. Fleckner
Palisades Park	Edward J. Reisch 1-59	Mrs. Mary E. McGee
Palmyra	Harold F. Marshall 1-60	L. R. Baker
Paramus	Fred C. Galda 1-59	Harvey W. Hebberd
Paulsboro	Sylvester B. Billbrough	Arlene L. Bocca
Penns Grove	Everett Dolbow 1-61	John R. Wallace
Pequannock tp*	Stewart DeBow 1-59	Carl I. Edwards
Pitman	Harold C. Thompson 1-60	Earl S. Curry
Prospect Park	Daniel Hook 1-59	John Pruiksma
Raritan	Anthony J. Santora 1-60	Nicholas Esporito
Ridgefield	Howard Mayer 1-60	Otto Ehrlich
River Edge	F. Walton Wanner 1-60	John F. Thompson
Riverside tp	William H. Ruehmling 1-59	Elmer T. Dechant
Saddle River tp	Otto C. Pehle 1-60	Roger L. Helias
Salem	Thomas J. Grieves 1-59	William H. Kugler
Scotch Plains tp		Charles H. Roberts
Secaucus	John J. Kane	Alexander Schiesel
South Amboy	Joseph Charmello 1-59	John J. Triggs
South Plainfield	Robert M. Baldwin 1-59	Charles Carone
Springfield tp	Albert G. Binder 1-59	Eleonore H. Worthington

NEBRASKA—9

Alliance*	Mathew P. Todd 4-59	F. R. Notson
Columbus	Milton Wagner 4-59	Walter Burgess
Fairbury	John Aasen 4-59	Mrs. Grace G. Merrick
Falls City	Ray Novak 4-58	Evelyn Eaton
Lexington*	C. L. Bieck P 4-58	S. Y. Gillan
McCook*	T. W. Reynolds 4-58	LoRene Jennings
Nebraska City	George R. Sterner 4-58	Mrs. Ethel Gaskill
South Sioux City	Fred W. Klasey 4-58	Phil Scaletta
York	Hubert L. Zieg 4-59	Edwin Roberts

NEVADA—2

Elko*	Frank J. Williams	Mrs. Alice Geyer
Sparks*	C. E. Richards 5-59	Claude Cauble

NEW HAMPSHIRE—7

Derry t	Donald Bentley C 3-58	Cecile Hoisington
Exeter t*	Dean J. Thorpe C 3-58	Evelen Zarnowski
Franklin	Eugene S. Daniell, Jr. 1-59	
Hanover t		Marion E. Guyer
Lebanon t*	Harry W. Savage 1-60	Mrs. Irene C. Forrest
Newport t*	A. J. Kulesza C 3-58	L. F. Dudley
Somersworth	Albert J. Nadeau 1-60	Napoleon A. Berube

NEW JERSEY—73

Audubon	Richard A. Park 5-60	Charles R. Dietz
Bellmawr	Cornelius Devenney 1-59	John Heller
Bogota	Frank Feller 1-60	Jessie Bayersdorfer
Boonton	Simon Basch 1-60	Thomas E. Hopkins
Bordertown	G. Edward Koenig 5-61	Mrs. Eliz. Mackinnon
Bound Brook	Daniel H. Conroy 1-60	Everest L. Belli
Caldwell	Donald G. Lockward 1-59	George W. Van Der Decker
Carlstadt	George Hollenbeck 1-60	James B. McCoy
Cedar Grove tp.*	Robert H. Herbst 7-61	Andrea C. Umberger
Chatham	James M. Henderson 1-60	John H. Mowen
Dunellen	Bernard F. Rodgers 1-60	George J. Bache
East Rutherford	Henry Helstoski 1-60	Edwin T. Maher
Fairview	Louis Battaglia 1-60	George Ebel, Jr.
Florence tp.	Michael S. Chanti 1-60	W. Worrell Gaskill†
Freehold	Barton Callahan 1-60	Charles H. Evold
Glassboro	Charles D. Boyd 1-59	Arman Schnetzler
Glen Ridge	Paul Klemtner 1-60	James S. Brown
Glen Rock	Frederick A. Demarest	Ruth C. Sterger
Guttenberg	Herman G. Klein 1-60	Peter Heinz
Haddon Heights	Harold W. Bennett 1-60	Thomas J. Porter
Haledon	David Brown 1-59	Dan Ramella
Hammonton	Vincent A. DeMarco 1-60	Dominic Ciano
Tenafly	Howard W. Booth 1-59	Ruth B. Madru
Totowa	Joseph F. Ryan 1-59	Joseph P. Constantino
Upper Penns Neck tp	Harold P. King 1-59	Norris G. Hurley
Ventnor	Warren E. Titus 1-59	Frank J. Quigley
Wallington	Walter Marut 1-60	Anthony Gajewski
West Deptford tp	Steven N. Shivers 1-60	Robert I. Butler
Westwood	William J. Durgin 1-60	William L. Best
Wildwood	Ralph G. James 5-60	R. Leonard Byrne
Wood Ridge	Clarence E. Mathe, Jr. 1-60	Robert I. Stoesser

NEW MEXICO—10

Alamogordo*	John Rolland 1-59	Dorothy Grosch
Artesia	W. H. Yeager 4-58	T. H. Ragsdale
Deming	E. L. Wells 4-58	E. J. Hooten
Gallup	D. F. Mollica 5-60	Dean Middleton
Las Vegas City	LeRoy S. Wicks 4-58	Charles R. Keyes
Las Vegas Town	Manuel Galindre 4-58	Eddie Ludi
Portales	C. D. Patterson 4-58	Mrs. Florence Miller
Raton*	C. E. Healey	Michael Pappas
Silver City*	Judson J. Calhoun 5-58	J. E. Shean
Tucumcari*	G..M. Benson 1-61	J. M. Stark

NEW YORK—55

Amityville	George Kennedy 4-58	Rudolph Koop
Babylon	Gilbert Hanse 3-59	Schuyler L. Weed
Bath	Frank E. Nechlaus P 2-59	Clyde Platt
Bronxville	Peter Paul Miller 4-59	Lewis B. Shallcross, Jr. M
Canandaigua	Richard Bottorf 1-60	
Catskill	Charles H. Adsit P 3-58	James J. Connolly
Cedarhurst	Ernest E. Elderd 4-59	John C. Jack
Dansville	F. Jay Smith 4-59	Herbert F. Kennedy
Depew	John Domino 3-59	Anthony J. Krieger
Dobbs Ferry	Walter V. Danahar 4-59	Margaret K. Glennon
East Aurora	J. Forrest Cain 4-58	C. W. Cazier
East Rochester	Paul N. Bower 4-59	Robert W. Schick
East Rockaway	Arthur J. Schratwieser 4-59	Helene M. Dunn
Elmira Heights	Charles L. Bowers 4-59	James C. Schiefen
Fairport	Charles J. Stauber 4-59	Mrs. Margaret Welch
Fredonia	Russell R. Joy 3-59	Samuel L. Drayo
Great Neck	Frank J. Neubert 7-59	Thomas H. Meade
Hamburg	William A. Shoemaker 3-59	Ray F. Ueblacker
Hastings-on-Hudson*	Charles F. Reid 4-59	Alfred S. Harding
Haverstraw	Harry W. Schuler 4-58	Genevieve R. McCabe
Herkimer	Donald J. Mitchell 3-59	Hebe G. Patterson
Hudson Falls	Henry J. Driscoll 4-59	Lorraine V. Philion
Ilion	Jack Manley 3-59	Roy W. Bennett
Lancaster	Howard L. Benson 4-61	Linus G. Eck
Larchmont	John B. Coffinberry 4-58	Margaret E. Lord

TABLE XXIV—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

NEW YORK—*continued*

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Lindenhurst	Joseph P. Spellerberg 4-59	Alfred E. E. Mielke
Little Falls	John W. George 1-60	Edward Wagner
Malone	Edward Skowyra 4-59	Kenneth F. South
Malverne	Francis T. Purcell 4-59	Albert J. Brown
Mechanicville	Thomas D. Nolan 1-62	William D. Higgins
Medina	Charles J. Gregory 4-58	S. T. Pratt
Mount Kisco	Betty P. Potter 4-59	Oscar E. T. Schonfeld
New Hyde Park	Jasper Paul Messina 3-61	
North Pelham	Irving J. Wallach 4-59	Elizabeth F. Waldron
North Tarrytown	Gabriel P. Hayes 4-59	Filomena Fallacaro
Norwich	Adelbert L. Button 12-59	Stuart C. Nelson
Nyack	Eugene F. Perry 4-59	John Bartels, Jr.
Owego	John J. Days 3-60	Paul L. Martin
Patchogue*	George E. Lechtrecker 4-58	Salvatore Romeo
Pelham Manor	James H. Pipkin 4-59	Julius J. Dworschak
Penn Yan	Herbert T. Fitch 4-59	Paul M. Sands
Port Jervis	James T. Murphy 1-60	Cyrus V. Kean
Potsdam	John S. Van Ness 4-59	Donald J. Mousaw
Salamanca	James J. Crowley	Clair C. Winship
Saranac Lake*	Alton B. Anderson	John E. Morgan
Scotia	William M. Turnbull 4-62	George A. Smeallie
Seneca Falls	Hymen Klionsky 4-59	Gertrude H. Farney
Solvay		Marc Castellani
Tarrytown	John J. Nagle 4-59	Catherine P. McCaul
Tuckahoe	Milton A. Gibbons 3-59	Sydney M. Stewart
Tupper Lake	Adam R. Palmer 4-60	Oliver P. Prespare
Waverly	Joseph M. Brown 4-59	Charles W. McMahon
Wellsville	Leo V. Ludden 4-57	C. P. Duggan
Westbury	F. Lansing Hunter 4-60	John A. Sharkey
Williston Park	Lester W. Bernhardt 4-58	Robert Kent

NORTH CAROLINA—24

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Asheboro*	John C. Bunch 5-59	Charles F. Hughes
Belmont	L. A. Brown 5-59	H. B. Gaston
Chapel Hill*	Oliver K. Cornwell 5-59	Mary Lovejoy
Clinton*	Robert I. Powell 7-59	W. Clyde Stone, Jr. M
Dunn*	Ralph E. Hanna 5-59	Charles R. Storrey
Graham*	Myron A. Rhyne 5-59	Lawrence J. Ohleyer
Hamlet	Stewart Gordon 5-59	Mrs. Fay White
Hendersonville	A. V. Edwards	Lillian Perkins
Kings Mountain	G. A. Bridges 5-59	J. H. McDaniel, Jr.
Laurinburg*	W. D. Lytch 6-59	Kirby Harris
Lenoir	Earl H. Tate 6-59	E. A. Poe, Jr. M

OHIO—*continued*

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Logan	Francis E. Myers 12-59	Judith Ann Wooley
London	Byron Jenkinson 1-60	Forrest R. Hanson
Lyndhurst	Elmer T. Elbrecht 12-59	Esther J. Jacobs
Maumee	George F. McIntyre 1-60	S. E. Klewer
Mayfield Heights	Edwin T. Frantz 1-60	Alice K. Supple
Medina	Jay Suddleson 1-62	E. O. England
Miamisburg	Walter I. Staley	Raymond Hetzel
Mount Healthy	Walter W. Korn 1-60	Herman Strassel
Napoleon*	William Selhorst 1-60	Earl Wireck
North College Hill	Robert J. Reuss 1-60	Rosina Miller
North Olmstead	Paul Gareau 1-60	
Norwalk	Louis G. Frey 1-60	Helen Lippert A
Oakwood*	E. J. Bates C 1-60	H. G. Larson
Oberlin*	Andrew Stofan C	Mrs. A. Powers
Orrville	Herbert Sollenberger 12-60	
Oxford	Glenn E. Douglass 1-60	Mrs. Louise Yordy
Port Clinton	George J. Tewers 1-60	Elizabeth Carter A
Ravenna	David E. Greene 12-59	Robert L. Kent
Reading	Harry A. Sand 1-60	Geraldine Daly
St. Bernard	Frank G. Pohlkamp 12-59	Alfred J. Glover
St. Marys	Louis V. Sittler 1-60	Virgil Sullivan A
Shelby	Ross Sipes 1-60	Chester P. Monn
Tallmadge	Paul C. Hill 1-60	Lorraine Ferguson
Toronto	Oliver K. Fleischer 1-60	DeVere H. Wilson, Sr.
Uhrichsville	Jess Dempster 1-60	A. G. Kowars, Jr.
Upper Arlington*	Warren C. Armstrong P 1-60	R. C. Wells A
Urbana	Homer C. Jenkins 1-60	Blanche A. Rhea A
Wadsworth	Donald A. Merriman 1-60	Leo E. Lucas A
Wapakoneta	Milton Wehner 1-60	E. C. Harrison A
Wellston	James Rupert 1-60	C. E. Littler
Wellsville	William J. Shoub 1-60	E. S. Davidson A
Wickliffe	Howard B. Beebe 1-61	Gordon D. Gill
Willoughby	Gar J. Pierce 12-59	
Willmington	Tom Downing 1-60	Robert A. Tucker
Wyoming	Ralph F. Foster 12-59	Nettie Alexander

OKLAHOMA—24

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Altus*	Ben Claiborne 5-58	Roy Giles
Alva	David J. Shepherd 5-59	Harold W. Wilson
Anadarko*	Mrs. Kay Clark 5-59	Mrs. Katherine Hawkins
Bethany*	E. Boyd Shannon 5-59	Mrs. Frankie Jernigan
Blackwell	R. C. Weisbrod 5-60	Carl Randall
Bristow	John T. Sullivan 5-59	W. R. Earnhardt

Lincolnton	A. L. Tait	L. A. Heavner
Lumberton*	R. A. Hedgpeth 5-59	Joseph C. Taylor
Mooresville*	Boyce A. Brawley 7-59	R. T. Nichol M
Morehead City	George W. Dill, Jr. 5-58	John E. Lashley
Morganton	H. L. Riddle, 4-59	Robert P. Carr
Mount Airy	W. F. Carter, Jr. 7-61	J. C. Hill
Newton	Edward Haupt 6-59	Joe B. Gabriel
Oxford*	Hugh M. Currin 5-59	Thomas O. Mullins
Roanoke Rapids	Leroy W. Morris	Mrs. Dorothy Meyer
Smithfield	Ben A. Baker 5-59	N. G. Edgerton
Tarboro*	C. W. Weckhom 5-59	R. B. Josey
Washington*	A. Thomas Stewart, Jr. 5-59	James W. Bowen
Waynesville	J. H. Way	Mrs. Sue Hinkley

NORTH DAKOTA—6

Devils Lake	Dennis W. Kelly P 4-58	F. J. Burckhard A
Dickinson	Robert A. Stranik P 5-60	D. D. Mars A
Mandan	F. A. Ohlsen P 4-60	Arnold T. Livdahl A
Valley City	H. L. Holt P 4-58	N. E. Crosby A
Wahpeton	H. W. Worner 4-58	H. T. Hintgen A
Williston	Walter O. Burk P 4-58	H. L. Grimstvedt A

OHIO—60

Bay	Gershom M. M. Barber 1-62	Esther D. Aldrich
Bedford		Fred B. Morris
Bellevue	S. A. Yearick 1-60	Algie H. Arnholt A
Brooklyn	John M. Coyne 1-60	Harry J. Brown
Bryan	R. J. Christmas 1-60	Robert Hamet
Celina	D. B. Spangler 1-60	Willard York A
Cheviot	Edward C. Gingerich	Frank Hayden
Circleville	Ben H. Gordon 1-60	Robert J. Shadley
Deer Park	Leo F. Renner 1-60	Jean Kuck
Delphos	Margaret Miller 1-60	Ralph E. Wagner A
Dover	Clifford C. Froelich 1-60	Ruth Jones
East Palestine	Paul Merwin 12-59	L. H. Oliver
Eastlake	John M. Barrett	Mable P. Johnson
Fairborn*	Daniel W. Hoak 1-62	John M. Stritch
Fairview Park	James A. Dunson 1-61	Raymond N. Heege
Franklin*	Harold F. Bennett C 1-62	Helen Kennedy
Galion	Edward H. Jones 12-59	J. L. Maidens
Gallipolis*	John Morgan P	Otis Drummond A
Grandview Heights	A. K. Pierce 1-60	Mrs. Irene Fraser A
Greenville	Mark O. Baughn	Ed Shafer A
Hillsboro	Frank I. Hiestand 12-59	Helen K. Jones A
Jackson	Wayne B. Harbarger, Sr. 1-60	James E. Thomas A
Kenton	John P. Cook 1-60	Marie C. Kordenbrock
Lincoln Heights	Arthur T. Shivers 1-60	Guy T. Westmoreland A
Lockland	Albert M. Leflar	John Morrissy

Claremore	Eltinge Streeter 5-58	Charles Ashley
Clinton	J. M. Smith, Jr. 4-58	Fred T. Roniger
Cushing*	Claude C. Wylie 5-58	Clifton Lee
Drumright*	Warren Blufston 5-58	E. E. Sowers
Edmond*	W. Custer Service 5-59	W. B. Byran
Elk City*	Paul Creason 5-59	Norman Glasscock
Frederick	Allen R. Byrn 5-59	Eldon L. Boyd
Henryetta*	B. A. Troutman 5-58	Mrs. Betty Rollins
Hobard	W. A. Trawick, Jr. 5-59	Susie E. Barton
Holdenville	Roy Cook	Mabel Taylor
Hugo	James F. White 3-59	Waldo J. Beadle
Pauls Valley*	Edward C. Patchell 5-59	W. J. Harris
Pawhuska*	C. H. Carter 5-58	C. K. Templeton, Jr.
Perry	Emil Voigt 6-59	Alma Fern Edgar
Sand Springs	J. Harold Aitkin 5-59	Grant F. Pickett
Vinita	Byron Tresler	Mrs. Aleda Warren
Wewoka	Dudley Culp	M. M. Sebastian
Woodward*	F. C. Stark	Mary Clift

OREGON—13

Ashland	N. L. Neill 1-61	W. E. Bartelt
Baker*	William L. Jackson 11-58	Marcus P. Swan
Coos Bay*	Robert B. Forrester 12-58	Joseph P. Webb
Grants Pass*	Robert C. Martin 1-59	Earl T. Simonsen A
Hillsboro*	S. Howard Davis 1-59	E. M. Bowman
La Grande*	R. L. McMillan P 1-59	Frank C. McShane R
Lebanon	Ralph Scroggin 1-59	Van R. Thome R
McMinnville	Forest O. Garrigus 1-59	William A. Zosel R
Milwaukie*	Leonard Mullan 1-59	Ray Osborne
North Bend*	I. N. Hartley 11-58	Lyle E. Chappel
Oregon*	C. George Helzer 1-59	Zella Bowers
Roseburg*	Arlo M. Jacklin 1-59	Wilma D. Hill R
The Dalles*	John H. Craig 1-59	John B. Thomas

PENNSYLVANIA—154

Archbald	William J. Durkin B	Paul B. McHale S
Ashland*	James Winters B 1-62	Franklin L. Lane M
Ashley	John Levandoski B	Patrick Cole
Avalon*	Vincent V. Kroen B 1-63	H. L. Gibson
Baldwin	David M. Brickley B 1-62	Ralph D. Bowen S
Bangor	Quintus H. LaBar B 1-62	William J. Sleeman S
Beaver*	Robert P. Linn B 1-62	Lyle C. Kimple M
Bellefonte*	George N. Boughter B 1-62	Dale F. Helsel M
Blairsville*	Dale H. Piper B 1-62	John A. Fatora M
Blakely	Evan Parry B	John W. Howells S
Brackenridge	Charles E. Murdock B 1-62	John W. Roenick S
Bridgeport	Chris Brennen B 1-62	John Kane S
Bridgeville	C. E. McMillan B	Francis Clarke

TABLE XXIV—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
PENNSYLVANIA—*continued*		
Brownsville	Marion C. Klingensmith B 1-62	W. S. Conwell S
California	Robert Conaway B	J. L. Abercrombie S
Camp Hill*	S. D. Williams B 1-62	Odessa Cramer S
Canton tp	Donald Thomas B 1-62	C. Arthur Bullock S
Castle Shannon	Edward A. Obringer B 1-62	Frank J. Rizzo S
Centerville	Edgar Alderman B	Elmer L. Parker
Charleroi	Frank Cantoni B 1-61	Virginia D. Zampatti S
Clearfield	Donald Roseberry B 1-62	Dorothy P. Carbalan S
Clifton Heights	James De Carlo 11-58	James McGorman
Coaldale	Evan Jones B 1-62	William J. Jones S
Collingdale	Charles M. Johnston B 1-62	James W. Swindell S
Corry	J. Fred Kinley 1-62	Don D. Williams
Crafton	John J. Shearn B 1-59	William A. England S
Danville	Francis P. Rooney B 1-62	Jno L. Geist S
Derry tp	P. J. Juhn P	Mrs. Ann M. Dirico S
Dickson City	John Maholick B 1-59	Anthony Longo
Doylestown*	Charles E. Clemens B 1-62	J. G. Pearsall M
Duryea	Joseph Rana B	Jennie Barlik S
East Pennsboro tp	Joseph B. Dickson P	Allen P. Seiler S
East Pittsburgh	James J. Kelly B 1-62	James L. Oakes S
East Stroudsburg	Jesse R. S. Flory B	Sterling Cramer
Edgewood*	Louis Demmler B 1-62	N. M. Markl M
Edwardsville	Chester Petroski	Ralph Morgan
Elizabethtown	Jack K. Scott B 1-62	Joseph V. Brown S
Emmaus	Theodore W. Iobst B 1-62	Oscar T. Iobst S
Ephrata*	Lloyd S. Gerhart B 1-62	Mary Alice Mull S
Etna	Jacob J. Arenth B 1-62	W. M. Skertich S
Exeter	Cyril Skrinak B	Anthony B. Mirra S
Ford City	Frank Lux, Sr. B	Mary Smolik S
Forest Hills	A. L. Koch B 1-61	F. V. Kovalovsky S
Forty Fort	Charles F. Stretch B 1-62	Howard Richards S
Fountain Hill	Robert M. McGovern B 1-62	L. G. Eddinger S
Frackville	William J. Miller B 1-62	Wilmot Fellows S
Freeland	Leo Quigley B 1-62	Paul Tucker S
Gettysburg	William G. Weaver B	
Glassport	James E. Thomas B 1-62	
Glenolden	J. Boon Gallager B 1-62	Harry L. Simon S
Greenville	L. E. Reanor B 1-62	John S. Beachler S
Grove City*	R. W. McCandless B 1-62	Ralph E. Cannon S
Hellertown	Warren C. Fritchman B 12-61	Paul Trumbower S
Hollidaysburg*	J. Gerst Denniston B 1-62	Robert R. Mitchell S
Honesdale	John F. Riefler B 1-62	Wm. E. Rummetsch S
Huntingdon	Loyal D. Dauberezkeck B 1-62	Mrs. Frances Oeffner S
PENNSYLVANIA—*continued*		
Pitcairn	Lisle H. Deviney B 1-62	William M. Hicks S
Prospect Park	John D. Allison B 1-62	Gordon E. Granger S
Punxsutawney	L. Eugene Smith B 1-62	Mary L. Means S
Quakertown*	Clifford Kile B 1-62	Ralph Yanish M
Rankin	Matthew L. J. Furjanic B 1-62	Joseph L. Sabino S
Red Lion	Raymond D. Roth B	Howard W. Keeports S
Ridgeway*	Perrin Shanley B 1-62	
Rochester	John L. Neely, Jr. B	Ben F. Ellis S
St. Clair	Joseph H. Long B 1-62	John Shandor S
St. Marys*	T. J. Valentine B 1-62	Donald S. Harding M
Sayre	H. E. Peterson B 1-62	Thomas A. Kenrich S
Schuylkill Haven*	Charles J. Oakley P	John Marshall S
Scott tp	Anthony T. Dziezgowski C 1-62	Walter J. Price
Scottdale*	H. W. Weaver B 1-61	Mrs. Ruth Kritsehgan S
Sewickley*	Laurence V. Gibb B 1-62	Edward Ellerton S
Sharon Hill	William H. Milliken, Jr. B	Mildred D. Enderle S
Sharpsburg	Peter M. Casper B 1-62	Henry J. Hohman, Jr. S
Sharpsville*	George Mahaney B 1-62	Mary E. Lally S
Shillington*	Kenneth G. Auge B 1-62	Mrs. Marie K. Kunkle S
Shippensburg	Allan L. Watts B 1-62	Paul B. Noftsker S
Somerset*	Homer W. Hay B 1-62	Richard Pile M
South Williamsport	Clavin S. Weaver B 1-62	Ruth E. Crossley
Spring Garden tp	Paul P. Stock P 1-60	Margaret L. Platts S
Stroudsburg*	Edward A. Doran B 1-62	Harold E. Snyder M
Sugar creek tp	Harry Montgomery	G. C. Klingensmith
Swatara tp	Charles A. Lindle P 1-62	Stanley E. Attick S
Swoyerville	Anthony Harzinski B 1-62	
Tarentum	John F. Altman B 1-62	William G. Clark S
Taylor	Clyde Hendershot B	Ben J. Llewellyn S
Throop	Joseph Pisarcik B	Louis Girodani S
Tinicum tp	Christian S. Fox P 1-60	
Titusville	Chester C. Hampton 1-60	George W. Becker
Tyrone	Emanuel E. Rodgers B 1-62	J. Scott Hommer S
Upper Chichester tp	Joseph P. Earner P	James C. Stewart S
Upper Moreland tp	Karl Louis Meyer P 1-62	John M. Hohenwarter M
Vandergrift	R. W. McIntire B	Ernest Magaw
Warminster tp	Stewart D. Munro C 1-60	Jacob F. Koch S
Waynesburg	R. B. Brown B 1-62	Roy N. Hawbaker M
West Hazelton	Leo Kubitsky B 1-62	Carl Schneider S
West Pittston	Robert Campbell B 1-62	
West Reading*	Edward I. Wayne B 1-62	Howard F. Rickenbach M
West View*	Joseph L. Gahring B 1-62	Naomi Guckert S
West York	Robert F. Garland B 1-62	James S. Stouch

Jefferson*	Howard F. Smith B	A. Frazer S
Jenkintown	Harry Fritsch, Jr. B 1-62	A. C. J. Schabacker S
Jersey Shore	William Dyroff B 1-62	Mrs. Grace Baltzer
Jim Thorpe	James F. Walker B 1-62	Thomas W. Durnin S
Kane	Edward T. McDermott B 1-62	William Bunce S
Kittanning	Harry E. Himes, Jr. B 1-62	George W. L. Starr S
Kulpmont	Joseph Politza B 1-62	Frank Chesney S
Lancaster tp		Mrs. Jeanette B. Pontz
Lansdale	Elwood K. Bean B 1-62	Florence R. Getz S
Lansford	George Demitredes 1-62	Edwin H. Stickler
Larksville	Charles Prohaska B	Stephen J. Zifchak
Lehighton*	James M. Beisel, Jr. B 1-62	Mrs. Betty Frable S
Lewisburg*	Baker Kohler B 1-62	Mrs. Maryane Diblin S
Lititz*	Benjamin G. Forrest B 1-62	David J. Bauer M
Loyalsock tp	Frank A. Claker C	Bruce E. Henry S
Luzerne	Joseph Wooditch B 1-62	Wm. J. Paculavich S
Mauch Chunk tp	Charles McGarry C	John C. Puschock S
Mechanicsburg*	Russell E. Gelwicks B 1-62	C. M. Fickes S
Media	Frank T. Wiltshire B 1-62	Paul L. Clark S
Middletown*	L. Scott Brandt B 1-62	Charles B. Force S
Midland	Eli G. Corak B 1-62	Mrs. C. K. O'Hara S
Millvale	Regis J. McCarthy B	Harry J. Diller S
Milton*	K. Frederick Mauger B 1-62	H. F. Topper S
Minersville	Anthony Russian B 1-62	
Monaca*	John H. Bell B 1-62	Earl H. Jourdan M
Monongahela City	William B. Hill P 1-60	Mrs. Elizabeth Baker
Monroeville	Anthony Martin B 1-62	
Morrisville	William Burgess, Jr. B	Robert Steward
Mount Oliver	C. W. Beckman B 1-62	
Mount Pleasant	Sam Etze B	Raymond Bingham S
Muhlenberg tp	J. Harold Roth P 1-60	Annie L. Clammer S
Nanty-Glo	Domenick Gelotte B	Paul A. Yingling S
Narberth*	Sterling M. Chain B 1-62	John L. Taylor M
Nazareth	Robert B. Reichard B 1-62	Frank Steckel S
New Brighton*	Thomas G. Bishop B 1-62	W. S. McDanel M
New Cumberland	G. E. Kaulman B 1-62	B. Paul Mowrey S
Newport tp	Peter Keblish P	James E. Price S
North Strabane tp	Ignatz Tomsic C	D. S. Smith
North Versailles tp	George Jacobs P 1-62	Donald F. Bell S
Northampton*	Ray F. Wahl B 1-62	Hale A. Guss M
Norwood	William Tozer B 1-62	Mrs. Dora Ann Mecklem S
Oakmont*	Raymond B. Saylor B 1-62	Robert T. Roche M
O'Hare tp	Charles L. Mertens P 1-60	Charles A. Geisler M
Old Forge	Bart Petrini B 1-62	John Buday, Jr. S
Olyphant	John Chichilla B 1-62	John F. Walsh S
Palmerton	Miles S. Mertz B 1-62	Lester D. Mack S
Palmyra*	Archie D. Gruber B 1-62	Richard D. Rahn M
Penn tp	Chester R. Keith P 1-60	John W. Wason S

White Oak	Thomas H. Field B	DeLare Fuehrer S
Whitehall	A. J. Munn B 1-62	Calton Heckerman M
Wilkes-Barre tp	William A. Ruddy P	Andrew Garber S
Wilmerding	Charles Klausing B 1-62	Matthew Wojton S
Wilson	Frank W. Young B 1-62	James B. Acton S
Windber	M. J. Klena, Jr. B 1-63	Joseph H. Aldstadt S
Winton	James P. Lawler B 1-62	Beatrice Malone S

RHODE ISLAND—2

Barrington t	John F. Cuzzone P 11-58	Henry E. Fowler
Warren t	Wilfred C. Jeffrey P 11-58	Ruth M. Healey

SOUTH CAROLINA—22

Abbeville	Henry G. Harris 4-58	J. M. Strawhorn
Beaufort*	Angus D. Fordham 5-59	Howard W. Pepper
Bennettsville	Josiah J. Evans 5-59	E. W. Odom
Camden*	Henry Savage, Jr. 6-60	Mrs. Louise Boykin
Cayce	S. K. Abbott 6-58	
Chester*	E. B. Bagby 5-58	Hood C. Worthy†
Clinton	Joe P. Terry 9-58	W. B. Owens
Conway	James H. Long 12-58	Mrs. G. H. Henry
Darlington	T. W. Buchanan 1-60	Jno. H. Peterson
Dillon	Powell B. Jones	Marvin F. Moody
Easley	S. F. McDaniel, Jr. 4-59	C. B. Kirkley
Gaffney	W. D. Cooksey 3-60	Malinda B. Poole
Georgetown	Sylvan L. Rosen 1-62	Grace P. Pow
Greer	Lloyd E. Hunt 2-59	C. B. Cannon
Hartsville	T. L. Maxwell 2-59	L. W. Wilkerson
Lake City	W. H. Cooke 12-58	Mrs. Margaret R. Duke
Lancaster*	Ledell Steele 1-60	J. E. Pierce
Laurens	Joe B. Medlock 6-58	James L. Brownlee
Marion	T. Carroll Atkinson, Jr. 3-59	Mrs. Grace A. Stephenson
Newberry*	E. H. Layton 1-60	W. C. Wallace
North Augusta	J. Carleton Vaughn 5-59	A. E. Graybill
Union	J. T. Gregory 6-58	Jean Arthur

SOUTH DAKOTA—7

Brookings	Homer Dwiggins 5-60	C. B. Herreman A
Hot Springs*	F. W. Dumke 6-58	June Ellingson
Lead	Herman A. Kulpaca 5-61	Effie Lagg A
Madison*	Floyd F. Whealy 5-59	George H. Simpson A
Pierre	A. E. Munck 5-60	J. W. Ihli A
Vermillion	R. F. Patterson 5-58	Robert C. Walz A
Yankton*	Don H. Stuelpnagel 5-58	Anna M. Goetz

TENNESSEE—23

Alcoa*	O. W. Brumfiel 6-59	
Athens*	Edward Millard 7-59	E. B. Bohannon M

TABLE XXIV—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

TENNESSEE—*continued*

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Cookeville t	Dero Brown 1-60	Sam Lynn
East Ridge	Charles T. Rhinehart 4-59	William H. Byrd
Fayetteville	Fred I. Womack 9-58	D. T. Buchanan
Franklin	Frank Gray, Jr. 11-59	R. M. Liggett R
Gallatin	E. W. Thompson 1-62	I. C. Brown R
Greenville	C. M. Kisen 7-58	W. D. Guinn R
Harriman	A. B. Foster 7-59	Neva J. Brown
Humboldt	L. D. Nowell, Jr. 1-60	Annie Lou Cox
La Follette	R. C. Alley 12-59	Hugh W. Heatherly R
Lawrenceburg	M. L. Lumpkins 7-59	R. G. Dunn S
Lebanon	William D. Baird 1-60	Willis H. Maddox
Lenoir City	W. J. Hamilton 12-58	H. C. Foster R
Lewisburg	J. Brents McBride 6-59	J. W. Arbuckle
McMinnville	Ulus Davenport 12-59	Elijah Woosley R
Maryville	Lea Callaway 8-59	Lynn L. Shasteen
Paris*	Aaron C. Brown 1-59	I. H. Dale
Pulaski	Herbert Smith 1-62	W. M. Rainey R
Shelbyville*	William S. Russell 9-59	Stanley Sissom
Springfield	John R. Long, Jr. 7-59	Ernest M. Dillard
Tullahoma	Jack T. Farrar 8-58	Alice Berry R
Union City	Sam C. Nailling 1-64	Mildred Roberts

TEXAS—78

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Alamo Heights	Jack Judson	Gerald C. Henckel, Jr. S
Alpine	Hugh S. White 4-58	John Stovell S
Aransas Pass*	Conn Brown 4-59	Richard Patty
Arlington*	T. J. Vandergriff 4-59	Edwin J. Daniel
Athens	A. R. Cox	John K. Simmons
Ballinger	J. W. Moore 4-59	Foy Farmer
Bay City	R. C. Gusman 4-59	Myrtle Smith S
Beeville*	George Spikes 4-58	E. M. Quinn
Belton*	Roy Sanderford 4-59	Lee Madden S
Bonham*	Fred H. Brown 4-58	Bertha Maddrey S
Brady	D. A. Harkrider 4-58	Mrs. W. P. Jones S
Breckenridge*	H. S. Lemmons 4-58	E. R. Maxwell
Brenham	Reese B. Lockette 4-58	G. L. Zeiss S
Brownfield*	Arlie Lowrimore 4-58	Alua J. Geron S
Cameron	Robert Weems 3-58	Wayne B. Wieser S
Childress*	H. C. Preslar 4-58	
Cisco	Joe Clements	Hal Lavery S
Cleveland	J. W. Stancil Jr. 4-59	Pauline G. Brown
Coleman*	William O. Leach 4-59	Norris Sneed
College Station*	Ernest Langford 4-58	Florence Neelley

TEXAS—*continued*

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Sequin	Roger W. Moore 4-58	Irene Sonka S
Slaton	O. N. Alcorn 4-59	J. J. Maxey S
Stamford*	W. B. Harrison 4-59	Kenneth Reber
Stephenville	J. Louis Evans 4-58	Rex H. Cates S
Sulphur Springs*	Joe Dan Avinger 4-58	Don Young S
Taylor*	R. E. Kellman C 4-58	A. M. Ahlgreen
Uval de*	John O. Palmer 12-58	R. W. Evans M
Weatherford	Mark Littleton 4-60	Mrs. Lela M. Watson S
Weslaco*	James A. Medley, Jr. 4-59	V. C. Thompson M
Yoakum*	W. M. Borchers C 4-58	D. F. Swenson

UTAH—11

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
American Fork	George C. Scott, Jr.	Stephen P. Shelley R
Bountiful*	Harold L. Pope 1-62	Wilfred H. Williams
Brigham City	Ruel M. Eskelsen 1-62	
Cedar City	Arnold E. Anderson 1-62	Ellen A. Simkins R
Murray	Ray P. Greenwood 1-62	Alan W. Wahlquist R
Orem*	Luzell Robbins 1-62	Anne Cooper R
Price*	Henry H. Mills 1-62	
South Salt Lake*	J. Vern Bolinder 1-62	Martha Toombs
Spanish Fork City	Ed. M. Beck	Mark F. Boyack
Springville	J. Emmett Bird 1-62	Lloyd J. Ashcraft R
Tooele*	James A. Bevan 1-62	Aldred L. Hanks

VERMONT—7

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Bennington	Harold Griffin P 3-58	Hilda Hurley
Montpelier*	Edward F. Knapp 3-58	Warren P. Lowe
Newport	John W. Natole 3-59	Austin J. Beebe
St. Albans	Thomas Fitzgerald	Eugene H. Maneau
St. Johnsbury*	Edward Gray C	Norman D. Sleeper
Springfield t*		J. Leslie Giddings M
Winooski*	Armand Rathe 3-59	Eugene H. Manseau

VIRGINIA—18

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Big Stone Gap	J. E. Body, Sr. 9-59	Mary Lile
Buena Vista*	Leslie E. White 9-58	B. F. Niswander
Clifton Forge*	H. L. Switzer 9-58	Carter B. Gallagher
Colonial Heights	Fred R. Shepherd 9-60	C. W. Moorman
Covington*	H. V. Humphries 8-59	Lucille W. Lydiatt
Emporia*	William H. Ligon 9-58	Mrs. Nell M. Mitchell
Falls Church*	Thomas A. O'Halloran 9-61	Harry E. Wells
Front Royal*	Harry I. Wilson 9-58	Charles B. Russell
Galax*	McCamant Higgins 9-58	W. G. Andrews M

Colorado City*	Trevor T. Crawford 4-58	J. F. Merritt
Commerce*	Charles White 4-58	L. M. Stone
Conroe	W. F. Newton 4-58	J. N. Meredith S
Crockett	J. G. Beasley, Jr. 4-58	J. H. Covington S
Crystal City*	B. H. Holsomback 4-59	June Broadhurst
Curro	Walter J. Richter 4-59	Charles W. Marquis S
Dalhart*	Odell Walker 4-59	Mrs. Evelyn Martin
Donna*	E. A. Capin 4-59	Mrs. Dale Coffey
Dumas	H. S. McMurray 4-59	Viola Glaspie S
Eagle Pass	W. A. Howatt 4-58	Dorothy O. Worrell
El Campo	O. R. Lundy	Ruth Bowen
Ennis*	Leonard F. Gehrig 4-58	Thelma Gooch S
Falfurrias	R. C. Burdett 4-59	Avelina A. Salinas
Freeport	James M. Russell 4-59	Herbert Teinert S
Galena Park	William J. Philpot 4-58	Jean Pope S
Gladewater*	J. E. G. Craig 4-58	H. I. McAfee S
Gonzales	R. H. Walker, Jr. 4-60	George P. O'Connor S
Graham*	V. O. Rosser, Jr. 4-58	Mrs. T. A. Roach
Haltom City*		Mrs. Edna Shurbet
Henderson	Clifford H. Matthews 4-58	W. M. Armstrong S
Hereford*	Raymond C. Godwin 4-59	Thelma Jersig
Hillsboro	Abner Bryant 4-59	Brooks Hord S
Huntsville	W. B. Veazey 4-58	Kate Barr Ross
Jacinto City	A. J. Holder 4-59	B. F. Scroggs, Jr. S
Jacksonville	R. C. Buckner 4-59	George L. Crawford
Kermit*	W. L. Etheredge 4-58	James C. Hill
Kerrville*	Lloyd H. Luna 4-58	Dudley J. Johnson
Kilgore	L. N. Crim 4-59	L. A. Patton S
Killeen*	Sam G. Wood 4-58	Ernest L. Brown S
Levelland*	J. Spencer Ellis 4-59	L. E. Mabe S
Littlefield	E. J. Foust, Sr. 4-59	Joel F. Thomson S
Lockhart*	Sam J. Glosserman 4-58	Creigh McDowell
Marlin	Terry Dickens 4-59	Thad G. Shaw S
Mexia*	F. W. Welch 4-58	J. R. Truett
Mineral Wells	C. K. Davis 5-59	Mrs. Sarah F. Scott S
Monahans*	R. L. Eason 4-58	Zoe Sewell S
Mount Pleasant*	W. A. Ferguson 4-59	Clyde Keith
Navasota*	H. N. Sandall 2-58	M. B. Thomas M
Pecos	B. A. Toliver 4-58	J. Walter Lee S
Pharr	R. S. Bowe 4-58	L. B. Phillops
Port Lavaca*	Frank Gumm	Milford Riggs, Jr. S
Port Neches	Cecil Holstead 5-58	George T. Boyd
Raymondville	Ervin E. Badem 4-59	C. E. Likin S
River Oaks	R. R. Blevins 3-59	Staton McCrory S
Robstown	H. G. Balzer 4-58	Belo Kellam S
Rosenberg*	R. L. Ullrich 5-58	B. P. McMeans S
Rusk	M. H. Norton 4-59	I. R. Avfricht S
San Marcos	Calvin M. Allen 4-59	Carlyn Tatch S

Lexington*	Paul A. Holstein 9-58	John V. Berberich M
Marion*	Cecil R. Greer 9-58	
Pulaski*	C. V. Jackson 9-58	Mrs. Gladys Dalton
Radford*	William P. Bullard 9-58	Charles L. Capito
Salem*	James I. Moyer 9-58	William J. Paxton, Jr.
South Boston*	Frank W. Sizemore 9-59	J. L. Hardy
Virginia Beach*	Frank A. Dusch 9-58	Lewis E. Smith
Williamsburg*	H. M. Stryker 9-58	
Wytheville*	Stuart M. Spiller	Betty J. Umberger

WASHINGTON—11

Anacortes*	A. I. Mustacich 6-58	Frank Kimsey, Jr.
Auburn	Harold L. Clark 6-58	Robert E. Walker
Centralia	Vern F. Cain 6-62	J. M. Ryan
Chehalis	W. B. Graham, Sr. 6-58	Mrs. Margaret McChord
Clarkston	LeRoy A. Weeks 6-58	Roy H. Kennedy
Ellensburg*	Virgil West C 6-58	Gertrude Hutchens
Kelso	Don L. Talley 6-62	Lora Blackstone
Mount Vernon	A. M. Novotny 6-58	Mrs. Thelma F. Zamzow
Port Townsend	George Bangerter 6-58	Joseph G. Ryan
Shelton	Herbert C. Rotter	Alma K. Catto
Toppenish	George H. Hall 6-62	Aleta A. Bennett

WEST VIRGINIA—15

Buckhannon	J. D. Hinkle 7-59	I. Ray Light
Dunbar	Lawrence Barker 7-61	Carroll F. Stewart
Elkins	Harry E. Wilmoth 4-59	Stanley K. Arnentrout
Grafton*	Harry B. Batson M	Maxine E. Stewart
Hinton	Harold B. Eagle 6-59	Neta A. Jordan
Keyser	Richard E. Romig 7-59	C. F. Rice, Sr.
Logan	Litz McGuire 5-59	Elinar W. Hale
Princeton*	Amos R. Beam 7-59	C. C. McGuire
Richwood	James A. Barber 7-58	James S. Young
St. Albans	Averil L. Ramsey 7-61	Mrs. Ava S. VendeLinde
Vienna	Charles R. Blair 7-59	W. J. Evans
Welch	B. F. Howard 6-58	H. E. Payne
Wellsburg	Charles W. McDonald 7-61	Pauline N. Sanderson
Weston	W. E. Timms 6-59	Josephine Tierney
Williamson	John Layne 7-58	George Spaulding

WISCONSIN—23

Antigo	Anthony E. Kontney 4-59	Mrs. L. F. McMeekin
Baraboo	Duane Peck 4-58	J. T. Walker
De Pere	Von J. Maes 5-58	I. A. Smits
Fort Atkinson*	Walter Smith P 4-58	Edward J. Garthwait
Kaukauna	Joseph F. Bayoreon 4-60	Karl E. Marzahl
Menomonie	William H. Eick 4-59	Alice Kenney
Merrill	G. B. Cotter 5-58	Robert Klug

Table XXIV—Directory of Mayors and City Clerks in all Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
WISCONSIN—*continued*		
Monroe	Brooks J. Dunwiddie 5-58	F. M. Bray
Oconomowoc	Frank J. Dambeck 4-58	William E. Ruh
Oconto	J. L. Maloney 4-58	Marcella B. Cook
Platteville	Ralph Balliette 5-58	L. C. Kindschi
Portage	Arthur W. Swanson 4-58	Frank M. Harding, Sr.
Prairie Du Chien	H. J. Lochner 5-58	C. A. Plihal
Rhinelander	S. H. Lewis 4-58	Jean Gilbertsen
Rice Lake	William E. Luell 4-58	Sam O. Haugen
Ripon	John H. Wilson 4-58	Harold W. Duac
Shawano	Emil Juedes 5-58	Arnold Krohn
WISCONSIN—*continued*		
Sparta	Otis M. Erickson 4-58	Ray C. Stewart
Sturgeon Bay	Stanley R. Greene 4-58	E. S. Ackerman
Waupun	John Henken	A. E. Haeft
West Bend	Walter Schmidt 4-58	Alfred F. Hemauer
West Milwaukee	Charles J. Becker P 4-58	Herman C. Dieringer
Whitewater*	R. E. Coburn P 4-58	Lois Gnatzig
WYOMING—1		
Rawlins	Sam Tully	Mrs. Mary Ellen Sullins

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